

2019

PWSID# 5020007



BRADDOCK WATER AUTHORITY

415 Sixth St – Lower Level, Braddock PA 15104

P: 412-351-2272

F: 412-351-4877

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. 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 2019 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This report shows our water quality and what it means. 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.

You can also pick up a copy at our office or by calling 412-351-2272. 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. Due to health and safety concerns related to COVID-19, the Braddock Water Authority will host the remainder of its 2020 board meetings virtually, via Zoom. The meetings will be online only and will be streamed live.

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 Monday June 8, 2020 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 Wilkesburg 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. Wilkesburg Penn Joint Water Authority is classified as a “surface water supply”.

The Wilkesburg 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.

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 “Wilkesburg-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 Wilkesburg-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.

WATER QUALITY REPORT

You can request or attain a hard copy of our the 2019 Water Quality Report by calling 412-351-2272, emailing info@braddockwater.com or visiting the BWA website at www.braddockwater.com, selecting CCR Water Quality tab on the home page.

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- 2019," shows the results for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2019.

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.

WPJWA WATER QUALITY REPORT - 2019 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.

CONTAMINANT (Units)	VIOLA- TION? Y/N	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED IN WPJWA WATER	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MAJOR SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
Turbidity (NTU)	N	TT=95% of samples < 0.3 NTU	0	0.037 100.00% (lowest percentage attained)	0.021 - 0.143	Soil Runoff
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	0.00% highest % of positive samples / mo	0.00%	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine (ppm) - entry point - distribution	N	Minimum = 0.20 <0.20 for no more than 4 consecutive hours	MRDLG = 4	0.25 Min.	0.25 - 0.95	Water additive used to control pathogens
	N	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2.10 Max.	0.34-0.63 Mo. Avg.	
Fluoride (ppm)	N	2	2	0.75	0.75	Water additive for strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	0.75	0.75	Fertilizer runoff; sewage, naturally occurring
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N	80 (LRAA)	N/A	49.63 (LRAA) annual	8.68-95.00	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids 5 (ppb)	N	60 (LRAA)	N/A	16.65 (LRAA) annual	0.00-34.00	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) Running Annual Average Performance Ratio	N	TT	N/A	1.40	1.00 - 1.58	Naturally present in the environment.
		>=1.00		1.22	1.00-1.46	
Barium (ppm)	N	2.0	2.0	0.0304	0.0304	Discharge from drilling waste, Discharge from metal refineries , Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppm)	N	None	None	0.00278	0.00278	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from

						refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills
Lead (ppb)	N	AL = 15	0	90th percentile	Sites above AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
				12.86 (a)	3 out of 51 Range (0 - 39.6)	
Copper (ppm)	N	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.1286 (a)	0 out of 51 Range (0 - 0.219)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
LT2 Cryptosporidium Allegheny River 2015-2017	N	TT		0.018 cysts (b)	0-0.0625	Naturally present in the environment; Sewage discharges; Runoff from farm animal pastures
UCMR 3 (ppb) 2015-2016						
Entry point to Distribution system						
Chromium	NA	MRL= 0.2		0.2	0.2-0.3	Naturally occurring element; used for making steel and other alloys.
Chromium-6	NA	MRL= 0.03		0.06	0.05-0.06	See Chromium above
Cobalt	NA	MRL = 1.0		ND	ND	Naturally occurring element; used in medicine
Strontium	NA	MRL= 0.3		97.0	70.6-123.3	Naturally occurring element; used for making face plate glass in CRT televisions
Molybdenum	NA	MRL= 1.0		ND	ND	Naturally occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria
Vanadium	NA	MRL= 0.2		ND	ND	Naturally occurring element; used as a catalyst
Chlorate	NA	MRL= 20		ND	ND	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant
1,4-dioxane	NA	MRL = 0.07		ND	ND	Used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer
Volatile Organic Compounds	NA	MRL+ 0.03-0.2		ND	ND	Used for making other substances and solvents
Perfluorinated Compounds	NA	MRL = 0.01-0.09		ND	ND	Manmade chemicals used to make then stain, grease or water resistant

