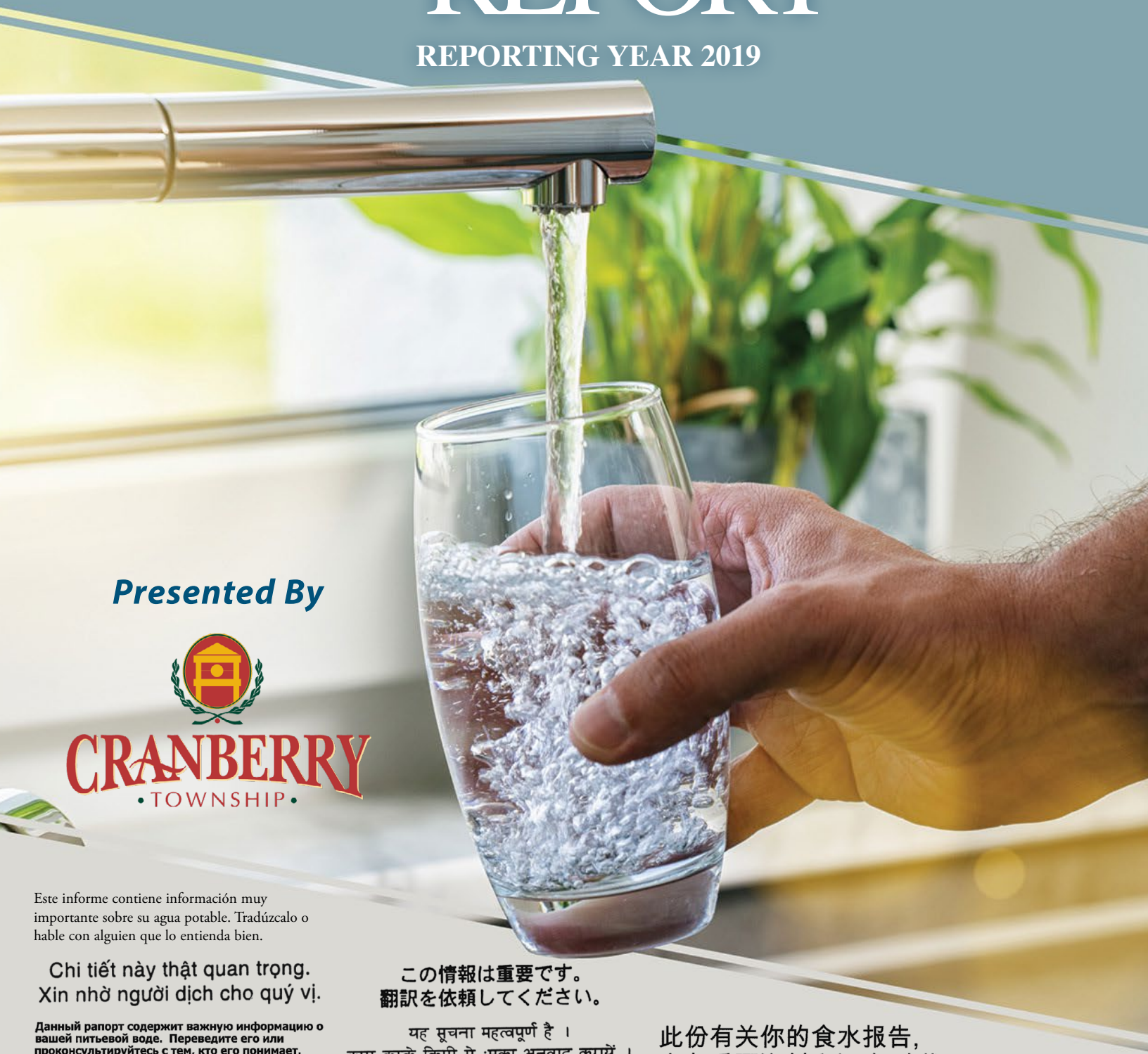
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2019



Presented By

CRANBERRY
• TOWNSHIP •

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

Данный рапорт содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воде. Переведите его или проконсультируйтесь с тем, кто его понимает.

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시요.

この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

यह सूचना महत्वपूर्ण है ।
कृपा करके किसी से :सका अनुवाद करायें ।

"هذا التقرير يحتوي على معلومآ ت مهمّة تتعلق بمياه الشفة (أو الشرب).
ترجم التقرير, أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم التقرير."

此份有关你的食水报告,
内有重要资料和讯息,请找
他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

PWS ID#: 5100094

Message from the Board

For decades Cranberry Township has placed significant emphasis on water quality. That mission never stops, and the results of state-mandated water tests for 2019, included here, confirm that the processes are working. In short, our water is excellent.

We continue completing projects that not only ensure that quality but also stand to keep our system functioning at a high level for years to come. Last year, we completed piping and valve replacement projects at two of our three water storage tanks, which addressed several issues. First, we reconfigured the piping to allow the tank to fill and drain more efficiently. This allows operations staff to monitor the time it takes to change the water in the tank. The goal is to minimize the age of the water so it doesn't become stale.

Second, we replaced older valves that would not seal properly, which caused water to enter the tank when operators were initiating a drawdown cycle. In conjunction with the valve replacement project, and as part of our preventive maintenance program, both tanks were inspected to determine their overall condition and establish a timeline for when future maintenance will be required.

