



2017 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 5320048 NAME: Indiana County Municipal Services Authority – Coy

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 Michael Duffalo, Executive Director or Tricia Lefko, Compliance Superintendent at 724-349-6640, ext. 102 or ext. 107. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:30 pm, ICMSA office, 602 Kolter Drive, Indiana, PA 15701.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water source(s) is/are: (Name-Type-Location)

The source of water for the ICMSA Coy Water system is Yellow Creek, which is a surface water 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 throughout the villages of Coy, Waterman, and Luciusboro in Center Township.

A Source Water Assessment of Yellow Creek source(s) was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that the source(s) of is potentially most susceptible to storm water runoff, accidental spills of petroleum products and accidental releases of known and unknown contaminants in the watershed. Overall, the source(s) has a high and moderate risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page <http://www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045>. 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:

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, 2017. 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.

Level 1 Assessment – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections **	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	4	4	2.0	0.8 – 2.0	ppm	Feb 2017	N	Additive used to control microbes.
TTHM*	80	80	47.9	31.0 – 55.0	ppb	2017	N	Chlorination by-product.
HAA5*	60	60	20.2	5.91 – 26.4	ppb	2017	N	Chlorination by-product.

*Highest annual average for individual sample locations. **Range represents sampling at individual locations.

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	0.59	0.59 – 1.16	ppm	10/03/17	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	15	0	0	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.015	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Note: Lead and Copper data is from 2013, 2016 data was determined to be invalid due to an error made by the laboratory responsible for the analysis.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

ICMSA is pleased to report that all water quality standards for the Coy system as per the Safe Drinking Water Act have been met for 2017. Since the Coy Water system purchases water from CICWA it is to be noted that CICWA met all of the standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act for 2017 with the exception of five days in which the log inactivation was below 1.0. Attached is a copy of CICWA CCR for 2017 with testing results and possible violations. Any questions regarding monitoring of the source water (Yellow Creek) should be directed to CICWA, 724-479-8005.

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. Indiana County Municipal Services Authority – Coy 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 of your drinking water, please do not hesitate to call during business hours (8am-4pm) 724-349-6640. Our phone is a 24/7 number and can be used to report any water emergency after 4pm. To keep our customers updated and informed, we have developed a new website @ www.icomsa.org please visit to learn more.

Central Indiana County Water Authority
(CICWA) WA-5320040
2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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 Rob Nymick at the Central Indiana County Water Authority, 30 East Wiley St. Homer City, PA 15748. Phone: 724-479-8005 Business hours are from 8:30AM – 4:30PM Monday thru Friday. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Water Authority Board meetings. They are held on the third Thursday of each month at 6:00PM at the Homer City Borough Office, 30 East Wiley St. Homer City, PA.

Our water source is Yellow Creek, which is a surface source. The water is treated at the CICWA Water Treatment Plant located off of Mazza Street in Center Township. A source water assessment of the Yellow Creek Intake, which supplies water to the Mazza Street Water Plant, was completed in 2002 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection. (PADEP) A summary of our water system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination follows:

1. Accidental release of known or unknown contaminants along the major transportation corridors namely the bridges or roads.
2. Cumulative release of petroleum products from a number of locations with boating activities and repair along the creeks and the potential for accidental spills.
3. Storm water runoff from developed areas within the critical area carrying multiple contaminants.

Overall, the Central Indiana County Water Authority Watershed has a high risk of significant contamination. Assessments are available from our offices that provide more detailed information such as potential sources of contamination. This report will be available on the PADEP website at www.dep.state.pa.us (directLink "source water") 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 PADEP 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 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-4264791)

Central Indiana County Water Authority routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017. 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. In the table on page 2, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Pico curies per liter (pCi/l) – is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nepelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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 contaminant.

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Running Annual Average (RAA)

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS							
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation	Level	Range of Detections	MCLG	MCL In CCR Units	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (ntu)	No	0.05	Range .03 - .05 ntu 100% of all samples below both 0.30 ntu limit and 0.10 ntu goal	n/a	TT = 1 ntu for a single test	2017	Soil Runoff
TTHMs. (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	No	73.5 RAA	Range 29.4 – 90.6	n/a	80	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	No	24.3 RAA	Range 16.6 – 36.9	n/a	60	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm) Distribution System Samples	No	0.95*	0.22 – 1.24 ppm at 5 sites None above action level	MRDL= 4	MRDLG = 4	April * 2017	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrate – Nitrite (ppm)	No	0.25	One sample required	MRDL= 10	MRDLG =10	08/29/17	Runoff from fertilizer use
Lead (ppb)	No	5.9**	0 - 17 ppb at 21 sites. One above action level	15	AL=15	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	No	0.04**	0 - .047 ppm at 21 sites. None above action level.	1.3	AL=1.3	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits.

No Inorganic Chemicals (IOC's) were detected in the samples taken in 2017.

No Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC's) were detected in the samples taken in 2017.

No Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC's) were detected in the samples taken in 2017.

* Highest Average Result

**90- percentile value.

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	0.59	0.59 – 1.16	ppm	10/03/17	N	Water additive used to control microbes

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)			
Contaminant	Alternative Compliance Criteria	Number of Quarters	Sources of Contamination

	Out Of Compliance	Y/N	
TOC	0	N	Naturally present in the environment
	We met the required 35% reduction in TOC for 2017.		

As you can see by the table on page 2, our system had no **Testing Results Violations** for this 2016 Consumer Confidence Report. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all State and Federal requirements. We had a **Monitoring Violation on 2-14-17** for TTHM's and Haa5's. DEP had our sampling date listed as February 9, 2017 for TTHM's and Haa5's, but we sampled on February 14, 2017 which was 2 days past the 3 days before and 3 days after sampling window.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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 storm water run-off, industrial 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 storm water run-off 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 storm water run-off 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 assure 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 be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected in our water. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Information about Lead

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Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. To maintain a dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding. Please call our office if you have questions.

Note: On May 10, 2010 new rules from the PA DEP went into effect regarding the public notification (PN) of customers when a problem occurs with their drinking water. Public notification is intended to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their water. Public water systems must notify the people who drink their water within 24 hours if a situation develops where short term exposure to the water will pose acute health risks. We have chosen to use a phone dialing service and the local media to meet the requirements of the new rules. We may also use the phone dialing service and local media to notify our customers of less urgent situations such as planned water outages, or water line flushing. **Please**

listen to and follow the directions when a phone call with a recorded message is made to you from the Central Indiana County Water Authority located in Homer City. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.