

2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWSID #5320041 – ARCADIA - 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 Source of water for the Arcadia System is the Arcadia Reservoir, a surface water impoundment located ½ mile east of the Village of Arcadia, Montgomery Township, Indiana County. The reservoir has an approximate volume of 500,000 gallons. With average daily use of 4,800 gallons per day, the source is more than adequate to meet needs.

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/watermgmt/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, 2015. 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	1.5	.5 to 1.5	ppm	Dec 2015	N	Additive used to Control microbes
Barium	2	2	.066	One Sample	ppm	07-20-15	N	Discharge from Drilling Waste
TTHM	80	NA	67	One Sample	ppb	08-19-15	N	Chlorination By-product
HAA5	60	NA	32	One Sample	ppb	08-19-15	N	Chlorination By-product

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	.52	.52 to 3.2	ppm	07-16-15	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)	.015	0	0	ppb	0 of 5	N	Corrosion of plumbing.
Copper (2013)	1.3	1.3	0.076	ppm	0 to 5	N	Corrosion of plumbing.

*Note: The next series of tests will be in 2016.

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 	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.	
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	.3 NTU	04-28-15	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%	44% to 47%	4	Y	Naturally present in the environment.

Note: The Arcadia water system was in violation of Treatment Technique (TT) in relationship to TOC removal for all 4 quarters of 2015. Of particular interest to you are the related health effects which are listed in the paragraph below as well as the public notifications listed under other violations, and what we are doing under "Other Information: Filter Plant Improvements".

HEALTH EFFECTS:

You will note in this report that ICMSA met all the water quality standards for the Arcadia System for 2015 except for TOC (Total Organic Carbon) removal in all 4 quarters of 2015. This is a TT (Treatment Technique) violation. Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). As noted in the reporting table we did not have any quarterly averages exceeding the MCL limit as measured by the RAA. Please be advised that drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer. You can get more information about these violations and possible health effects by calling the ICMSA Office (724)349-6640 or the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)426-4791.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO? There is nothing you need to do such as boil your water or take other corrective actions. No alternative water supply or source is needed at this time. Listed below under other violations and information is a report of what ICMSA is doing to keep the Arcadia Water System in Compliance.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

While the Arcadia Water System had repeated TT violations of TOC removal for all 4 quarters of 2015, we were required to provide you the consumer a Public Notification (Tier 2) of the violation, what it means to you, and what is being done to correct it. This Public Notification was provided by individual mail on 04-21-15 (1st Qt. 15), 10-30-15 (3rd Qt. 15), and 03-10-16 (4th Qt. 15). We failed to provide a public notification for quarter two. In addition, we had a monitoring error that is

listed on the attached Tier 3 Notice.

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: FILTER PLANT IMPROVEMNTS:

ICMSA has done several things to improve our Treatment Techniques (TT). In July of 2015, we completed a new water treatment plant with new filters and installed a pax mixer in the storage tank. We are working on enhanced filtration, chemical feed rates, and jar tests. All are designed to increase water quality and return the plant to full compliance. .

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER FAILURE TO MONITOR

**ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE
ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.**

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for TOC & Alkalinity - Arcadia System PWS5320041

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During Jan. of 2015 we took TOC & Alkalinity samples on differet days when both should have been on the same date and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for TOC & Alkalinity _____ and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Alkalinity	Once a month	one	1-5-2015	1-5-2015
TOC	Once a month	1 raw & 1 finished	1-5-2015	1-26-2015

What happened? What was done?

The Alkalinity & TOC samples are to be taken at the same time. Since there was a problem at the lab, the TOC sample had to be re-taken on 1-26-2015

For more information, please contact Michael Duffalo, 724-349-6640 Ext. 102 at ICMSA, 602 Kolter Drive, Indiana, Pa. 15701.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you a water customer of the ICMSA - Arcadia System as an attachment to the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report to be posted on the web: www.icmsa.org/CCR/Arc/2015.