PITTSBURGH WATER

PGH2O

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER
QUALITY REPORT 2024

PWSID: 5020038

PITTSBURGH WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

WHAT DO THE RESULTS MEAN?

We are proud that your drinking water meets or surpasses all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected but are below the recommended maximum contaminant level (MCL) and therefore meet the regulatory requirements.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Pittsburgh Water ofrece servicios de traducción llamándonos al 412-255-2423 (presione 5) para solicitar servicios de traducción.

يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات مهمة حول مياه الشرب الخاصة بك. اطلب من شخص ما ترجمتها لك، أو تحدث إلى شخص يفهمها، أو اتصل بنا على 412-255-2423 (اضغط 5) لطلب خدمة الترجمة.

این بسته حاوی معلومات مهمی در مورد آب آشامیدنی شما می باشد. از یک شخص بخواهید آن را برای شما ترجمه کند، با کسی که آن را می داند صحبت کنید، یا با برای درخواست خدمات ترجمه، ما با شماره 412-255-2423 تماس بگیرید (5 را فشار دهید).

پدې بستې کې ستاسو د څښلو د اوبو په اړه مهم مالومات شامل دي. له یو کس څخه وغواړئ چې دا سند تاسو ته وژباړي، داسې یو کس سره خبرې وکړئ چې پرې پوهیږي، یا د ژباړې د خدمت غوښتنې لپاره له موږ سره په 412-255-2423 شمېرې اړیکه ونیسئ (د 5 تنې کیکاړئ).

В этом отчете содержится важная информация о вашей питьевой воде. Попросите кого-нибудь перевести его вам, поговорите с кем-то, кто понимает его, или позвоните нам по телефону 412-255-2423 (нажмите 5), чтобы заказать услуги перевода.

Ripoti hii ina maelezo muhimu kuhusu maji yako ya kunywa. Mwambie mtu akutafsirie, zungumza na mtu anayeielewa au utupigie simu kwa nambari 412-255-2423 (bonyeza 5) ili kuomba huduma ya tafsiri.

Цей звіт містить важливу інформацію про вашу питну воду. Зверніться до когось, щоб отримати переклад, поговоріть з кимось, хто розуміє цю інформацію, або зателефонуйте нам за номером 412-255-2423 (натисніть 5), щоб отримати послуги перекладу.

PITTSBURGH WATER
PGH2O

PITTSBURGH WATER WORKS FOR YOU – OUR NEIGHBORS AND CUSTOMERS

As a publicly owned and operated water utility, Pittsburgh Water works for you. Our mission is clear – ***to support our region by protecting public health and the environment through the delivery of safe and reliable water services***.

The drinking water you rely on is an essential, fundamental resource. It sustains life, supports livelihoods, and nurtures our communities. Each day, we work hard to fulfill our mission and deliver high-quality drinking water that you can trust, and our **2024 Water Quality Report** reinforces that trust. You can have confidence that the water you rely on each day for drinking, cooking, cleaning, and personal hygiene **meets or outperforms all regulatory requirements**.

This annual report outlines our water quality testing and treatment processes, the role our infrastructure plays in delivering high-quality drinking water, and the sample results of the various contaminants found in our source water – the Allegheny River.

TESTING

Effective water quality testing is essential to fulfilling our mission. Each day, we test for approximately 100 different compounds and microbial constituents before, during, and after the treatment process, and we work tirelessly to maximize their reduction and removal from your drinking water. We proactively test for both unregulated and regulated contaminants required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). This forward-looking stance is why Pittsburgh Water has been testing for PFAS – otherwise known as "forever chemicals" – since 2018, ahead of most comparable water utilities.

TREATMENT

The quality of your drinking water relies on both our water treatment process and the infrastructure that distributes water to your tap. Our lead levels remain firmly in compliance with federal regulatory standards following the addition of orthophosphate to our treatment process, and our aggressive Community Lead Response initiative keeps us on pace to remove all residential lead service lines from our system by 2027.

