

2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWSID # 5320042 – PINE TWP - 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 **2nd Tuesday of each month at 7:30 pm, ICMSA Office, 602 Kolter Drive, Indiana, Pa. 15701**. This report is posted on line at: www.icmsa.org Paper copies will be mailed upon request by calling the ICMSA office (724)349-6640..

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

The Heilwood Mine Pool is the main source of water for the Pine Township water system. It had a common name of “Stush’s Spring” when it was brought in as a new water source a number of years ago. The source has a daily flow of 1.2 million gallons per day. Pumping capacity is 144,000 gallons per day (GPD) and average use on the system for 2014 was 80,000 GPD. The Heilwood Mine Pool is a ground water source with a discharge south of the Village of Heilwood. It enters a wet well and is pumped back to the Heilwood Water Treatment Plant before it is pumped again to the distribution system. The Pine Township water system has a back-up well (Well # 2) that is maintained for emergency use. It is exercised periodically but it was not necessary to use it in 2014.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:

A Source Water Assessment of most public water source(s) is completed by the Pa. Dept. of Environmental Protection (Pa, DEP). The Assessment typically list the types of contamination for which the source water might be exposed to. An Assessment has not been published for the Heilwood Mine Pool and Well #2. As groundwater sources, the Heilwood Mine Pool and Well #2 have a moderate risk of contamination from gas well drilling and coal mining activities. Monitoring these activities is an important part of source water protection. ICMSA is working with the PA Rural Water Association to develop a Well Head Protection program for the Heilwood Mine Pool and Well #2.

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, 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

Chemical Contaminants								
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	1.2	1.0 to 1.2	ppm	2014	N	Additive used to Control microbes
Nitrates	10	10	0	0	ppm	2014	N	Fertilizer Runoff
Nitrites	1	1	0	0	ppm	2014	N	Fertilizer Runoff
HAA5	60	N/A	0	0	ppb	5-20-14	N	Chlorination by product
TTHM	80	N/A	0	0	ppb	5-20-14	N	Chlorination by product

Note: Our last tests for Uranium 226 and 228 were in 2012 with no detection levels.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.2	.8	.8 to 2.7	ppm	April 2014	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (2013)	15	0	0	ppb	0 of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (2013)	1.3	1.3	.663	ppm	0 of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

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

HEALTH EFFECTS:

ICMSA is glad to report to you the consumer that your drinking water met all the health and water quality requirements of the Safe Drinking Act for 2014. We also met all the monitoring and notification requirements for 2014.

Nitrate readings of 10 mg/l is a health risk for infants less than 6 months of age. While our annual reading was 0 and is well below the concern level, we have included this health statement for your information.

High nitrate in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. More detail on all health effects can be received by calling the EPA Hotline (800-426-4791).

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:

Again ICMSA is pleased to report that your drinking water met all of the water quality standards for 2014. If you have any questions, regarding this report or your drinking water, 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 @ www.icomsa.org** Please visit our site to learn more.