

**2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**  
**PWSID # 5320048 - COY - INDIANA COUNTY MUNICIPAL SERVICES AUTHORITY**

*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 **Mike Duffalo, Executive Director at 724-349-6640 ext 102**. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regular meetings held on the **2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday of each month at 7:30 pm, ICMSA Office, 602 Kolter Drive, Indiana, Pa. 15701**. This report is posted on line at [www.icomsa.org](http://www.icomsa.org) Paper copies will be mailed upon request by calling the ICMSA Office 724-349-6640.

**SOURCE(S) OF WATER:**

The source of water for the ICMSA – Coy System is Yellow Creek which is a surface supply. Coy is a consecutive distribution system that purchases water from the Central Indiana County Water Authority (CICWA). The water is treated at the CICWA filtration plant and delivered to the ICMSA meter pit in Coy Junction and distributed through the Villages of Coy, Waterman, and Luciusboro in Center Township.

**A *Source Water Assessment* of Yellow Creek was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our source is potentially most susceptible to storm water runoff, accidental spills of petroleum products, and accidental releases of known and unknown contaminants on the watershed. Overall, Yellow Creek has [little, high risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the *Source Water Assessment & Protection Web page* (<http://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 Pa. DEP Southcentral Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (717) 867-4000.**

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:**

ICMSA routinely monitors 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.

**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.

**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)

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

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

**ppq** = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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

**ppt** = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

**DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS: ND means Not Detected and NR means Not Required**

<b>Chemical Contaminants</b>								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	MRDL 4	MRDL = 4	.9	.6 to .9	ppm	2014	N	Additive used to Control microbes
HAA5	60	NA	39	20 to 39	ppb	2014	N	Chlorination By-product
TTHM	80	NA	49	24 to 49	ppb	2014	N	Chlorination By-product

<b>Entry Point Disinfectant Residual</b>							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.2	.6	.6 to .9	ppm	Oct 2014	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Action Level (AL)</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Value</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b># of Sites Above AL of Total Sites</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
Lead (2013)	15	0	0	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (2013)	1.3	1.3	0.015	ppm	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

<b>Microbial</b>					
<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Highest # or % of Positive Samples</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 1 positive monthly sample</li> </ul> For systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5% of monthly samples are positive</li> </ul>	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

**HEALTH EFFECTS:**

ICMSA is pleased to report that all water quality standards for the Coy System have been met for 2014 and the system is in full compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. 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 A-Z library dial up Consumer Confidence Report or by calling EPA's Hotline (800-426-4791). Since we purchase water from CICWA it is also noted that they have also met all of the standards of the Safe Drinking Act for 2013 including acceptable results for turbidity, total organic carbon, and nitrates which we were not required to test for. Any questions regarding monitoring of the source water (Yellow Creek) should be directed to CICWA-724-479-8005.

**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**

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. The Indiana County Municipal Services Authority (ICMSA) 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>.

### **OTHER INFORMATION:**

If you have any questions regarding this report, please do not hesitate to call during business hours (8am to 4pm) 724-349-6640. Our phone is a 24/7 number and can be used to report any water emergency after 4pm. To keep customers updated and informed, we have developed a new **WEB SITE** at [www.icomsa.org](http://www.icomsa.org) Please visit our site to learn more.