INVESTMENT

Our transformative Water Reliability Plan, designed to provide Pittsburghers with more secure and reliable water services for decades to come, is already well underway. This series of generational projects will modernize our water distribution infrastructure, strengthen our water system, add needed redundancy, and ensure an uninterrupted supply of high-quality drinking water to our customers. In 2024, we laid the foundation for the new Highland Reservoir Pump Station. When completed, this new building – our first in two decades – will reduce the likelihood of service disruptions caused by power outages or water main breaks. Visit pgh2o.com/WRP for more information on our ongoing progress on this and other Water Reliability Plan projects.

Pittsburgh Water's 2024 Water Quality Report, also referred to as the Consumer Confidence Report, is a requirement of all water systems by the Environmental Protection Agency. Access the report at www.pgh2o.com/2024WaterQuality. Here you can download and read the full report at your convenience. Our fact sheet **Is My Water Safe** also provides a helpful overview. If you have questions or prefer to have a hard copy sent by mail, please call Customer Service at (412) 255-2423 (Press 1).

WATER TREATMENT

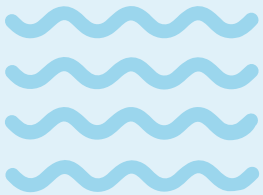
WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM AND HOW IS IT TREATED?

Pittsburgh Water draws its water from the Allegheny River. We do not use ground or well water. On average, 60 to 70 million gallons of water are treated each day at our drinking water treatment plant. The treatment process takes several days and consists of four separate stages:

STAGE 1

CLARIFICATION

River water passes through a process called clarification, in which small solids are removed. This stage involves the addition of treatment chemicals (coagulants), which form clumped particles called floc that are then physically removed by gravity sedimentation.



STAGE 2

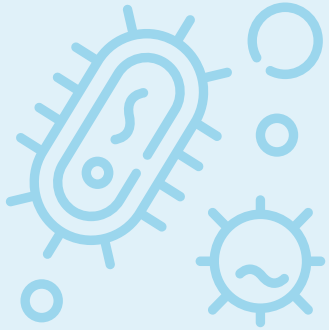
FILTRATION

The clarified water next passes slowly through anthracite and sand filters in order to remove the fine particles and microorganisms.

STAGE 3

DISINFECTION

The filtered water is treated with chlorine to ensure inactivation of any harmful microorganisms.



