

2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWSID #5320007 – CHERRY TREE - 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 main source of Water for the Cherry Tree Water System is a surface impoundment on Peg Run before it enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna. The small 2.1 square mile watershed is partially in Indiana County and Cambria County just south of Cherry Tree Borough along SR 240. Surface water flows into a filtration plant just below the breast of the dam and then is pumped into the distribution system. Average daily use on the system was 12,000 gallons. The Cherry Tree water system also 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 2015.

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, transportation corridors, septic system discharges, accidental spills of petroleum products and accidental releases of known and unknown contaminants. Our source has little to moderate 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, 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)

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	.8	.6 to .8	ppm	DEC 2015	N	Additive used to Control microbes
Nitrate	10	10	1.76	One Sample	ppm	06-25-15	N	Fertilizer Runoff
Barium	2	2	.054	One Sample	ppm	06-25-15	N	Discharge of Drilling Waste
TTHM	80	NA	137	39 to 137	ppb	2014	N	Chlorination By-product
HAA5	60	NA	+7	1 to 7	ppb	2015	N	Chlorination By-product
Xylenes	10	10	3.28	One Sample	ppm	2015	N	Discharge from Petroleum Factories
Ethylbenzene	.7	.7	.61	0 to .61	ppm	2015	N	Discharge from Petroleum Refineries

Note: It is noted in the 4th quarter reading of TTHM was 137 ppb which exceeds MCL of 80. This was, however, not a MCL violation as the MCL is measured by the Running Annual Average of the past 4 quarters and the 4th quarter average did not exceed 80.

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	.7	.7 to 1.85	ppm	06-16-15	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 (2014)	.015	0	2.75	ppb	0 of 15	N	Corrosion of plumbing.
Copper (2014)	1.3	1.3	.362	ppm	0 of 15	Y	Corrosion of plumbing.

Note: Because 3 out of 10 samples of copper exceeded the action level in 2013, we did additional lead and copper testing in 2014, with no exceedance. We have continued to list the health effects of copper and recently completed a corrosion control plan.

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	03-13-15	N	Soil runoff.
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU		100%	2014	N	

NOTE: Testing for TOC (Total Organic Carbon) removal as TT was not required for this system in 2015.

HEALTH EFFECTS:

We are including health effects language on Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. Copper in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. As a precaution, you might want to flush your tap for 30 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking. ICMSA also developed a corrosion control plan for the system which should help lower copper readings from plumbing fixtures. It is currently under review by D.E.P.

OTHER VIOLATIONS: Please see attached "Failure to Monitor" Notification.

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:

In 2013 ICMSA secured funding from PennVest and construction contracts were let to install 3 new filters, 3 new clarifiers, and a pax mixing system in the storage tank. The work was completed in the spring of 2014 and was done to keep the Cherry Tree Water System in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. As previously mentioned, ICMSA submitted a Corrosion Control Plan to D.E.P. in May of 2015. It recommends PH adjustment by a Soda Ash feed which is already being done. Keeping PH neutral at 7.2 helps reduce levels of lead and copper in your water. Our monitor calendars were revised to do dual samples quarterly for TTHMs and HAA5s which are chlorine byproducts.

If you have any questions, regarding this report of your drinking water, please do not hesitate to call during business hours (8 am to 4 pm) 724-349-6640. Our phone is a 24/7 number and can be used to report any water emergency after 4 pm. To keep customers updated and informed, we have developed a new **WEB SITE @ www.icmsa.org** Please visit our site to learn more.

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 VOCs, Lead & Copper, TTHMs & HAA5s for the Cherry Tree System PWS 5320007

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 2015 we were late or missed monitoring as noted below under "What happened and What was done." 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 VOCs, Lead & Copper, TTHMs & HAA5s 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
VOCs	quarterly	20 samples	Sept. 30, 2015	Taken on 12-02-2015
Lead	10 samples by June 30, 2015	5 on time and 5 make up on July 13 th , 2015	June 30, 2015	July 13, 2015
Copper	10 samples by June 30, 2015	5 on time and 5 make up on July 13 th , 2015	June 30, 2015	July 13, 2015
TTHMs	quarterly	one	2 nd Q. of 2015	Were not made up
HAA5s	quarterly	one	2 nd Q. of 2015	Were not made up

What happened? What was done?

There were 3 monitoring violations as follows: The 3rd quarter sample of the 20 Regulated VOCs should have been taken by Sept. 30, 2015. They were taken late on Dec. 2nd, 2015 with acceptable results. Secondly, there were to be 10 lead and copper samples taken by June 30, 2015. Five were taken on time and 5 were taken late on July 13, 2015, all with acceptable results. Thirdly there were to be samples taken for TTHMs and HAA5s each quarter in 2015 and because of confusion over the monitoring calendars, we did not take samples in the second quarter of 2015. Since the MCL is determined by the Annual Running Average of the past four quarters, the first quarter of 2016 had a MCL exceedance and each customer was mailed a Tier 2 Public Notification. Our monitor calendars have been

revised and we will now do dual samples quarterly for both TTHMs and HAA5s. We will also do distribution system optimization including routine flushing and continuous chlorine monitoring.

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 - Cherry Tree System as an attachment to the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report to be posted on the web: www.icmsa.org/CCR/ChTr?2015.

PWS ID#: 5320007

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