Hormones	NA	MRL= 0.0001-0.002		ND	ND	Hormones used in specific pharmaceuticals
Distribution system maximum residence time sample location						
Chromium	NA	MRL= 0.2		0.1	0.0-0.2	Naturally occurring element; used for making steel and other alloys.
Chromium-6	NA	MRL= 0.03		0.04	0.04-0.05	See Chromium above
Cobalt	NA	MRL = 1.0		ND	ND	
Strontium	NA	MRL= 0.3		82.8	77.8-87.9	Naturally occurring element; used for making face plate glass in CRT televisions
Molybdenum	NA	MRL= 1.0		ND	ND	Naturally occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria
Vanadium	NA	MRL= 0.2		ND	ND	Naturally occurring element; used as a catalyst
Chlorate	NA	MRL= 20		ND	ND	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant
UCMR 4 (ppb) 2018-2019						
Entry point to Distribution system						
<i>Cyanotoxins: (c)</i>						
Total Microcystins	NA	MRL= 0.3		ND	ND	Toxins from cyanobacterial or Harmful algal blooms
Microcysin LA	NA	MRL= 0.008		ND	ND	"
Microcysin LF	NA	MRL= 0.006		ND	ND	"
Microcysin LR	NA	MRL= 0.02		ND	ND	"
Microcysin LY	NA	MRL= 0.009		ND	ND	"
Microcysin RR	NA	MRL= 0.006		ND	ND	"
Microcysin YR	NA	MRL= 0.02		ND	ND	"
nodularin	NA	MRL= 0.005		ND	ND	"
anatoxin-a	NA	MRL= 0.03		ND	ND	"
cyindrospermopsin	NA	MRL= 0.09		ND	ND	"
<i>Metals: (d)</i>						

Germanium	NA	MRL= 0.3		ND	ND	Naturally occurring, used in producing electronics
Manganese	N	MRL= 0.4		2.6	1.1-3.8	Naturally occurring, used in steel production
<i>Pesticides: (d)</i>						
alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane	NA	MRL= 0.01		ND	ND	Formerly used as an insecticide
chlorpyrifos	NA	MRL= 0.03		ND	ND	Insecticide, acaricide and miticide
dimethipin	NA	MRL= 0.2		ND	ND	Herbicide and plant growth regulator
ethpprop	NA	MRL= 0.03		ND	ND	Insecticide
oxyfluorfen	NA	MRL= 0.05		ND	ND	Herbicide
profenofos	NA	MRL= 0.3		ND	ND	Insecticide and acaricide
tebuconazole	NA	MRL= 0.2		ND	ND	Fungicide
total permethrin (cis- & trans-)	NA	MRL= 0.04		ND	ND	Insecticide
tribufos	NA	MRL= 0.07		ND	ND	Insecticide and cotton defoliant
<i>Alcohols: (d)</i>						
1-butanol	NA	MRL= 2.0		ND	ND	Solvent, food additive chemical production
2-methoxyethanol	NA	MRL= 0.4		ND	ND	Used in cosmetics, perfumes, fragrances & lotions
2-propen-1-ol	NA	MRL= 0.5		ND	ND	Used in flavorings, perfumes and other chemicals
<i>Semivolatile Chemicals: (d)</i>						
butylated hydroxyanisole	NA	MRL= 0.03		ND	ND	Used as a food additive (antioxidant)
o-toluidine	NA	MRL= 0.007		ND	ND	Used in dyes, rubber and pharmaceuticals
quinoline	NA	MRL= 0.02		ND	ND	Used in pharmaceuticals, flavors, and chemical intermediates
Entry point 105 (Purchased water from the Monroeville Water Authority)						
<i>Cyanotoxins: (c)</i>						
Total Microcystins	NA	MRL= 0.3		ND	ND	Toxins from cyanobacterial or Harmful algal blooms
Microcysin LA	NA	MRL= 0.008		ND	ND	
Microcysin LF	NA	MRL= 0.006		ND	ND	"
Microcysin LR	NA	MRL= 0.02		ND	ND	"

