



PITTSBURGH WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER **QUALITY REPORT 2022**



PWSID: 5020038

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 constituents have been detected but are below the recommended maximum contaminant level (MCL) and therefore meet the regulatory requirements.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)



PWSA DELIVERS SAFE, HIGH QUALITY DRINKING WATER

The Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority (PWSA) is proud to announce our **2022 Water Quality Report**. It demonstrates how we are fulfilling our mission — *to support our region by protecting public health and the environment through the delivery of safe and reliable water services* — and reflects a clean bill of health for the quality and safety of your drinking water.

Our drinking water customers can have confidence that the water you rely on each day for drinking, cooking, cleaning, and personal hygiene **meets or exceeds all regulatory requirements**.

Paramount to the safety and security of your drinking water, are the unsung heroes in our Water Operations department. Each day, this group of dedicated men and women perform necessary, routine tasks that are essential for maintaining water quality. At the Water Treatment Plant and in the field, they treat and monitor water as it moves through the treatment process, perform thousands of water quality tests each month, and conduct routine flushing to move water through the distribution system — all essential for providing Pittsburgh residents and businesses with the highest quality water.



The 2022 Annual Water Quality Report outlines our treatment process, the effectiveness of our water quality testing, and the sample results of the various contaminants found in our source drinking water — the Allegheny River.

Each day, we test for approximately 100 different compounds and microbial constituents before, during, and after the treatment process and work tirelessly to maximize their reduction and removal from your drinking water. We proactively test for both unregulated and regulated contaminants required by the Environmental Protection Agency and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. Our latest report shows that we are meeting or exceeding state and federal regulations.

Effective water quality testing is only one aspect of our work that determines the safety and reliability of our drinking water. The quality of your drinking water is also determined by 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.

To create greater reliability within our distribution system, over the next several years, PWSA will implement its Water Reliability Plan. This series of once-in-a-generation projects that will modernize our water distribution system and provide customers with more secure and reliable water services. These projects, which culminate with the complete restoration of the Clearwell, a large, century-old storage and disinfection facility, will happen sequentially and work together to fortify our water system, add needed redundancy, and ensure an uninterrupted supply of quality water to our drinking water customers. We completed the first phase of projects last year and the second phase is currently underway.

PWSA's 2022 Water Quality Report, also referred to as the Consumer Confidence Report, is a requirement of all water systems by the Environmental Protection Agency. It can be accessed online at www.pgh2o.com/2022WaterQuality. We encourage you to read the 2022 Water Quality Report. 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?

PWSA 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 plant is capable of producing over 100 million gallons of water per day. 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.