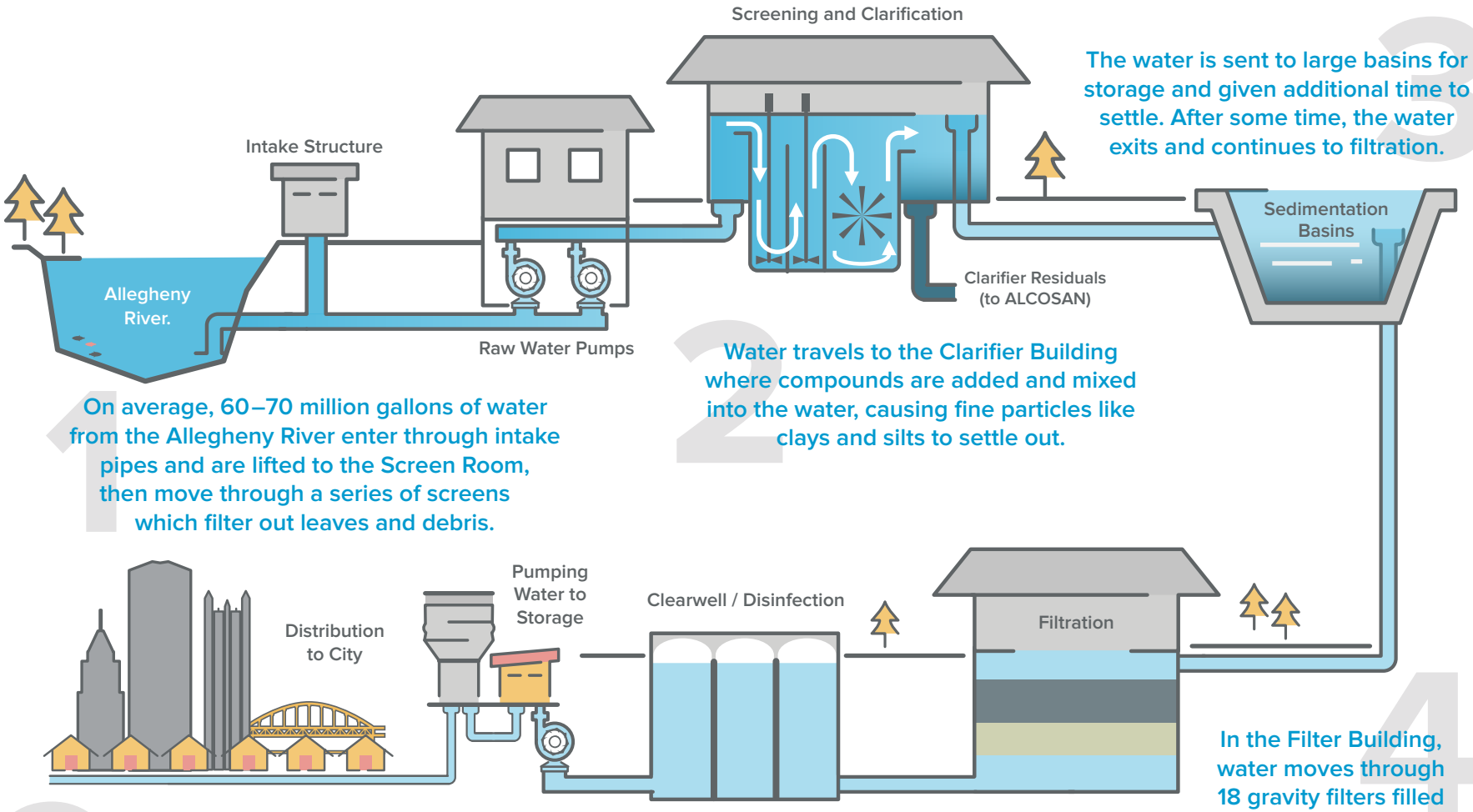
STAGE 4

DISTRIBUTION

Water treatment chemicals are added to adjust the pH, add fluoride and provide corrosion control in the distribution system.

WATER TREATMENT

PRIMARY WATER TREATMENT PROCESS



1 On average, 60–70 million gallons of water from the Allegheny River enter through intake pipes and are lifted to the Screen Room, then move through a series of screens which filter out leaves and debris.

2 Water travels to the Clarifier Building where compounds are added and mixed into the water, causing fine particles like clays and silts to settle out.

3 The water is sent to large basins for storage and given additional time to settle. After some time, the water exits and continues to filtration.

4 In the Filter Building, water moves through 18 gravity filters filled with carbon and sand to further remove impurities. Chlorine is added to begin disinfection.

5 Water enters the 40 million gallon Clearwell to finish disinfection. Additional compounds are added to treat the water and protect pipes from corrosion.

6 The water exits the Clearwell and will now enter the distribution system which is comprised of a series of pipes and holding tanks distributing the water to our customers.

WATER QUALITY

Pittsburgh Water continuously monitors your drinking water in accordance with Federal and State regulations. On the following pages, the tables show our monitoring results for the period of January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024. We only found detectable levels of the contaminants listed in the water quality tables, and it should be noted that none of the test results exceeded federal or state maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

Pittsburgh Water's source water protection plan is approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). This report identifies the most likely sources of pollution affecting the Allegheny River.

These include accidental release of contaminants from industrial processes; cumulative impact of discharge from power plants; cumulative release of petroleum products from pipeline ruptures; stormwater runoff from lands adjacent to the river and Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs). A summary of the Source Water Assessment is available on the PADEP website at dep.state.pa.us.

Pittsburgh Water realizes the importance of protecting our source water and is actively involved with organizations that support our ability to accomplish this goal. Pittsburgh Water is a member of the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) and is enrolled in their organic detection program. For more information please visit their site at orsanco.org.