Microcysin LY	NA	MRL= 0.009		ND	ND	"
Microcysin RR	NA	MRL= 0.006		ND	ND	"
Microcysin YR	NA	MRL= 0.02		ND	ND	"
nodularin	NA	MRL= 0.005		ND	ND	"
anatoxin-a	NA	MRL= 0.03		ND	ND	"
cylindrospermopsin	NA	MRL= 0.09		ND	ND	"
Metals: (d)						
Germanium	NA	MRL= 0.3		ND	ND	Naturally occurring, used in producing electronics
Manganese	N	MRL= 0.4		1.8	0.0-3.9	Naturally occurring, used in steel production
Pesticides: (d)						
alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane	NA	MRL= 0.01		ND	ND	Formerly used as an insecticide
chlorpyrifos	NA	MRL= 0.03		ND	ND	Insecticide, acaricide and miticide
dimethipin	NA	MRL= 0.2		ND	ND	Herbicide and plant growth regulator
ethpprop	NA	MRL= 0.03		ND	ND	Insecticide
oxyfluorfen	NA	MRL= 0.05		ND	ND	Herbicide
profenofos	NA	MRL= 0.3		ND	ND	Insecticide and acaricide
tebuconazole	NA	MRL= 0.2		ND	ND	Fungicide
total permethrin (cis- & trans-)	NA	MRL= 0.04		ND	ND	Insecticide
tribufos	NA	MRL= 0.07		ND	ND	Insecticide and cotton defoliant
Alcohols: (d)						
1-butanol	NA	MRL= 2.0		ND	ND	Solvent, food additive chemical production
2-methoxyethanol	NA	MRL= 0.4		0.42	0.00 - 0.42	Used in cosmetics, perfumes, fragrances & lotions
2-propen-1-ol	NA	MRL= 0.5		ND	ND	Used in flavorings, perfumes and other chemicals
Semivolatile Chemicals: (d)						
butylated hydroxyanisole	NA	MRL= 0.03		ND	ND	Used as a food additive (antioxidant)
o-toluidine	NA	MRL= 0.007		ND	ND	Used in dyes, rubber and pharmaceuticals
quinoline	NA	MRL= 0.02		ND	ND	Used in pharmaceuticals, flavors, and chemical intermediates
Distribution System: (e)						

<i>Haloacetic Acids Group (HAA) (HAA 6 Br, Not included in the HAA 5 analysis above):</i>						
Bromochloroacetic Acid	NA	NA		1.79	0.38 - 4.30	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	NA	NA		2.04	0.00 - 5.30	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	NA	NA		0.13	0.00 - 0.75	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Tribromoacetic Acid	NA	NA		ND	ND	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Allegheny River: (d)						
<i>TOC (UCMR 4 only)(ppm)</i>	NA	NA		2.354	1.981 - 2.767	Naturally present in the environment.
<i>Bromides</i>	NA	NA		0.04	0.02 - 0.05	Wastewater from oil and gas extraction and

- (a) All Samples were taken from a targeted sample pool of Tier 1 sites which have or reported to have known lead water lines.
(b) As a result of this testing, the Authority attained the highest PADEP cryptosporium bin classification of 1.
(c) 8 samples collected biweekly (fortnightly).
(d) 4 samples collected quarterly.
(e) An average of 8 samples collected over 4 quarters (32 total samples per each parameter)

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 (detection) level of the testing method:

Annual Inorganic Analysis:

Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Mercury, 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, Benzene, Carbon Tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, Ethyl benzene, Methylene Chloride, Styrene, Tetrachloroethene, Toluene, Trichloroethene, Vinyl Chloride, Xylenes (total)
1,4 Dichlorobenzene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethene, m,p-Xylene, o-Xylene