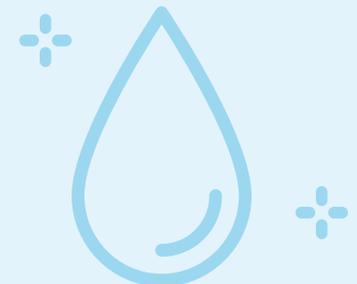


STAGE

4

DISTRIBUTION

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



WATER TREATMENT

SECONDARY TREATMENT OF RESERVOIR WATER

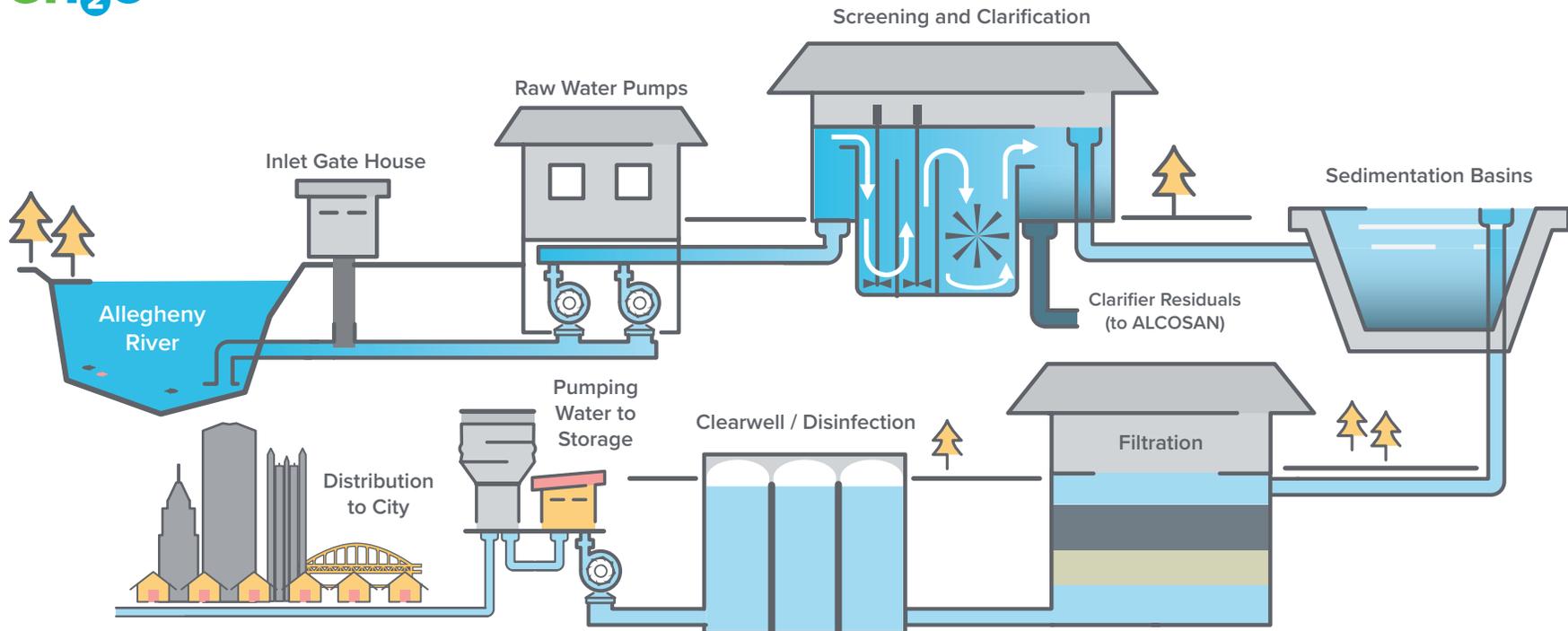
In addition to our primary water treatment plant located near Aspinwall, PWSA operates a secondary treatment plant known as the Microfiltration Plant in Highland Park.

All of the water stored in the open-air Highland Reservoir #1 is originally treated in our primary plant. Then, before the Highland Reservoir #1 water is distributed to the public, it is retreated in our secondary plant.

This membrane filtration plant utilizes microfiltration, UV light treatment, and chlorination to remove any impurities that may have entered the water during storage in the reservoir.



PGH₂O WATER TREATMENT PROCESS



WATER QUALITY

PWSA 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, 2022 through December 31, 2022. 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

PWSA'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.

PWSA realizes the importance of protecting our source water and is actively involved with organizations that aid the Authority in accomplishing this goal. PWSA is a member of River Alert Information Network (RAIN), which is an early-warning spill detection monitoring network along the Allegheny, Monongahela, and their tributaries. For more information please visit their site at rainmatters.org. PWSA is also 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 PWSA'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.

