Creswell Heights Joint Water Authority
Public Water Supply ID# 5040063
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak to someone who understands it.)

This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water that meets all federal and state requirements. Our water comes from four (4) groundwater wells.

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.
- 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).

A Source Water Assessment of our Source was completed in 2003 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment found that our source is potentially most susceptible to contamination from power plants, railroads, river transportation, and roadway. Overall, our source has high risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the Assessment are available by writing to Creswell Heights Joint Authority, PO Box 301, South Heights, PA 15081 and will be available on the PADEP website at:
www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm
Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP Pittsburgh Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (412) 442-4000

In 2013 CHJA completed a Source Water Protection Plan. For more information, contact the office (724) 375-1303 or info@creswellwater.net

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Creswell Heights Joint Water Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows what we detected in our water during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. In the following tables, you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following:

Definitions and Abbreviations:

ppm - Parts per million or milligrams per Liter (mg/L). One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in $10,000

ppb - Parts per billion or micrograms per Liter (ug/L). One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000

ppt - Parts per trillion or nanogram per Liter (ng/L). One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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 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 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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Date Sampled	Units	Violation	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	11-4-24	ppb	No	15.655 (*)	6.36-68.9	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	11-4-24	ppb	No	41.7775 (*)	15.9-55.4	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Fluoride	3-14-24	ppm	No	0.17	(a)	2	2	Water additive that promotes strong teeth, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium	3-14-24	ppm	No	0.0333	(a)	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Distribution Chlorine	Dec 2024	ppm	No	0.64 (b)	0.64-0.92	MRDLG 4.0	MRDL 4.0	Additive to control microbes
Nickel	3-14-24	ppb	No	0.527	(a)	n/a	n/a	Metal plating industries, combustion of fossil fuels, nickel mining and electroplating
Selenium	3-14-24	ppb	No	1.61	(a)	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines
Perfluorobutane-sulfonic Acid (PFBS)	10-8-24	ppt	No	1.035 (*)	0-2.07	n/a	n/a	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluorooctane-sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	10-8-24	ppt	No	2.13 (*)	2.01-2.33	14	18	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities

(a) Only one sample required. All samples were taken on the dates shown. The results are from the latest samples required by regulations.
(b) Lowest level detected for 2024
(*) Compliance is based on a locational running annual average. The dates are from the most recent samples. The results are from the highest calculated quarterly averages.

Test Results (cont.):

Entry Point Disinfectant

Contaminant	MinRDL	Lowest level detected	Range of Detections	Unit	Date Sampled	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	0.65	0.67	0.67-1.38	ppm	11-13-24	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper Testing:

In 2022 CHJA tested 30 homes for the presence of lead and copper in their household plumbing, the 90th percentile results for both lead and copper were below the action levels as you can see in the chart below. 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. CHJA 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

What can you do to reduce exposure to copper in drinking water? Run your water to flush out copper. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.

June-September 2022

Contaminant	Date Sampled	Violation	Units	90TH Percentile	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	6-1-22 9-30-22	No	ppb	0.44	0-1.58	0	AL=15.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	6-1-22 9-30-22	No	ppm	0.693	0.0826-0.962	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Other Information:

CHJA 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 (724) 375-1303

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.

CHJA participated in UCMR 5 monitoring, and all the results were below the Minimum Reporting Level (MRL).

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

Violation

In May 2024, CHJA had a DEP-approved Source Water Protection Program and did not submit the annual update report. CHJA completed the required paperwork and submitted it to DEP in July 2024.

Conclusion

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings that are held on the third Monday of each month at 5:00 PM at the authority office located at North and Jordan Streets. If you have any questions, please contact the CHJA office at (724) 375-1303 Monday through Friday 8:30AM - 4:30PM.

Creswell Heights Joint Water Authority
Daniel Losco, General Manager

This report is mandated by the Department of Environmental Protection