We completed our triannual lead and copper sampling. As expected, the results were excellent.

We take the responsibility of providing you with safe, clean water very seriously, and we are always looking for ways to make sure the quality of our water stays at the level you have come to expect. Thanks for giving us that opportunity.

Sincerely,
Cranberry Township Board of Supervisors.

Community Participation

We welcome your involvement on issues concerning our water and wastewater systems. Meetings of the Cranberry Township Board of Supervisors are normally scheduled on the first and last Thursday of each month at 6:30 p.m. in the Cranberry Township Municipal Center. An opportunity for public comment is always on the agenda.

Customer Portal

Cranberry Township's customer portal gives in-depth data related to water usage. Customers can compare usage to other time periods, set usage limits and alerts and get up-to-date information that could help identify leaks, breaks or excessive usage.

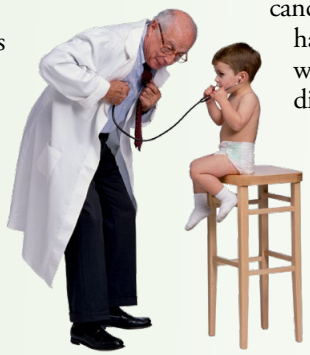
Visit CranberryTownship.org/CustomerPortal to sign up.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 two 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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 (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.



Clean Water Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019. For decades, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

QUESTIONS?

We are always available to assist you with concerns about your water supply. For any questions relating to your drinking water, call Michael Sedon, Cranberry Township Manager, Plant Operations, at (724) 776-4806, ext. 1300. This report, along with those from previous years, is posted online at www.cranberrytownship.org/WaterQualityReport. Printed copies of this report are also available upon request.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and DEP prescribe regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

The sources of 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, in some cases radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Treatment Process

Before water arrives in Cranberry, it undergoes a series of treatments at the West View Water Authority plant on Neville Island. After screening at the plant's intake, the water goes through a mixing chamber, where treatment chemicals coagulate unwanted particles. Those particles then settle to the bottom in a clarifier tank, followed by activated carbon filtration to remove any remaining particles, odors, colorants, or anything else affecting its taste. A disinfectant is added to kill bacteria, then the water passes through an ultraviolet light disinfection system, fluoride is added, and its pH level is stabilized with sodium hydroxide before powerful pumps send the water on its way to Cranberry.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Cranberry Township purchased its entire water supply - 916 million gallons last year - from the West View Water Authority in Allegheny County. Their treatment plant is located on the tip of Neville Island along the shore of the Ohio River. The source is surface water taken from the Ohio River. A Source Water Assessment by the PA Department of Environmental Protection found the source is potentially most susceptible to transportation corridors, bridges, boating, marinas, barge traffic, auto repair shops, truck terminals, utility substations, residential developments, combined sewer overflows, road deicing, and salt storage. Overall, the source has a high risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page at http://www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045

Assessment Updates

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify and correct any problems found.

During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment, which was completed. Also, during the past year, one Level 2 assessment was required for our water system, which was completed as well.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the fourth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR4 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water in order to determine if U.S. EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In 2019 three Tier 1 public notices were issued as a precautionary measure for localized areas within our distribution system as a result of water breaks. Once repairs were completed, the line was flushed and samples were collected. No contamination was detected.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Cranberry Township		West View Water Authority			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	**YEAR SAMPLED**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**MCLG [MRDLG]**	**AMOUNT DETECTED**	**RANGE LOW-HIGH**	**AMOUNT DETECTED**	**RANGE LOW-HIGH**	**VIOLATION**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**
Chloramines [Distribution] (ppm)	2019	[4]	[4]	0.2	0.2–1.47	1.6	1.1–1.6	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines [Entry Point] (ppm)	2019	MinRDL: SW=0.2/GW=0.4	NA	0.66[1]	0.66–1.59	0.4[1]	0.4–1.5	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine [Distribution] (ppm)	2019	[4]	[4]	0.2	0.2–1.75	1.5	0.8–1.5	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine [Entry Point] (ppm)	2019	MinRDL: SW=0.2/GW=0.4	NA	0.73[2]	0.73–1.79	1.5[2]	1.5–2.1	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	2	2	NA	NA	0.43	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	NA	NA	NA	19.3	6.0–21.0	24.5[3]	ND–30.9[3]	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2019	10	10	NA	NA	<1.4	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2019	80	NA	56.25	29.3–69.9	65.3	17.4–102	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

				Cranberry Township		West View Water Authority			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	1.3	0.0507	0/30	0.09	0/61	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2019	15	0	ND	0/30	5.6	0/61	No	Lead service lines; Corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES - WEST VIEW WATER AUTHORITY

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Manganese (ppb)	2019	50	NA	1,620	1,620–1,620	No	Leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE PART 4 (UCMR4) - WEST VIEW WATER AUTHORITY

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
HAA6Br (ppb)	2018	11.0	4.1–24.3
HAA9 (ppb)	2018	21.8	12.0–42.0

[1] The Amount Detected value for entry point chloramines represents the lowest level that was detected.
[2] The Amount Detected value for entry point chlorine represents the lowest level that was detected.
[3] Sampled in 2019.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90 percent of our lead and copper detections.

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

GW: Groundwater source.

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.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

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.

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

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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

SW: Surface water source.