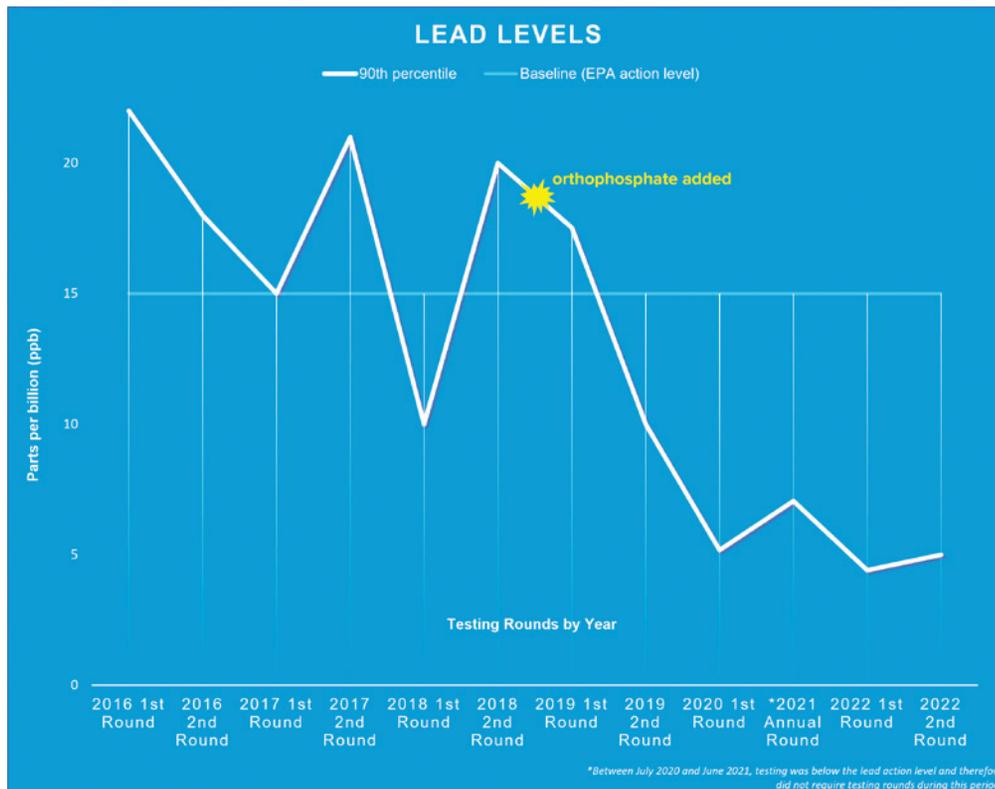
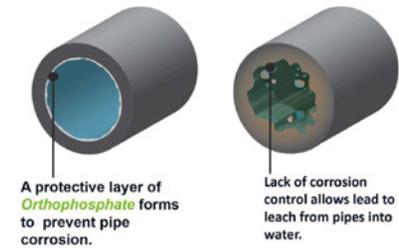
Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 412-442-4217.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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. PWSA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

LEAD LEVELS LOWEST IN 20 YEARS

PWSA's most recent round of testing from July through December 2022 shows lead levels remain well below the state and federal action level of 15 ppb, making this the fifth consecutive round of testing in which lead levels are in compliance. These results indicate the continued effectiveness of adding orthophosphate to our water treatment process.



In April 2019, we began adding orthophosphate to reduce lead levels in drinking water while continuing to replace thousands of lead service lines. Orthophosphate is a food-grade additive that forms a protective barrier to the interior of a pipe and prevents it from corroding. Implementing an effective method of corrosion control reduces lead levels for all customers as PWSA continues to remove lead service lines from our drinking water system. It is approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and successfully used in water systems across the country. Orthophosphate was selected by PWSA and approved by PADEP after a comprehensive, year-long study of treatment alternatives. To read more about orthophosphate, visit www.lead.pgh2o.com/understanding-lead-and-water/orthophosphate.

◀ The graph shows the consecutive rounds of regulatory lead compliance testing from 2016 to 2022. With the addition of orthophosphate in April 2019, we continue to see lead levels below the state and federal action level of 15ppb.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENTS

Since the establishment of PWSA's industry-leading Community Lead Response program in 2016, we have replaced more than 10,000 public lead service lines and over 6,900 private lead service lines. That represents a total of more than 59 miles of lead lines removed from Pittsburgh's water system. To date, PWSA has invested over \$100 million on the removal of lead lines throughout its water service area.

PWSA completed lead service line replacements through multiple methods in 2022, including neighborhood-based lead line replacements, water main replacement projects throughout our service area, and the lead service line reimbursement program. PWSA uses a holistic strategy to remove both the lead service line and the water main in the street. By coordinating this work, we are minimizing disruptions to customers since the lead service line and the aging water main are replaced at the same time. For all these programs, PWSA used historical service line data, demographic information, and blood-lead levels from the Allegheny County Health Department to target sections of neighborhoods that indicated high concentrations of lead.

