ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2022

Presented By

CRANBERRY
• TOWNSHIP •

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

PWS ID#: 5100094

Letter from the Board of Supervisors

Cranberry Township's commitment to ensuring clean water is as clear as the water itself. In 2022 Cranberry continued efforts to provide the best quality water to residents and businesses, with state-mandated testing once again confirming those efforts have been a success.

Cranberry Township's water meets state and federal standards. That has been and will be the goal as staff works to set the bar for the groundbreaking ways we distribute water to the community from our supplier. These include reviewing our water distribution system to identify future infrastructure needs and projects. This thorough process will not only address current needs but also evaluate the long-term productivity and success of the water distribution system. It's just another example of the township's commitment to providing the best product to consumers. It will also provide our team of dedicated experts with vital information that will help improve our processes even more. They share our mission of presenting a superior product and take great pride in delivering safe, high-quality water to the community.

The township also works closely with our water supplier, West View Water Authority. Through regular communication and a long-running partnership, we are able to work together to ensure clean, clear water is conveyed through our systems. The entire team is proud to serve you and embraces the opportunity to work hard to ensure water service remains safe, clean, and reliable.

Sincerely,

Cranberry Township Board of Supervisors

Where Does My Water Come From?

Cranberry Township purchases its entire water supply – 914 million gallons last year - from the West View Water Authority in Allegheny County. Cranberry has a state allocation permit to use up to 4.4 million gallons a day from the Ohio River for drinking water – an amount we are comfortably below. The township's water supply, which accounts for growth over the coming years, is secured through a 25-year agreement with West View. We are proud to be West View's largest customer.

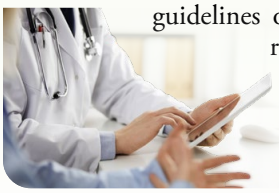
Source Water Assessment

West View operates two treatment plants (Neville Island and Baden), both of which utilize water taken from the Ohio River. A source water assessment by DEP 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 Ohio River as a source has a high risk of significant contamination.

To view the assessment reports, visit http://www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045.

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.



> "Thousands have lived without love, not one without water."
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> —*W.H. Auden*

Questions?

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. We believe well-informed customers are important to the success of a community. If you have questions or concerns, call Customer Service, at (724) 776-4806 or complete a Contact Us form at https://www.cranberrytownship.org/

This report, along with those from previous years, is posted online at www.cranberrytownship.org/WaterQualityReport. Printed copies 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 Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (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's plant in Baden. After screening at the plant's intake, the water is pumped from the intake building to the treatment facility, passing through an inline static mixer where various chemicals are added to adjust the pH, remove additional iron and manganese, help with the coagulation process, and provide chlorination treatment.

The treated water is then directed into two flocculation tanks, followed by two plate settler clarification units. The effluent of the sedimentation basins is directed to six dual-media gravity filters, combined, and sent through two ultraviolet disinfection units and into two clearwell tanks. The effluent of the clearwell tanks is combined, pH is adjusted for corrosion control, and chlorine is added for final disinfection before the water passes through a static mixer, after which powerful pumps send it on its way to Cranberry.

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.

Community Participation

Cranberry Township is always eager to hear about matters concerning our water and wastewater systems. Meetings of the board of supervisors are normally scheduled for 6:30 p.m. on the first and last Thursday of the month. An opportunity for public comment is always on the agenda, so please use this opportunity to engage with township officials.

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.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Cranberry Township		West View Water Authority Baden Plant		West View Water Authority Neville Plant			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloramines [distribution] (ppm)	2022	[4]	[4]	0.2	0.2–2.0	0.94	0.94–2.16	0.94	0.94–2.16	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines [entry point] (ppm)	2022	MinRDL: SW=0.2/ GW=0.4	NA	0.94	0.94–2.16	0.94	0.94–2.29	1.27	1.27–1.95	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine [distribution] (ppm)	2022	[4]	[4]	0.23	0.23–1.78	0.94	0.94–2.02	0.94	0.94–2.02	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine [entry point] (ppm)	2022	MinRDL: SW=0.2/ GW=0.4	NA	0.94[1]	0.94–2.02	0.94	0.94–2.29	1.42	1.42–2.50	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	2	2	NA	NA	0.524	NA	0.427	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	60	NA	6.0	6.0–14.8	18.2	1.0–43	18.2	1.0–43	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2022	10	10	NA	NA	0.984	NA	0.895	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	80	NA	15.6	15.6–42.4	63.5	18–60	63.5	18–60	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 Baden Plant		West View Water Authority Neville Plant			
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	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	1.3	0.038	0/30	0.19	0/53	NA	NA	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0	ND	0/30	4.3	0/53	NA	NA	No	Lead service lines; Corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Cranberry Township		West View Water Authority Baden Plant		West View Water Authority Neville Plant			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.0	NA	0.038	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	2022	50	NA	NA	NA	1.62	ND–1.62	1.62	ND–1.62	No	Leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

		Cranberry Township		West View Water Authority Baden Plant		West View Water Authority Neville Plant		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
HAA6Br (ppb)	2018	NA	NA	11	4.1–24.3	11.0	4.1–24.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9 (ppb)	2018	NA	NA	21.8	12.0–42	21.8	12.0–42.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Manganese (ppb)	2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.62	ND–1.62	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

[1] Lowest level that was detected.

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% 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.

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.