2024
PWSID# 5020007

BRADDOCK WATER AUTHORITY
415 Sixth St – Lower Level, Braddock PA 15104
P: 412-351-2272 F: 412-351-4877

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Este informe continue informacion muy importante sobre su agua berber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak to someone who understands it).

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

The Braddock Water Authority (BWA) is pleased to present our 2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This report shows our water quality and what it means. The potable water provided to Braddock Borough is produced by the Wilkinsburg Penn Joint Water Authority (WPJWA) meets and exceeds the water quality standards adopted by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA). WPJWA tests our water using advanced technologies at numerous intervals in the treatment process to ensure the quality of our drinking water. Furthermore, Braddock Water Authority provides additional daily testing of water quality. The Braddock Water Authority 2024 Water Quality Report provides information about our system, the quality of our water and related health information. WPJWA and BWA staff are a team of dedicated employees who work diligently to deliver one of the finest drinking waters available at a reasonable cost. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact us at 412-351-2272. You can access the report on our website: www.braddockwater.com.

WATER QUALITY REPORT

You can request or attain a hard copy of our the 2024 Water Quality Report by calling 412-351-2272, emailing info@braddockwater.com or visiting the BWA website at www.braddockwater.com. Copies will also be available at public sites throughout Braddock (i.e. Braddock Library, the municipal building). We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. As of January 2022, the Braddock Water Authority board meetings are in hybrid format, alternating between in-person and virtual meetings, via Zoom. Please check online for up to date information. Meeting dates and times remain the same. All meetings begin at 5:45 p.m., the second Monday of every month except for July. There will be no meeting in July.

To attend meetings, please go to the BWA website (www.braddockwater.com) to attain the virtual meeting access information. All attendees will be muted unless they are making a public comment. Those who would like to make a public comment must sign up by 12 noon on the Monday of the board meeting at info@braddockwater.com. Public comments can only be made during the public comment portion of the meeting.

SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY

Braddock Water Authority (BWA) distributes treated water to its customers from our ground level Aquastore steel tank located at the Braddock Water Authority reservoir on Yost Boulevard, in North Braddock, PA. BWA technical operators are on call 24 hours a day.

The BWA obtains its treated water, classified as "purchased surface water supply" from the Wilkinsburg Penn Joint Water Authority (WPJWA) which obtains its raw water from the Allegheny River at the Nadine Intake on Allegheny River Boulevard in Verona, PA. Wilkinsburg Penn Joint Water Authority is classified as a "surface water supply". The Wilkinsburg Penn Joint Water Authority Treatment Plant operates twenty-four hours a day and is staffed by personnel certified by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. BWA and WPJWA staff work hard to provide the highest quality water and are proud of the job they do to keep Braddock residents healthy and safe.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

A Source Water Assessment of WPJWA's intake water (located on the Allegheny River) was completed in 2002 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). The Assessment has found that our source water is potentially most susceptible to road deicing materials, accidental spills along railroad tracks and leaks from submerged pipelines and storage tanks. Overall, the Allegheny River Watershed has a moderate risk of significant contamination. Summary reports are available on the PA DEP website at: http://www.depgreenport.state.pa.us/elibrary/GetFolder?FolderID=4492 and then selecting "Wilkinsburg-Penn Joint Water Authority pdf" file in the list or by writing to the PA DEP, 400 Waterfront Dr., Pittsburgh, PA 15222. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PA DEP offices. Copies of the complete report may be available for review at the PA DEP Southwestern Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 412-442-4000.

In 2013, the Wilkinsburg-Penn Joint Water Authority applied for assistance from the PA DEP Source Water Protection Technical Assistance Program. In April 2013, DEP approved the work plan and initiated the project. The project developed a source water protection plan that delineates the recharge areas for the WPJWA water source, determines transport times and pathways of potential contaminants, identifies potential sources of contamination, educates the public on the importance of source water protection, plans for pollution events and complies with the DEP Chapter 109 regulations.

MONITORING OF YOUR WATER SYSTEM:

The BWA monitors your drinking water according to PA DEP and US EPA law. The following, "BRADDOCK WATER QUALITY REPORT- 2024," shows the results for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2024.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL) -- The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Locational Running Average (LRAA) – The average, computed quarterly, of all results taken at a specific monitoring location during the most recent four quarters.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set to allow for an additional margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) -- The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Millirems per Year (Mrem/yr) – A measure of radiation absorbed by the human body.

Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) - For UCMR 3 and 4 analyses (see details below). The minimum limit of a chemical required to be reported to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The data collected from the UCMR 3 and 4 analyses are used in assessment monitoring and may contribute to determining future regulations that will set limits on the amount of the listed UCMR 3 and 4 chemicals in the future. The MRL is not a regulatory level and is only a reporting requirement at this time.