Funding in the form of low-interest loans and grants from state and federal funding partners allows us to more aggressively remove dangerous lead service lines.

This important work is transforming Pittsburgh's water system for current and future generations of customers.

PRIORITY LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT PROJECT

In April 2022, PWSA successfully completed the Priority Lead Line Replacement Project. Under this project, we focused on verifying water service line material at daycare facilities and any location with an elevated lead sample taken via our sampling program. If lead was found, the service line was replaced.

We can confidently say that all daycare facilities within our water service area are free of lead water service lines. In total, we found and replaced 268 public lead service lines and 301 private lead service lines, 20 of which were at daycare facilities.

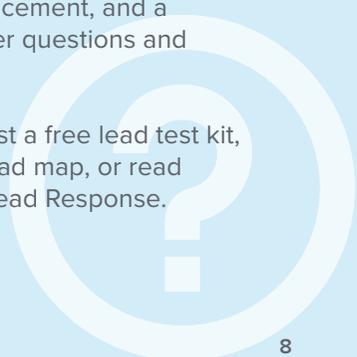
For more information on this program, visit www.pgh2o.com/PriorityLSLR.



WHAT'S NEXT?

PWSA will continue to replace lead lines throughout the water service area via the water main replacement program and will continue to provide free water testing, pitchers and filters at homes with elevated lead, reimbursement for private lead line replacement, and a dedicated Lead Help Desk staff to answer questions and concerns.

Visit www.pgh2o.com/leadform to request a free lead test kit, check for lead at your property on our lead map, or read past press releases on the Community Lead Response.



WHAT DOES PWSA 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.

PWSA tests for contaminants that may be present in the source water prior to treatment. Results of the tests enables PWSA 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.



LONG TERM SURFACE WATER ENHANCEMENT TREATMENT RULE ROUND 2 (LT2)

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease.

Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness.

We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.*



SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR IMMUNO-COMPROMISED INDIVIDUALS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than others.

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 may be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 PWSA 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 PWSA 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. MCLs 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.

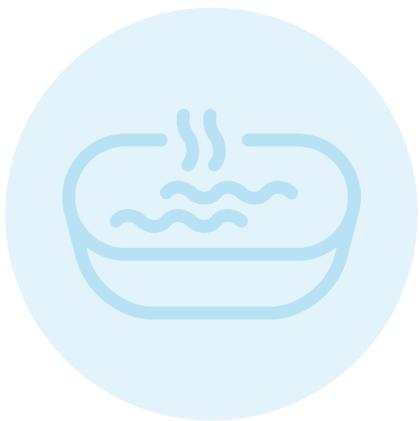
Entry Point

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.

VIOLATIONS: PWSA received two late reporting violations for both total alkalinity at the Allegheny River and the minimum free chlorine at the entry point to the distribution system (EP 101). Both samples were collected on time and were within permitted limits, but were not reported until the following monitoring period to the PADEP, PWSA is now in reporting compliance.

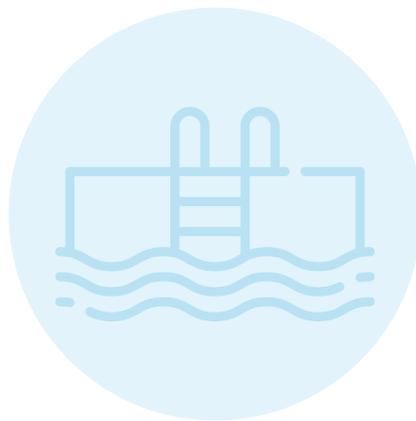
ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS

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
Calcium	101 102 104	-	-	28 28 28	21-32 22-34 22-34	ppm	2022	N	-
Fluoride	101 102	2*	4	0.90 0.96	-	ppm	5.3.22 5.3.22	N	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	101 102 104	10	10	0.58 0.57 0.48	0.38-0.84 0.39-0.83 -	ppm	2022 2022 11.02.21	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching septic tank sewage; natural deposit erosion
Barium	101 102	2	2	0.027 0.028	-	ppm	5.03.22 5.03.22	N	-
Orthophosphate	101** 102 104	-	-	0.06 1.89 1.79	0.00-0.16 1.57-1.98 1.37-2.03	ppm	2022 2022 2022	N	Corrosion control additive
Nickel	102	-	-	0.0022	-	ppm	10.19.20	N	-

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

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

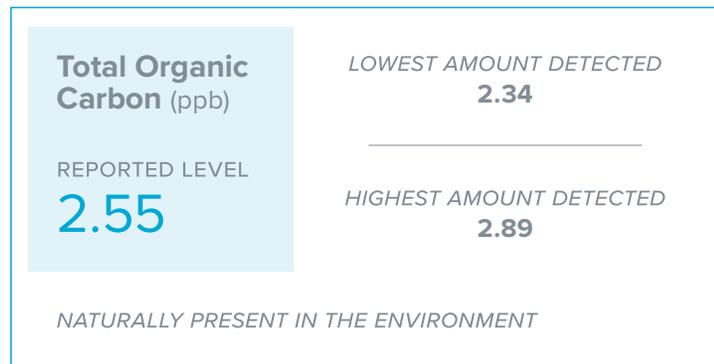
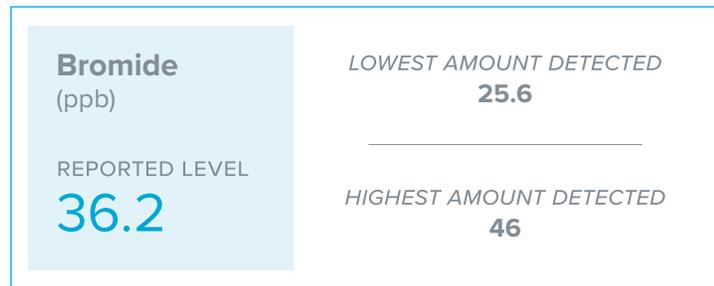


UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 4 (UCMR4)

Unregulated contaminants are contaminants that EPA has not established drinking water standards for. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported on this page.

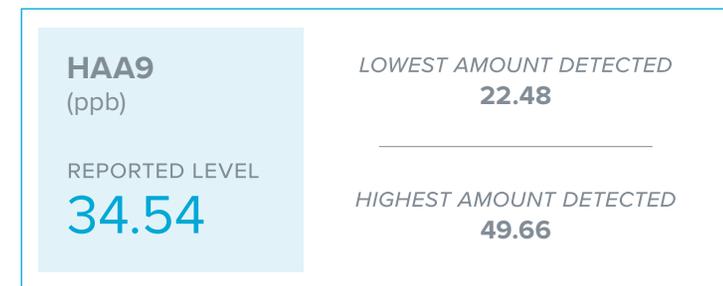
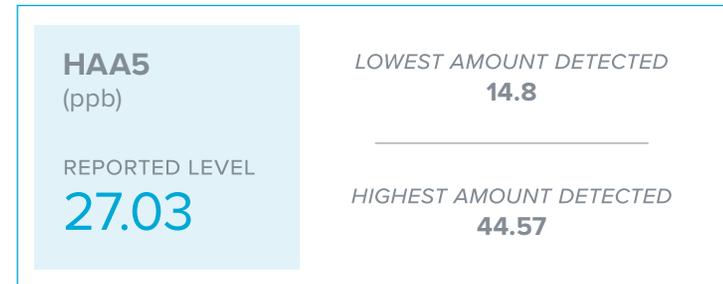
CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS: UCMR4 ALLEGHENY RIVER

Sample Date: 2019



CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS: UCMR4 DISTRIBUTION

Sample Date: 2019



For additional information and data visit epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

