

## Sage Run 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 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> 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 Sage Run District water source is purchased ground 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, 2023. 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 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

**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)

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

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

**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>."

<b>Sage Run Chemical Contaminants</b>								
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL =4	MRDL =4	1.06 June 2023	0.82-1.06	ppm	2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Trihalomethanes	80	N/A	11.40	N/A	ppb	8/10/21	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

<b>Seneca/Cranberry 2023 Entry Point Disinfectant Residual</b>							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Lowest Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
2023 Chlorine Entry Point 101	0.40	0.54	0.54 to 1.28	ppm	10/12/23	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
2023 Chlorine Entry Point 102	0.52	0.68	0.68 to 1.30	ppm	1/13/23	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

<b>Sage Run</b>		<b>2022 Lead and Copper</b>					
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
**Lead	15	0	0.00	ppb	0 out of 5	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
**Copper	1.3	1.3	0.326	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 2022- none of the samples we collected exceeded the action level.

**Oil City Chemical Contaminants**

Contaminant Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm) 5/13/21	2	2	0.0434	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) 6/29/23	10	10	0.18	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	80	N/A	11.90-23.80*	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	60	N/A	6.19-6.58*	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

\*Levels detected for 2 sites in 2023.

2023 Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						Oil City	
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Lowest Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	0.40	0.51	0.51 to 1.26	ppm	7/6/23	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

**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.