2015 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 **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 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 31,2015. 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	.8	.3 to .8	ppm	Feb 2015	N	Additive used to Control microbes
HAA5	60	NA	24	7 to 24	ppb	2015	N	Chlorination By-product
TTHM	80	NA	85	27 to 85	ppb	2015	N	Chlorination By-product

Note: We had a TTHM reading of 85 ppb in the 3rd quarter of 2015 which exceeded the 80 ppb listed as a MCL. It wasn't a MCL violation, as the MCL of 80 is measured by the Running Annual Average (RAA) of the past 4 quarters and the RAA of the 3rd quarter of 2015 did not exceed MCL of 80 ppb.

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	.3	.3 to .8	ppm	Feb 2015	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 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.

Note: Tests were done in 2013 with acceptable results. The next series of tests for lead and copper will be 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: • More than 1 positive monthly sample For systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month: • 5% of monthly samples are positive	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 2015 and the system is in full compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act except as noted in this report. 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 E 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 2015 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** Please visit our site to learn more.

VIOLATIONS:

See Attached Tier 3 Notice – "Failure to Monitor"

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 TTHM & HAA5 for the ICMSA - COY SYSTEM PWS5320048

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 2nd quarter of 2015 we took late samples for HAA5s and TTHMs 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 HAA5s and TTHMs 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
HAA5s	Once a quarter	one	May 19th	June 6th
TTHMs	Once a quarter	one	May 19th	June 2nd

What happened? What was done?

Second quarter samples for HAA5s should have been taken on May 19th and they were taken late on June 6 with acceptable results meeting the drinking water standards. Second quarter samples for TTHMs should have been taken on May 19th and they were taken late on June 2nd with acceptable results meeting the drinking water standards.

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 - Coy System as an attachment to the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report to be posted on the web: www.icomsa.org/CCR/CLW/2015.

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