Chemical Contaminants: Distribution System

CONTAMINANT	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	4	MRDLG-4	1.27	0.7-1.27	ppm	2022	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Calcium	-	-	29	12-39	ppm	2022	N	-
HAA5	60	N/A	21	8.3-53	ppb	2022	N	By-product of water disinfection
TTHM	80	N/A	45	18-99	ppb	2022	N	By-product of water disinfection
Orthophosphate	-	-	1.79	0.86-2.21	ppm	2022	N	Corrosion control additive

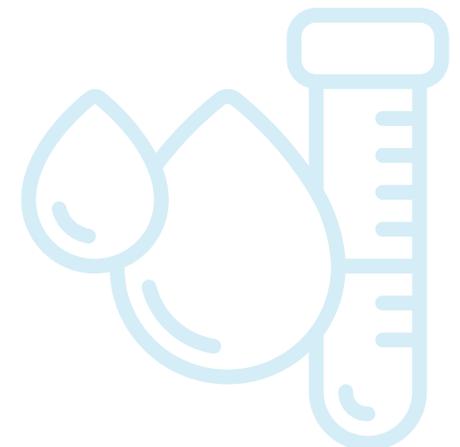
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

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	0.20	0.76	0.76-1.29	ppm	2022	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	102	0.20	0.93	0.93-1.23				
	104	0.20	0.66	0.66-1.24				

CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

Lead and Copper

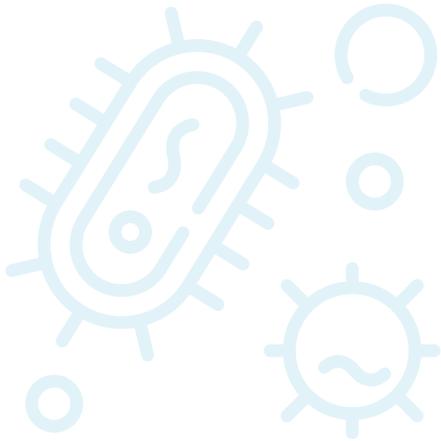
CONTAMINANT	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	IDEAL GOAL (MCLG)	90 TH PERCENTILE VALUE	UNITS	# OF SITES ABOVE AL OF TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCE OR PURPOSE OF CONTAMINANT
Lead 2022a	15	0	4.42	ppb	2 of 117	N	Household plumbing corrosion; natural deposit erosion
Lead 2022b	15	0	5.0	ppb	3 of 124	N	Household plumbing corrosion; natural deposit erosion
Copper 2022a	1.3	1.3	0.116	ppm	0 of 117	N	Household plumbing corrosion; natural deposit erosion; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper 2022b	1.3	1.3	0.13	ppm	0 of 124	N	Household plumbing corrosion; natural deposit erosion; leaching from wood preservatives



MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS

Microbial: LT2 Allegheny River

CONTAMINANT	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (MCL)	IDEAL GOAL (MCLG)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	UNITS	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCE OR PURPOSE OF CONTAMINANT
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	-	-	0.190	-	Oocysts/L	2017	-	Naturally present in the environment



CONTAMINANTS

Turbidity

CONTAMINANT	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (MCL)	IDEAL GOAL (MCLG)	LEVEL DETECTED	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCE OR PURPOSE OF CONTAMINANT
Turbidity	TT = 1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.130	6.9.22	N	Soil runoff
	TT = at least 95% of monthly samples \leq 0.3 NTU		100%	N/A	N	
Turbidity Microfiltration Plant (MFP)	TT = 1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.075	8.2.22	N	Soil runoff
	TT = at least 95% of monthly samples \leq 0.3 NTU		100%	N/A	N	

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

CONTAMINANT	RANGE OF % REMOVAL REQUIRED (MCL)	IDEAL GOAL (MCLG)	RANGE OF % REMOVAL ACHIEVED	# OF QUARTERS OUT OF COMPLIANCE	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
TOC	TT = 35%-45%	N/A	39%-44%	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

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



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. PWSA encourages all customers to provide updated contact information by going to our website at www.pgh2o.com/update-contact-info or by calling PWSA 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.



For more information,
visit www.pgh2o.com.

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