Not Detected (ND) – The result of the analysis is below the analytical method/instrument detection level

NTU -- Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a regulatory measure of water clarity.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L) – A measure of the level of radioactivity in water.

Parts per Billion (ppb) -- Also known as *micrograms* per liter. An equivalent comparison is one penny in 10 *million* dollars.

Parts per Million (ppm) -- Also known as *milligrams* per liter. An equivalent comparison is one penny in 10 *thousand* dollars.

Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) – A group of chemicals called "Disinfection Byproducts" (DBPs) that form when natural organic matter in the source water, such as leaves and algae, decompose and combine chemically with the chlorine added during the disinfection process.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) – The measure of the carbon content of organic matter. The measure provides an indicator of how much organic matter is in the water and could potentially react with chlorine to form Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs).

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 and 4(UCMR 3 and UCMR 4) – The UCMR provides the EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The UCMR specifically uses both assessment monitoring of specific chemicals and screening surveys of hormones and cyanotoxins. You can learn more about UCMR 3 by accessing http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr3 and UCMR 4 http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule or contacting the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Further, our water system has sampled for specific chemicals that may have not been specifically listed in our water quality report. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Louis Ammon, Wilkinsburg Penn Joint Water Authority Laboratory Manager, at (412) 243-6254.

BRADDOCK WATER QUALITY REPORT - 2024

PWS ID# 5020007

LISTED - Chemicals that were detected in WPJWA drinking water. Even though detected, all are below the allowable levels.

NOT LISTED - More than fifty other chemicals which were tested for and not found to exceed federal or state laws. These analyses were performed to ensure the quality of the water produced.

Contaminant (Units)	Violation Y/N	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected in BWA Water	Sample Date	Range of Detections	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) - distribution	N	Minimum 0.2 MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	0.94 (Average)	2024	0.15 - 1.83	Water additive used to control pathogens
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Y	80 (LRAA)	N/A	87.5 (LRAA) annual	2024	53.7 - 123.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N	60 (LRAA)	N/A	43.6 (LRAA) annual	2024	37.5 - 52.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Microbial Contaminants - Minimum 2 routine samples per month

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	MCL	MCGL	Range	Sample Date	Highest % of Contaminated Samples	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	>1 positive sample monthly	0	0% - 0%	2024	0.00%	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

Contaminant (Units)	Violation Y/N	Action Level	MCGL	90th Percentile	Sample Date	Sites above AL	Sources of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	N	AL = 15	0	0.97 (a)	2022	0 out of 10 Range (0.00 - 3.57)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.045 (a)	2022	0 out of 10 Range (0.00 - 0.165)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

(a) All samples were taken from a targeted sample pool focused on those sites with known lead water lines or with the greatest risk of lead and/or copper leaching.

WPJWA WATER QUALITY REPORT - 2024

PWS ID# 5020056

LISTED: Chemicals that were detected in WPJWA drinking water. Even though detected, all are below the allowable levels.

NOT LISTED: Other chemicals and compounds which were tested during their required monitoring period and not found to exceed federal or state laws.

These analyses were performed to ensure the quality of the water produced.

Wilkinsburg Penn Joint Water Authority PWSID 5020056 January 1, 2024 - December 31, 2024

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected in WPJWA Water	Range of Detections	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) - distribution	N	4	4	1.36 (Average)	0.15 - 2.70	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	N	2	2	0.72	0.28 - 1.23	Water additive for strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	0.34	0.34 - 0.34	Fertilizer runoff; sewage, naturally occuring
Atrazine (ppb) SOC 2023	N	3	3	0.11 (reporting limit 0.10)	0.11	Runoff from herbicide use
Atrazine (ppb) 2024				<0.10	<0.10	Runoff from herbicide use
2,4 D (ppb) SOC 2023	N	70	70	0.11 (reporting limit 0.10)	0.11	Runoff from herbicide use
2,4 D (ppb) 2024				<0.10	<0.10	Runoff from herbicide use
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Y[1]	80 (LRAA)	N/A	64.3 (LRAA) annual	17.2 - 134	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids 5 (ppb)	N	60 (LRAA)	N/A	42.1 (LRAA) annual	27 - 60.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Barium (ppm)	N	2.0	2.0	0.0283	0.0283	Discharge from drilling waste, Discharge from metal refineries , Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper 2022

Contaminant	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	90th PERCENTILE	# of Sites Above AL	Range	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (ppb) 2022	15	0	14.2	9 out of 85	0 - 55.4	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2022	1.3	1.3	0.094	0 out of 85	0 - 0.221	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % Removal Achieved	MCL	RAA Performance Ratio	# of Quarters Out of Compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	25 - 35%	32.1 - 55.4%	TT	1.20	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Turbidity