A Source Water Assessment of Pittsburgh Water's intake water (located on the Allegheny River) was completed in 2010 by the PADEP. 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 PADEP website at: depgreenport.state.pa.us/elibrary/GetFolder?FolderID=4492 and then selecting "Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority.pdf" file in the list or by writing to the PADEP at 400 Waterfront Dr., Pittsburgh, PA 15222.

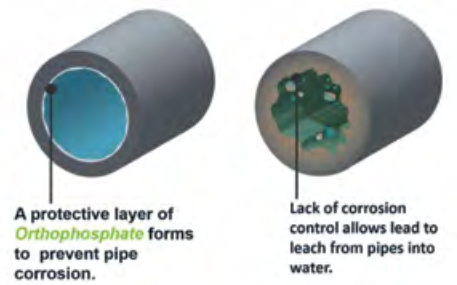
Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 412-442-4217.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

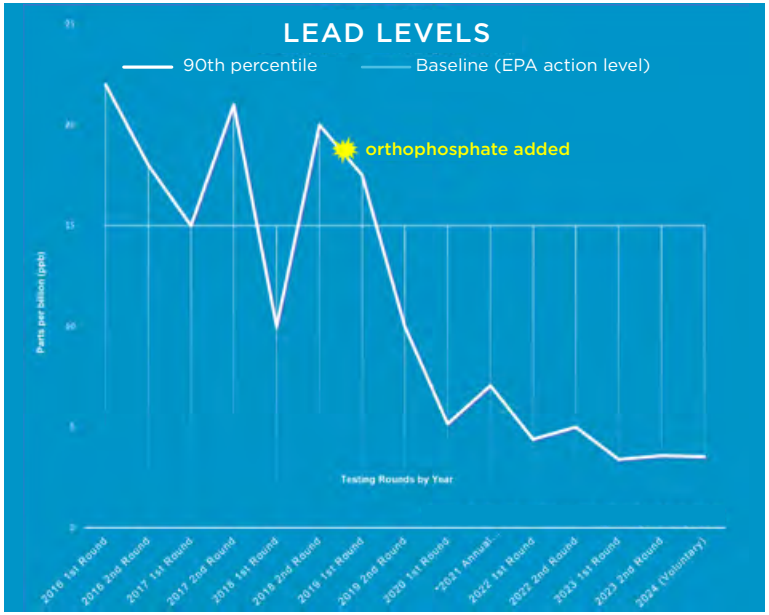
Elevated levels of lead can pose serious health risks, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water comes from plumbing materials and service lines, and while Pittsburgh Water ensures high-quality water, it cannot control these materials. To reduce potential exposure, flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes if water has been sitting for several hours. If concerned, consider getting your water tested. More information is available at the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

LEAD LEVELS LOWEST IN 20 YEARS

Pittsburgh Water's latest testing from July–December 2023 showed lead levels remain well below the state and federal action level of 15 ppb, marking the seventh consecutive round of compliance. These results highlight the ongoing effectiveness of adding orthophosphate to the water treatment process. Due to these findings, Pittsburgh Water must now conduct official lead and copper testing every three years but will continue voluntary yearly testing. Our first round of voluntary testing, conducted in 2024, continues to show lead levels at historic lows.



Since April 2019, Pittsburgh Water has used orthophosphate, a food-grade additive, to reduce lead levels while replacing thousands of lead service lines. Orthophosphate forms a protective barrier inside pipes, preventing corrosion, and is approved by the EPA and Pennsylvania regulators after a comprehensive study. More details can be found at www.pgh2o.com/your-water/water-quality-treatment.



**Between July 2020 and June 2021, testing was below the lead action level and therefore did not require testing rounds during this period.*

LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENTS

2024 was another successful year for lead reduction efforts under the Community Lead Response. While orthophosphate minimizes lead exposure, the only permanent solution is removing lead pipes entirely. Construction crews replaced over 1,300 lead service lines last year, working closely with residents to coordinate replacements.

