

NAME: Seneca & Cranberry Mall District, Woodland Heights District, Sage Run District

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.)

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.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

The Woodland Heights and Sage Run districts are supplied by water purchased from the City of Oil City. 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, 2014. 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. We monitored for Total Coliform in 2014 in our Seneca/Cranberry District and we had no detects.

We did have 2 monitoring observances in 2014. One for not reporting our weekly chlorine (5-1-14) to DEP (results were then reported by our Lab) and one for failing to report asbestos testing results. Those results for all three of Cranberry's water districts were taken 3-19-14 and the results were 0.0

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 to 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. MRDLGs 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.

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

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

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

DETECTED TEST RESULTS from our 2 wells:						Seneca/Cranberry		
Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine(distribution)	MRDL =4	MRDL =4	1.12***	.68 to 1.12***	ppm	April 2014	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	60	60	9.68	0 to 9.68	ppb	9-9-14	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes	80	80	18.2	0.60 to 18.2	ppb	9-9-14	N	Bi-product of drinking water chlorination.
Barium (IOC) Entry Point 101	2	2	.17	.17	ppm	10/23/12	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (IOC) Entry Point 102	.1	.1	.0094	.0094	ppm	10/23/12	N	May be found in slate, sandstone, clay minerals and basalt. Leaching from metals in contact with drinking water, erosion in the production of steel alloys.
Nitrate	10	10	1	1	ppm	9/14/14	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of Natural deposits.
Nitrite	1	1	1	1	ppm	9/14/14	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of Natural deposits.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual				Seneca/Cranberry			
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Lowest Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine Entry Point 101	0.4	0.5*	0.5 to 1.40	ppm	2/11/14	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine Entry Point 102	.52	.58	.58 to 1.30	ppm	2/15/14	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

*The required level was reached within the necessary time frame (4 hrs) to remain compliant.

NOTE - "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. Cranberry Township 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
**Lead	15	0	1	ppb	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
**Copper	1.3	1.3	0.314	ppm	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household Plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

** Monitoring required every three years; this result is from 2013 – none of the samples we collected exceeded the action level.

*** We take a sample every Tuesday throughout the year and this report shows monthly average.

DETECTED TEST RESULTS:								Woodland Heights
Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (distribution)	MRDL = 4	MRDL = 4	1.24***	.83 to 1.24***	ppm	2014	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	60	60	15	N/A	ppb	9/6/11	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes	80	80	26.6	N/A	ppb	9/6/11	N	Bi-product of drinking water chlorination.

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
**Lead	15	0	0	ppb	0 out of 5	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
**Copper	1.3	1.3	0.299	ppm	0 out of 5	N	Corrosion of household Plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

DETECTED TEST RESULTS:								Sage Run
Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (distribution)	MRDL = 4	MRDL = 4	1.19***	.73 to 1.19	ppm	2014	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	60	60	17	N/A	ppb	9/6/11	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	80	80	20.3	N/A	ppb	9/6/11	N	Bi-product of drinking water chlorination.

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
**Lead	15	0	1.25	ppb	0 out of 5	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
**Copper	1.3	1.3	0.168	ppm	0 out of 5	N	Corrosion of household Plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**Monitoring required every three years; this result is from 2013 – none of the samples we collected exceeded the action level.

*** We take a sample once a month throughout the year and this report shows the monthly result.

For all three systems monitored monthly we had no samples that were out of compliance range for total Coliform.

City of Oil City's Detected Contaminants Tables

2014 Chemical contaminants:					Oil City
Contaminant, unit of measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes), ppb	80	N/A	13.3***	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA (Haloacetic Acids), ppb	60	N/A	2.37****	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radium-228, pCi/L	5	0	1.09*	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant, unit of measurement	MRDL	MRDLG	Level Detected	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine, ppm	4	4	0.77**	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

*Test results from 2011.

**Highest monthly average of samples taken. Monthly averages ranged from 0.54 to 0.77ppm.

*** Highest locational running annual average of four sites taken quarterly. Results ranged from 5.3 to 27.0 ppb.

**** Highest locational running annual average of four sites taken quarterly. Results ranged from 9 to 3.47 ppb.

2014 Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – Oil City

Contaminant, Units	Min RDL	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine, ppm	0.40	0.60	0.60 – 1.35	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

Inorganic Contaminants – test results from 2014

Contaminant, Unit of measurement	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile value	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	0.462*	0 out of 30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead, ppb	15	0	2.9*	1 out of 30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

*Most recent results from 2013.

2014 Microbiological Contaminants – Oil City

Contaminant, unit of measure	MCL	MCLG	# of Positive samples	Number of positive check samples	Violation, Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 positive sample	0 positive samples	1 in June 1 in October	0 in June 2 in October	No Yes	Naturally present in the environment.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. Total Coliform was found in more samples that allowed during the month of October 2014, and this was a warning of potential problems. The City issued a public notice at the time the violation occurred, which provided additional information. Chlorine residual samples taken at the same sites all indicated a sufficient presence of chlorine needed to adequately disinfect the water. All other monthly samples tested negative for Total Coliform. We were unable to determine a cause for the positive samples.

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.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Information about Lead

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. Cranberry Township 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 <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.