

2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWSID # 5320034 - ROSSITER - 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.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 Rossiter Water System is a surface impoundment on Straight Branch Run in Canoe Township, Indiana County just east of the village of Rossiter. Surface water flows into a filtration plant just below the breast of the dam and then is pumped into the distribution system. Normal pool capacity of the Class C Dam is 17 acre feet. Average daily use of the system is 24,000 gpd.

A SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT of our source 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. Overall, our source has little risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the *Source Water Assessment & Protection Web page* at (<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 District Office in Ebensburg (814)472-1900..

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)

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

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	.8 to 1.2	ppm	March 2014	N	Additive used to Control microbes
Nitrate	10	10	0	0	ppm	08-11-14	N	Fertilizer Runoff
Nitrite	1	1	0	0	ppm	08-11-14	N	Fertilizer Runoff
TTHM	80	NA	53	10 to 53	ppb	2014	N	Chlorination By-product
HAA5	60	NA	67	10 to 67	ppb	2014	Y	Chlorination By-product

NOTE: In addition to the chemicals listed, we also tested for Barium (IOC) and Radium 226 and 228, all with acceptable results. It is also noted that the 3rd quarter reading of HAA5 was 67 ppb which exceeds the MCL of 60. This was, however, not a MCL violation as the MCL is measured by the Running Annual Average of the past four quarters and the 3rd quarter average did not exceed 60.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine Residual	0.2	.65	.65 to 2.7	ppm	09-01-2014	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (2013)	15	0	0	ppb	0 of 5	N	Corrosion of plumbing.
Copper (2013)	1.3	1.3	.32	ppm	0 of 15	N	Corrosion of 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.

Turbidity						
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	.3 NTU	2014	N	Soil runoff.
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤ 0.3 NTU		100%	2014	N	

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)					
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	35% – 45%	35% to 46%	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

HEALTH EFFECTS: The Rossiter system met all the water quality standards of the safe drinking water act for 2014. ICMSA installed new filters at the treatment plant in 2013. The renovations have shown an increase in filtration quality. We expect the enhanced filtration process will keep the plant in compliance with all water quality standards. You can get more information about this report by calling the ICMSA Office 724-349-6640 and more information regarding health effects by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791. You are also invited to visit the ICMSA web site at www.icomsa.org to learn more about your system.

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

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:

During the last two years we did major work on the reservoir and we rebuilt the filters at the plant. In addition, we have installed a data logger so that all water quality standards can be monitored on a continual basis. All these improvements were done to insure that your water quality meets all of the standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act and to keep your system in compliance. We are also pleased to report that we have developed a web page to keep you updated. Visit us at www.icomsa.org