The graph shows the consecutive rounds of testing from 2016 to 2024. With the addition of orthophosphate in April 2019, we continue to see lead levels below the state and federal action level of 15ppb.

WHAT DOES PITTSBURGH WATER TEST FOR?

In general, the sources of all drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the 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 from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source or raw water include:

- **Microbial 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- **Pesticides and herbicides** which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

- **Organic chemical contaminants** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

- **Radioactive contaminants** which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to assure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and PADEP regulate the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and PADEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Pittsburgh Water tests for contaminants that may be present in the source water prior to treatment. Results of the tests enables Pittsburgh Water to adjust the treatment process in order to maximize the reduction and removal of contaminants. Tests are also conducted during the treatment process and on the finished water. Additional samples for testing are collected on a regular basis from our storage facilities, various points in the distribution network, and customers' taps.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

ADDRESSING PFAS IN DRINKING WATER

PFAS – the common name for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances – are a complex group of widely used, long lasting synthetic chemicals, components of which break down very slowly over time. Otherwise known as “forever chemicals,” these substances have been used in countless consumer products around the world since their introduction in the late 1930s. For example, PFAS are used in nonstick cookware and food packaging, in sprays and components that make clothing and carpets resistant to stains, in fire extinguishing foam, and even in various cosmetic products like lipstick and eye liner.

Pittsburgh Water first began monitoring for PFAS in 2018 as a proactive measure, placing us well ahead of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s first-ever national limits on PFAS in drinking water, first announced in 2024. In addition to the EPA rule, the PA DEP established a state regulation that took effect in January of 2024. Pittsburgh Water complies with the PA DEP state regulatory requirements for the two regulated PFAS compounds known as PFOA (Perfluorooctanoic acid) and PFOS (Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid). Through proactive monitoring, use of historic data, and compliance with mandated testing for PFAS, we continue to report that concentrations have never exceeded the maximum contaminant level (MCL) limits of 14 parts per trillion for PFOA or the limit of 18 parts per trillion for PFOS.

As PFAS science and legislation continue to evolve, Pittsburgh Water remains steadfast in our commitment to staying informed and proactive on this important issue. Recognizing the critical importance of protecting public health and ensuring water quality, we closely follow emerging research from industry experts and trusted agencies – this is especially important in a regulatory landscape that is in motion. Pittsburgh Water is dedicated to preempting regulatory guidance and regulations wherever possible and to complete transparency around the latest scientific findings and legislative standards for PFAS. Up-to-date information about PFAS is available at pgh2o.com/pfas.

STORMWATER

Stormwater pollution affects water quality. Anything that enters a storm sewer is potentially released, untreated, into the rivers and streams. In addition to the Allegheny River being used as the source of our drinking water, it is also used for swimming, boating, and fishing.

The Pittsburgh Water system is made up of sanitary, dedicated stormwater, and combined sewers. As an older city, only about 25 percent of the system has separate storm sewers. All new development is required to have separate storm sewers.

RESIDENTS CAN HELP PREVENT STORMWATER POLLUTION BY:

Disposing of trash properly.

Do not litter. You can help reduce cost and keep our rivers clean by properly disposing of waste.

Maintaining a tidy yard.

Do not over-apply pesticides or allow grass clippings or leaves to enter inlets since they can harm stream water quality.

Disposing paint and chemicals appropriately.

Paint, concrete and other household chemicals should never be poured down a drain or inlet. These materials are often toxic to aquatic life.

Stopping oil leaks immediately.

Leaking oil runs down the street and may enter the storm sewers and eventually end up in the river. Check for oil leaks regularly and dispose of oil properly.

Properly disposing of pet waste.

If pet waste is not properly disposed of during rain events, the bacteria may enter the storm sewers and eventually end up in the river.

These are examples of illicit discharges if they enter our storm sewer system. If you observe an illicit discharge, please call Pittsburgh Water Dispatch at 412-255-2423 (Press 1) or use the Report an Issue form on our website so that we can investigate.