Contaminant	MCL	MCGL	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Range	Sources of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement TT=at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU	0	0.076 (average)	2024	N	0.017 - 0.280	Soil Runoff

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) - entry point	0.2	0.7	0.70 - 2.20	2024	N	Water additive used to control pathogens

Microbial Contaminants - Minimum 100 routine samples per month

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCGL	Range	Highest % of Contaminated Samples	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Positive result in 5% of monthly samples	0	0% - 0%	0%	2024	N	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR 5) - Per-and-polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Contaminant	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Result (ppt)	Range (ppt)	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Entry point to Distribution system						
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	14 parts per trillion (ppt)	0.4 (average)	ND[3] - 1.6[4]	Q1 - Q4 2024	N	Human made synthetic chemicals used in industrial and manufacturing applications
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)	18 parts per trillion (ppt)	0.325 (average)	ND[3] - 1.3[4]	Q1 - Q4 2024	N	
Monroeville Tilbro Interconnect						
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	14 parts per trillion (ppt)	0.325 (average)	ND - 1.3	Q1 - Q4 2024	N	Human made synthetic chemicals used in industrial and manufacturing applications
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)	18 parts per trillion (ppt)	ND	ND	Q1 - Q4 2024	N	

[1] There were several minor unforeseen operational conditions, a change in our primary water treatment chemical and exceptional dry hot period that together exacerbated the effective removal of natural organic mater during our pretreatment process. The Authority has performed increased anaylsis of Natural Organic Matter removal and chemical feed rates of treatment chemicals during the pretreatment phase. Further, the Authority will continue to monitor TTHMs, leaving the Treatment Plant and throughout the water distribution system at a higher frequency than required until the problem is fully resolved. The sampling results from January 2025 have reduced the LRAA to below the regulatory limit of 80 ppb.

[2] All Samples were taken from a targeted sample pool of Tier 1 sites which have or are reported to have known lead water lines.

[3] ND = No Detection

[4] Estimated concentration above the adjusted method detection limit and below the adjusted reporting limit.

In addition to the analyses reported above, the Authority has collected numerous other required samples as listed below.
All of these analyses were tested below the minimum reporting limit of the testing method:

UCMR5:
Lithium, 11Cl-PF3OUdS, 8:2FTS, 4:2FTS, 6:2FTS, ADONA, 9Cl-PF3ONS, HFPO-DA(GenX), NFDHA, PFEESA, PFMPA, PFMBA, PFBS, PFBA, PFDA, PFDoA, PFHpS, PFHpA, PFHxS, PFHxA, PFNA, PFPeS, PFPeA, PFUnA, NEtFOSAA, NMeFOSAA, PFTA, PFTrDA

Annual Inorganic Analysis:
Antimony, Arsenic, Asbestos, Berylium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Mercury, Nickel, Nitrite, Selenium, Thallium

Annual Volatile Organic Analyses:
1,1,1 Trichloroethane, 1,1,2 Trichloroethane, 1,1 Dichloroethene, 1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene, 1,2 Dichlorobenzene, 1,2 Dichloroethane, 1,2 Dichloropropane, 1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Benzene, Carbon Tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, Ethylbenzene, Methylene Chloride, Styrene, Tetrachloroethene, Toluene, Trichloroethene, Vinyl Chloride, Xylenes (total)
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethene, m,p-Xylene, o-Xylene

Triennial Synthetic Organic Analyses (2023):
Alachlor, gamma-BHC (Lindane), Chlordane (Technical), Endrin, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Methoxychlor, PCB Screen, Toxaphene, Dalapon, Dicamba, Dinoseb, Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) Aldicarb, Aldicarb sulfone, Aldicarb sulfoxide, Carbofuran, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Methomyl, Oxamyl, Carbaryl, Glyphosate, Diquat, Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene, Butachlor, bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate, bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Propachlor, Simazine, Endothall, 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB), 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane

Radiological Analysis :
Gross Alpha Particle Activity, Combined Uranium, Gross Beta Particle Activity
Radium 226, Radium 228 (2017)

INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily form materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Braddock Water Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

STEPS YOU CAN TAKE TO REDUCE YOUR EXPOSURE TO LEAD IN YOUR WATER

1. Run **your water to flush out lead.** Run water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes to flush lead from interior plumbing or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours.

2. Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.

3. Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.

4. Look for alternative sources or treatment of water. You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or **www.nsf.org** for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality.

5. Test your water for lead. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.** At this time, Braddock Water Authority does not conduct testing, but we are in the process of identifying resources we can refer you to.

6. Get your child's blood tested. Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead, if you are concerned about exposure.

7. Identify and replace plumbing fixtures containing lead. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8% lead to be labeled as "lead-free." The Braddock Water Authority is doing everything legally possible to ensure that lead is eliminated from our water. Because of the change out in 1994, none of the Borough's mainlines are lead.

