

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024

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



Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. Included are details about your source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

To Our Customers

Turning on the tap to clean, safe water is an expectation when taking a drink or stepping in the shower. But quite a bit goes into ensuring a reliable product is delivered to homes and businesses in Cranberry Township. Through a series of processes to gather, treat, and distribute water, the township's talented staff helps the product meet and exceed all expectations and regulations. The proof, which outlines the quality of the product the community can expect, is included in this report.

But there's always more to be done. Several projects are planned to improve access and reliability to safe, clean water. They include one waterline replacement and extension project in Sun Valley. A tank-cleaning program aims to prolong the lives of the township's three water tanks.

Overall, the township has secured more than \$1.5 million in grants to support and sustain the water system. These projects ensure the product taken from provider West View Water Authority can be safely and efficiently transported to the entire community.

West View increased monthly customer service and volume consumption charges, marking the first increase since 2022. The board understands how this impacts residents but also emphasizes providing the best product possible, working in tandem with West View. This includes using the newest methods and technology and proactively replacing aging infrastructure.

The board of supervisors and township staff are proud to provide the best, most reliable product every time you turn on the tap.

Sincerely,

Cranberry Township Board
of Supervisors



Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment was completed by DEP. The assessment found that our water 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. You can view the assessment report at <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, can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater.



Where Does My Water Come From?

Cranberry Township purchases its entire water supply – 1.064 billion 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. West View operates two treatment plants (Neville Island and Baden), both of which use water taken from the Ohio River.

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 cranberrytownship.org.

This report, along with those from previous years, is available at 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.

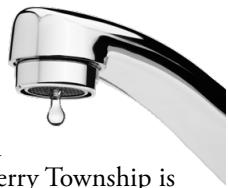
For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Additional Monitoring

No volatile or synthetic organic compounds were detected during the 2024 reporting year at either plant.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. Cranberry Township is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact Cranberry Township at (724) 776-4806. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.



To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be viewed at <https://www.cranberrytownship.org/3109/SewerWaterTrash>. Please contact us at (724) 776-4806 if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

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, adjusted for corrosion control, and treated with chlorine for final disinfection before it passes through a static mixer and powerful pumps send the water on its way to Cranberry.



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 is 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	
Chlorine [distribution] (ppm)	2024	[4]	[4]	0.22	0.22–2.2	1.16 ¹	1.16–1.81 ¹	0.96 ¹	0.96–1.63 ¹	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Chlorine [entry point] (ppm)	2024	MinRDL: SW=0.2/ GW=0.4	NA	1.09 ²	1.09–2.76	1.29 ^{1,2}	1.29–2.26 ¹	1.45 ^{1,2}	1.45–2.78 ¹	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Fluoride (ppm)	NA	2	2	NA	NA	0.461	NA	0.376	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Halocyclic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	6.72	6.72–30.8	21 ¹	7.0–27 ¹	21 ¹	7.0–27 ¹	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	10	10	NA	NA	0.88	NA	0.717	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80 ³	NA	18.3	18.3–98.0	54 ¹	17–90 ¹	54.0 ¹	17–90 ¹	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	

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				Cranberry Township			West View Water Authority-Baden Plant					
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th %ile)	Range Low-High	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Amount Detected (90th %ile)	Range Low-High	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source	
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	1.3	0.038	NA	0/30	0.19	NA	0/53	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0	ND	NA	0/30	4.3	NA	0/53	No	Lead service lines; corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits	

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				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	Violation	Typical Source	
Manganese (ppb)	2023	50	NA	1.62	ND–1.62	1.62	ND–1.62	No	Leaching from natural deposits	

¹ Sampled in 2023.

² Lowest level that was detected.

³ Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 (µg/L) (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (mg/L) (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.

— BY THE NUMBERS —



3.4 BILLION

The daily volume in gallons of water recycled and reused in the U.S., reducing waste and conserving resources.



28%

The percent reduction in per capita water use in the U.S. since 1980, thanks to efficiency improvements.



99.99%

The percent effectiveness of modern water treatment plants in removing harmful bacteria and viruses from drinking water.



1.2 MILLION

The length in miles of drinking water pipes in the U.S. delivering clean water to millions of homes and businesses daily.



1.7 MILLION

The number of jobs supported by the U.S. water sector.

