2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT PWSID #6610031

Seneca & Cranberry Mall District

Este informe contiene informacion importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o 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.)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets Federal and State requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Erwin at 814-676-8812. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled supervisor meetings. They are held the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month (the first meeting of the month is at 10:30AM and the second meeting is at 7:00 PM) in the Cranberry Township Municipal Building located at 3726 State Route 257, Seneca, PA.

SOURCES OF WATER

The Seneca (Entry Point 101) and Cranberry Mall (Entry Point 102) districts are served by the two wells located in Cranberry Township and supplemented by purchased water from the City of Oil City. Because we purchase water from the City of Oil City their detected contaminants, if any, are included in this report.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. EPA/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 (800-426-4791).

MONITORING YOUR WATER

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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,

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

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

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

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.

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt **(ng/l)** = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

Seneca/Cranberry Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL =4	MRDL =4	1.09 June 2024	0.91-1.09	ppm	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Barium	2	2	0.239	0.0647-0.239	ppm	3/12/24	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge frommetal refineries: Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	100	100	3.02	2.19-3.02	ppb	3/12/24	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2	2	0.10	N/A	ppm	3/12/24	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Trihalomethanes	80	N/A	7.09	N/A	ppb	09/10/24	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	14	8	1.50 (Highest of 8 Samples)	0.00-1.50	ppt	2024	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	18	14	1.73 (Highest of 8 Samples)	0.00-1.73	ppt	2024	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities

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

Seneca/Cranberry 2024 Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Lowest Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
2024 Chlorine Entry Point 101	0.40	0.52	0.52 to 1.20	ppm	7/28/24	**N**	Water additive used to control microbes.
2024Chlorine Entry Point 102	0.52	0.60	0.60 to 1.44	ppm	2/27/24	**N**	Water additive used to control microbes.

Seneca/Cranberry Lead and Copper 2022								
Contaminant	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Range of Tap Sampling Results**	**Units**	**# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Lead**	15	0	0.00	0.00-1.61	ppb	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper**	1.3	1.3	0.087	0.00-0.355	ppm	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

•• Monitoring required every three years; these results are from 2022- none of the samples we collected exceeded the action level.

Lead: 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, 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 in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Cranberry Township at 814-676-8812. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at. www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Cranberry Township prepared a service line inventory that includes the type of material contained in each service line in our distribution system. This inventory can be accessed by contacting our office at 814-676-8812.

Oil City Chemical Contaminants					
Contaminant Unit of Measurement	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Violation Yes/No**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium (ppm) 2/27/24	2	*2*	0.0492	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) 7/11/24	10	10	0.13	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Oil City 2024 Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Lowest Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	0.40	0.77	0.77 to 1.23	ppm	9/11/24	**N**	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations: On 3/12/24 we monitored for Distribution Chlorine in the Seneca/Cranberry system and there was a reporting error, and the results were reported late to the PA Department of Environmental Protection, resulting in a monitoring/reporting violation.

Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

- The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years the EPA issue a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems.

The fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) was published on December 27, 2021. UCMR 5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025. The data collected under UCMR 5 improves understanding of the prevalence and amount of 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium in the nation's drinking water systems. All systems are required to report their data to EPA. The analytical results from UCMR are stored in the National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) for drinking water.

The Cranberry Township detected results are located below in the table below.

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MRL (µg/L)	Highest Result (µg/L)	Range (µg/L)
Lithium	2024	9.00	44.60 (of 4 Samples)	36.20-44.60

MRL – Minimum Reporting Level
(µg/L)-ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

Lithium is a naturally occurring element and may be found at higher concentrations in certain parts of the country, particularly in groundwater sources in arid locations in the Western U.S. where geologic formations contain lithium salts

For a summary of the UCMR results, tips for querying NCOD, and health effects information (including reference concentrations), please refer to the UCMR Occurrence Data webpage at: https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/occurrence-data-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule

Where can consumers find UCMR results? https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder#data-finder

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

The sources for drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water run-off, 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.