Triennial Synthetic Organic Analyses (2 rounds of testing quarterly in 2017):

Endrin, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Toxaphene, Dalapon, Diquat, Endthall, Glyphosate, Di (2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate, Oxymal (Vydate), Simazine, Di (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate, Piclorem, Dinoseb, Hexchlorocyclopentadiene, Carbofuran, Atrazine, Alachlor, 2,3,7,8 TCDD (Dioxin), Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, 2,4 - D, 2,4,5 - TP Silvex, Hexachlorobenzene, Benzo(A)pyrene, Pentachlorophenol, PCBs, 1,2-Dibromo, 3-chlororpropane, Ethylene Dibromide (EDB), Chlorodane.

Radiological Analysis (2017):

Radium 226, Radium 228

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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	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MAJOR SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	>1 positive sample monthly	0	0	0.00%	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine (ppm) - distribution	N	Minimum 0.20 MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.41 Avg. 0.88 Max.	0.28 - 0.54 Mo. Avg.	Water additive used to control pathogens
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N	80 (LRAA)	N/A	68.26 (LRAA) annual	37.00-94.10	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N	60 (LRAA)	N/A	25.52 (LRAA) annual	11.10-46.40	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead (ppb)		AL = 15	0	90th percentile	Sites above AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
January 2019 - June 2019	N			3.96 (a)	0 out of 20 Range (0.00 - 8.89)	
July 2019 - December 2019	N	AL=15	0	90th percentile 7.43 (a)	Sites above AL 1 out of 20 Range (0.00 - 36.50)	
Copper (ppm)		AL = 1.3	1.3	90th percentile	Sites above AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
January 2019 - June 2019	N			0.052 (a)	0 out of 20 Range (0.00 - 0.143)	
July 2019 - December 2019	N	AL=1.3	1.3	90th percentile 0.063 (a)	Sites above AL 0 out of 20 Range (0.00 - 0.118)	
Calcium (ppm) - Entry Point (2016)	N	N/A	N/A	87.5 Avg	79.0-96.0	Naturally present in the environment
- Distribution (2018)	N	N/A	N/A	61.0 Avg	60.0-64.0	
Silica (ppm) - Distribution (2018)	N	N/A	N/A	4.71 Avg	4.70-4.72	Used as a coagulant aid in water treatment.

(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.

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 from 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.

Throughout 2018 and 2019, courtesy of a donation from Women from Healthy Environment (WHE), the BWA has distributed water pitchers and filters that are certified to remove lead from tap water, and hosted community education sessions to discuss lead exposure.

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 VIOLATIONS:

On January 16, 2019, Wilkesburg Penn Joint Water Authority collected quarterly water samples to be analyzed for the required series of Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic acids 5 (HAA5). The TTHM sample was mistakenly collected at the wrong site. The sample was collected at Site #701 (Braddock Water Office) and should have been collected at Site #702 (U.S. Steel Plant). The other HAA5 sample was collected at the proper location (Site #701). Later upon review of the laboratory analyses, the error was discovered by Wilkesburg Penn Joint Water Authority and the proper TTHM sample was collected at Site #702 on March 15, 2019. However, during the first quarter of 2019, Wilkesburg Penn Joint Water Authority was required to collect all the TTHM and HAA samples between the dates of January 14th and January 20th, 2019. Therefore, the sample collected on March 15th was collected late. There were no potential adverse health effects nor was there any specific portion of the population at risk or vulnerable because of this violation. All samples were correctly analyzed by a third-party certified lab and all sample results were below the required maximum levels. Also, all samples were correctly reported to the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PaDEP) by the 10th of the month after the samples were analyzed. To prevent further potential violations, Wilkesburg Penn Joint Water Authority's required monitoring plan will be reviewed at least quarterly for any changes or modifications.

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.

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?Dockkey=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.

Wilkesburg 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. Wilkesburg 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.**