Pennsylvania
Department of
Environmental Protection

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
PWSID: 5320109 Indiana County Municipal Services Authority
Crooked Creek

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:

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 Tricia Lefko, Compliance Superintendent at 724-349-6640, ext. 107. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM, ICMSA office, 602 Kolter Drive, Indiana, PA 15701

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water source(s) is/are:

Indiana County Municipal Services Authority – Crooked Creek main source water is surface water from Crooked Creek Stream. The Crooked Creek Water System also has a reserve source water supply through an interconnection with Pennsylvania American Water Company called the Warren Road connection. The source water for this reserve connection is the surface water supply of Two lick Creek Reservoir.

A Source Water Assessment is normally completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The assessment typically lists the types of contamination for which the source water might be exposed to. A Source Water Assessment was completed and published by PA Rural Water for Crooked Creek in 2024. Surface waters have a high risk and are most vulnerable to the following activities (although not associated with any detected chemicals): Accidental release of contaminants along the transportation corridors – namely bridges and roads; Storm water runoff from agricultural, recreational and residential activities within the critical area; and waste from gas well and mining operations. A completed summary of the report of the Assessment will be available on the Source Water Assessment Reports eLibrary web page: http://www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045.

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 providers. 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, 2025. 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:

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.

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.

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

Mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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)

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	**MCL in CCR Units**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected** *	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine	4	4	1.35	0.94 – 1.35	ppm	April 2025	N	Additive used to control microbes.
Barium	2	2	0.0292	Annual sample	ppm	4/15/25	N	Discharge of drilling wastes.
Nitrate	10	10	1.43	Annual sample	ppm	6/24/225	N	
TTHM	80	80	59.8*	26.8 – 95.9	ppb	2025	N	Chlorination by-product.
HAA5	60	60	49.4*	27.6 – 43.3	ppb	2025	N	Chlorination by-product.
Fluoride**	2	4	0	Annual	ppm	2025	N	Water additive that promotes strong teeth.

*Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location (LRAA). The highest LRAA reflects the highest average at any location and the range detected reflects all samples used to calculate the running annual averages.

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

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine	0.20	1.189	1.189 – 2.58	ppm	8/16/2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper								
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	1.93	0 – 5.9	ppb	20 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.145	0 – 0.220	ppm	20 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Turbidity						
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Source of Contamination**
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.333	8/28/2025	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples≤0.3 NTU		99.8%	05/01/2025	N	

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

ICMSA is pleased to report that all water quality standards for the Crooked Creek Water System as per the Safe Drinking Water Act have been met for 2025. If you are interested in more information, you may find a complete listing of potential contaminants and health effects on the PA DEP site, under the Elibray search for Consumer Confidence Report or by calling the EPA's hotline (800-426-4791.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

None.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

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 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 sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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

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. **Indiana County Municipal Services Authority – Crooked Creek** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and for 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 **Indiana County Municipal Services Authority – Crooked Creek, 724-349-6640**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

OTHER INFORMATION:

If you have any questions regarding this report about your drinking water, please do not hesitate to call during business hours (8am – 4pm) 724-349-6640. Our phone number is 24/7 and can be used to report any water emergency after 4pm. To keep our customers updated and informed, we have a website as well @ www.icomsa.org please visit to learn more.

ICMSA prepared a service line inventory of our system that includes the type of materials contained in each service line in our distribution system. This inventory can be accessed online at NA or by contacting our office at 724-349-6640.