As a courtesy, the Braddock Water Authority can let customers know if they do have a lead service line on their property, but it is up to the property owner to remove and replace their lead pipes. The water we purchase does contain a chemical to inhibit the leaching of lead from pipes if your pipes have lead.

If you suspect you have a LEAD service line you would like to tested, please contact the BWA Technician James Satterfield by calling 412-351-2272 (Monday through Friday 9:00 am to 4:00 pm) or email him at jsatterfield@braddockwater.com.

OTHER INFORMATION:

BACKFLOW/CROSS-CONNECTION PROGRAM

The BWA continues monitoring locations posing the greatest degree of hazard to our water system by enforcing a rigorous "*Backflow/Cross Connection Program*". These locations are classified as newly constructed, major renovated, commercial, and industrial consumers or consumers classified as potential polluters. Consumers must have their backflow systems inspected annually by a certified plumber and submit a certified report to the Authority. All new installation backflow reports are kept on file at the BWA.

If you desire additional information about the Backflow/Cross Connection Program, please contact the BWA Technician and Backflow/Cross Connection program contact, James Satterfield, at 412-351-2272 or jsatterfield@braddockwater.com.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

Tap water from public water systems in the United States is among the safest in the world, and maintaining that quality is a priority for the BWA. The WPJWA and BWA monitors for and control more than 100 different parameters that may affect water at the tap – from algae in the source water to the finished chlorine and pH in homeowners' faucets. BWA, in conjunction with the WPJWA, consider ourselves to be stewards of public health and safety. In fact, we drink and use the same water that is delivered to our homes and workplaces.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbiological contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining and farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil & gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, the US EPA and the PA DEP have established regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection of public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects of chemicals can be obtained by calling the US EPA's *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at (800) 426-4791, or by online form at: www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/forms/contact-us-about-ground-water-and-drinking-water, or by mail at EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W. (Mail Code 4606M), Washington, DC 20460.

In 2021, WPJWA collected a total of 1896 samples with an average of 158 samples collected each month at 60 sample sites located in every municipality we serve. Each sample was analyzed for free and total chorine disinfectant level, pH, and bacterial analysis. Further, WPJWA collected an additional 344 distribution area samples, with an average of 29 samples per month, with enhanced chemical analysis of additional 10 parameters analyzed per sample that ensures that our corrosion control treatment system is working properly. Lastly, our water treatment filtration plant is staffed with certified water treatment operators 24 hours a day, 365 days per year. Samples of the entire treatment process from raw water entering the treatment plant to finished water leaving the plant to our distribution system are collected and analyzed each hour of each day of the year. As you can see, treating and providing our customers with safe drinking water is our #1 priority and will remain so in the future.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FOR PEOPLE WITH SEVERLY WEAKENED IMMUNE SYSTEM

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from health care providers.

EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available online at: https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPURL.cgi?Dockey=200024LD.TXT, or by mail at EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W. (Mail Code 4606M), Washington, DC 20460.

WATER SYSTEM SECURITY

All of Braddock's water source is secured. The BWA continues to upgrade our security system to guard against acts of terrorism. We have established protocols to respond to any emergency situations.

Wilkinsburg Penn Joint Water Authority's impounded potable water is housed in secure, covered reservoirs and tanks. Authority vehicles are in their service areas and all of their divisions are staffed 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. Wilkinsburg Penn Joint Water Authority's SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) system monitors water quality, availability and security of their production, treatment and storage facilities.

We ask that our customers help us protect our water source by being aware and reporting anything suspicious as it regards our water system is by being aware of the fire hydrants, tank and reservoir located in your neighborhood. If you should see suspicious activity happening to

any of our facilities, hydrants or water lines, please report it immediately by contacting the Braddock Water Authority at 412-351-2272 or the Braddock police department at 911.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

BWA has entered into an agreement with SwiftReach Network, Inc. to manage our Public Notification Rule, as required. This will enable BWA to get in contact with our customers in a quick and efficient way to rapid public notification situations.

Please keep us informed of your current phone number by calling 412-351-2272 or emailing us at info@braddockwater.com.

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

CHEMICAL OR RADIOLOGICAL MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL) EXCEEDANCE

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.

Braddock Water Authority Has Levels of Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Above Drinking Water Standards

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. Testing results we received on _____ show that our system exceeds the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM). The standard for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) is 0.080 mg/L. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) was found at a level of 0.087525 mg/L in your drinking water.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.
- If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.

You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

What happened? What was done? We are evaluating modifications to our existing treatment processes to reduce the levels of disinfection byproducts in our distribution system.

We anticipate resolving the problem within Q2 2025.

For more information, please contact Braddock Water Authority at 412-351-2272.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Braddock Water Authority.

PWS ID#: 5020007 Date distributed: 06/27/2025