For more information on stormwater, visit www.pgh2o.com/your-water/stormwater.

ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS

When reviewing the tables and information on the following pages, reference this abbreviations and definitions list to understand the terms being used.

(ND) Non-Detect
Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

(Mrem/year) Millirems Per Year
A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

(pCi/L) Picocuries Per Liter
A measure of radioactivity.

(NTU) Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
Measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU becomes just barely noticeable to the average person.

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

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

(N/A) Non-Applicable
Does not apply.

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

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

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

(MRDL) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
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.

(MinRDL) Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level
The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

Level 1 Assessment
A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment
A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Entry Point
The entry points (101, 102 and 104) refer to the Water Treatment Plant (WTP - 101) and Microfiltration Plant (MFP - 102 (Zone 5 Police Station) and 104 (New Highland Pump Station) where water is monitored.

ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS

When reviewing the tables and information on the following pages, reference this abbreviations and definitions list to understand the terms being used.

Part Per Million (ppm)

One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or **one drop of water in a hot tub**.

Part Per Billion (ppb)

One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or **one drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool**.

Part Per Trillion (ppt)

One part per trillion corresponds to 30 seconds in one million years or **one drop of water in a six acre lake**.

WHAT ARE DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS?

In reference to drinking water, a contaminant is any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water — *essentially anything other than water molecules*. Some contaminants may be harmful at certain levels while others are harmless. **The presence of contaminants in drinking water does not necessarily indicate a problem or health risk**.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Chemical Contaminants: Entry Point into Drinking Water Distribution System

CONTAMINANT	ENTRY POINT	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (MCL)	IDEAL GOAL (MCLG)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	UNITS	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCE OR PURPOSE OF CONTAMINANT
Fluoride	101 102	2*	2	0.83 0.96	-	ppm	May 10, 2024 May 3, 2022	N	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	101 102 104	10	10	0.51 0.54 0.57	0.37-0.71 0.39-0.83 0.39-0.83	ppm	2024 2022 2022	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching septic tank sewage; natural deposit erosion

** EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.*

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Chemical Contaminants: Entry Point into Drinking Water Distribution System

CONTAMINANT	ENTRY POINT	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (MCL)	IDEAL GOAL (MCLG)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	UNITS	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCE OR PURPOSE OF CONTAMINANT
Calcium	101 102 104	-	-	24 26 26	19-30 22-34 22-34	ppm	2024 2022 2022	N	-
Barium	101 102	2	2	0.037 0.028	-	ppm	May 10, 2024 May 3, 2022	N	-
Orthophosphate	101** 102 104	-	-	0.02 1.89 1.79	0.01-0.04 1.57-1.98 1.37-2.03	ppm	2024 2022 2022	N	Corrosion control additive

*** No corrosion control additive is dosed at this location (Pittsburgh Water Entry Point 101).*

CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

Chemical Contaminants: Distribution System

CONTAMINANT	ENTRY POINT	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (MCL)	IDEAL GOAL (MCLG)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	UNITS	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCE OR PURPOSE OF CONTAMINANT
Calcium	Pittsburgh Water	-	-	26	18-38	ppm	2024	N	-
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Pittsburgh Water	60	N/A	18	12-34	ppb	2024	N	By-product of water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Pittsburgh Water	80	N/A	54	17-119	ppb	2024	N	
Orthophosphate	Pittsburgh Water	-	-	1.75	1.22-2.05	ppm	2024	N	Corrosion control additive
Iron	101	-	-	0.016	0-0.075	ppm	2024	N	-

CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

Distribution System

CONTAMINANT	SYSTEM	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (MCL)	IDEAL GOAL (MCLG)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	UNITS	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCE OR PURPOSE OF CONTAMINANT
Free Chlorine	Pittsburgh Water	4	MRDLG-4	1.11	0.61-1.11	ppm	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

CONTAMINANT	ENTRY POINT	MINIMUM DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL	LOWEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	UNITS	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCE OR PURPOSE OF CONTAMINANT
Chlorine	101 102 104	0.20 0.20 0.20	0.64 0.75 0.93	0.64-1.15 0.75-1.32 0.93-1.23	ppm	2024 2023 2022	N	Water additive used to control microbes

CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

Lead and Copper

CONTAMINANT	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	IDEAL GOAL (MCLG)	90TH PERCENTILE VALUE	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	# OF SITES ABOVE AL OF TOTAL SITES	UNITS	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCE OR PURPOSE OF CONTAMINANT
Lead 2023	15	0	3.6	0 - 18	1 of 110	ppb	N	Household plumbing corrosion; natural deposit erosion
Copper 2023	1.3	1.3	0.11	0.003 - 0.23	0 of 110	ppm	N	Household plumbing corrosion; natural deposit erosion; leaching from wood preservatives

CONTAMINANTS

Turbidity

CONTAMINANT	SOURCE	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (MCL)	IDEAL GOAL (MCLG)	LEVEL DETECTED	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCE OR PURPOSE OF CONTAMINANT
Turbidity	Pittsburgh Water - Main Treatment Plant	TT = 1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.107 NTU	July 15, 2024	N	Soil Runoff
		TT = at least 95% of monthly samples ≤ 0.3 NTU		100%	N/A	N	
Turbidity	Pittsburgh Water - Microfiltration Plant (MFP)	TT = 1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.075 NTU	Aug. 2, 2022	N	Soil Runoff
		TT = at least 95% of monthly samples ≤ 0.3 NTU		100%	N/A	N	

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

CONTAMINANT	ENTRY POINT	RANGE OF % REMOVAL REQUIRED (MCL)	IDEAL GOAL (MCLG)	RANGE OF % REMOVAL ACHIEVED	# OF QUARTERS OUT OF COMPLIANCE	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCE OR PURPOSE OF CONTAMINANT
TOC	Pittsburgh Water	TT = 35%-45%	N/A	24%-50%	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Note: Compliance was achieved through the Treatment Technique (TT) criteria.

VIOLATIONS

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Pittsburgh Water. During January 9, 2025 we failed to monitor the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water at that time.

CONTAMINANT	Turbidity on one of our individual filters
REQUIRED SAMPLING FREQUENCY	2972 samples for January 2025
NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN	2598
WHEN ALL SAMPLES SHOULD HAVE BEEN TAKEN	Every 15 minutes from January 9, 2025 – January 13, 2025
WHEN SAMPLES WERE OR WILL BE TAKEN	Sampling resumed on January 13, 2025

What happened? What was done? When will it be resolved?

Pittsburgh Water routinely collects more samples than required by regulation to assure the quality of the drinking water. One such measurement is taken at the effluent for each of our 18 filters and again at the combined effluent of all the filters. On January 9, 2025, maintenance was performed on an individual filter's turbidity meter and the meter was left out of service for roughly four days while the filter was still in service. Once the inoperable meter was discovered, Pittsburgh Water promptly informed the PADEP and put the meter back in service. During this period, the combined effluent of all the filters was continuously measured and the turbidity was at optimal levels for safe drinking water. Pittsburgh Water has since integrated alarms for each turbidity meter so that if one becomes inoperable corrective action can be taken quickly.

For more information regarding this notice, please contact: Pittsburgh Water at 412-255-2423 x5

STAY INFORMED

Update your contact information and stay informed. It's important that your contact information is up to date so that we can notify you about planned construction, water emergencies, extended water outages, and provide other safety information. Pittsburgh Water encourages all customers to provide updated contact information by going to our website at www.pgh2o.com/update-contact-info or by calling Pittsburgh Water Customer Service at 412-255-2423 (press 5).

This information ensures that we are able to make direct contact in the event of an emergency.

PITTSBURGH WATER
PGH2O

For more information, visit www.pgh2o.com.

Penn Liberty Plaza 1
1200 Penn Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
www.pgh2o.com

Customer Service•
T 412-255-2423 (Press 5)
F 412-255-2475
info@pgh2o.com

Emergency Dispatch•
T 412-255-2423 (Press 1)
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