

FOR THE YEAR 2017
Slatington Borough Water System
CCR (Consumer Confidence Report)
Drinking Water Quality

The following information contains the 2017 annual Consumer Confidence Report water quality narrative. The report is an informative description of the continuing effort to provide the safest, dependable and best quality water to all Borough residents throughout the year. The water system has been expanding since its conception in the 1800's. In recent years the water system has made many upgrades that have modernized the water supply to one of the most up-to-date systems in the area. The water quality testing was performed by an independent testing agency throughout the year. Tabulation data sheets of the testing are listed at the end of this report.

There are three finished water storage reservoirs that are part of the system with a capacity totaling 1,750,000 gallons. Our water sources include five wells and several surface water sources (springs) located in Washington Township, Lehigh County. The Borough's primary water supply is from springs. From there the spring water flows into two raw water reservoirs. The water is then piped to the Borough's Filtration Plant. The filtration plant system has two Roberts Pacer high rate filters that can treat 806,400 gallons per day. From the filtration plant the water is then pumped into (2) potable water reservoirs. A new roof was installed in 2016 on the reservoir along Welshtown Road in Washington Township.

When rainfall is less than normal and the supply from spring is not enough the volume of water is supplemented by bringing online wells #1, 3, 5, and 6. The wells and springs provide all the water for the entire borough. There is an area along the northern most portions of the borough from Keystone Avenue north that is serviced by Well #7 and Reservoir #5. We also supply water to Lehigh County Authority (LCA) which services areas of Washington Township. LCA owns and services the water mains within the Washington Township service area.

The staff at the Slatington Borough Water System is on call 24 hrs/day and 7 days/wk to guarantee the best quality water for all customers. It is necessary that everyone help to protect our water sources. The monitoring of these sources is important to the future of our community. The Slatington Borough Water System has developed an approved Source Water Protection Program with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Implementation of this program illustrates the commitment to source water protection and to supply safe drinking water to our consumers. This program was completed jointly with the Boroughs of Walnutport and Northampton water companies.

The DEP completed an inspection of the water filtration plant in 2012. The next filter plant performance evaluation is scheduled for May 2018 and the results will be included in next year's CCR Report. The plant is performing within the required DEP parameters. There is information available from the DEP by calling them at (717) 705-7532 and requesting the completed Source Water Assessment. Residents can also use the website at: www.dep.state.pa.us and enter keyword "Source Water". Since the Borough Water Company has developed Source Water Protection Plan with the DEP we encourage the residents to participate in activities that will help protect your water supply.

In 2013 the water company purchased new leak detection equipment. The use of this equipment is ongoing throughout the year(s) and no major leaks were detected in 2017. Minor service connection leaks were discovered and these were repaired promptly. This equipment is vital in reducing the filtration plant running time. A section of water main was replaced in West South Street in 2017.

If residents have any questions about this CCR please contact the Slatington Borough Office located at 125 South Walnut Street, Slatington or call at (610) 767-2131. For more information the Borough Council meets on the second Monday of each month at 7:00PM in the Slatington Municipal Building.

Este informa contiene informacion importante sobre su agua potable Traduzcalo o hable con algulen que lo entienda bien

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Know Your Health Effects:

All drinking water has the potential for some type of contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances could be radioactive, organic or inorganic chemicals, or microbial. All drinking water, bottled water included, may be expected to have small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)-426-4791 has information on potential health effects.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the majority of the population. People who are immuno/com-promised with cancer and undergoing chemotherapy, people with organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be at risk from infections. People with these conditions should seek advice from their health care provider.

EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water must provide the same protection for public health. Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) are set to very stringent levels for health effects. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL for a lifetime to have a one-in-one million chance of having the described health effect.

If lead is present at elevated levels it can cause serious health issues, especially for pregnant woman and young children. When lead is present in drinking water it is generally from the materials and components associated with the service lines and/or home plumbing. (see test results at the end of the report) The Borough is responsible for supplying quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of material used in each resident's plumbing fixtures. If you have water laterals and faucets with a high lead content it is advisable to run your water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about the level of lead in your drinking water, you may want to have it tested. There is information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and the steps you can take to reduce exposure and are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

CHARTS (Results of Laboratory Tests for the Borough System Following Page 4)

Within the charts which follow page 3 you will find some terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we are providing the following definitions:

Definitions:

ND (Non-Detect) – laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

pCi/L (Picocuries per liter) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit) nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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

AL (Action Level) – the concentration of a contaminant which, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) – the “Maximum Allowed” is the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCGLs as feasible.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) the “Goal” is the level of contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MinRDL (Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level) – the minimum level of residual measured at the entry point to the distribution system.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) 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 contamination.

**SLATINGTON BOROUGH WATER SYSTEM
WATER TEST RESULTS FOR 2017**

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	HIGHEST % OF POSITIVE SAMPLES	MCL VIOLATIONS	LIKELY SOURCE OF TOTAL COLIFORM
TOTAL COLIFORM	6 monthly samples	0	0	0	NO	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS - CONTAMINANTS (VOC'S)						
CONTAMINANT 20 VOC'S	ANALYSIS RESULTS	MCL IN EFFECT	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE DATE	TESTING LAB	ANALYSIS DATE
24 VOC'S	Chloro - .0023	VARIABLE	101 Reservoir #4	9/11/2017	M.J. REIDER	9/12/2017
						INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, DRY CLEANING AND METAL DEGREASING SITES AND OTHER FACTORY CHEMICAL WATE
INORGANIC CHEMICALS - CONTAMINANTS (IOC'S)						
CONTAMINANT	ANALYSIS RESULTS	MCL IN EFFECT	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE DATE	TESTING LAB	ANALYSIS DATE
12 IOC'S	NONE DETECTED	VARIABLE	RAW WATER	9/25/2017	M.J. REIDER	9/27/2017
						EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
NITRATE TESTING						
CONTAMINANT	ANALYSIS RESULTS	MCL	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE DATE	TESTING LAB	ANALYSIS DATE
2 NITRATE	NONE DETECTED	10	GRAB	9/11/2017	M.J. REIDER	9/12/2017
2 NITRITE	NONE DETECTED	1	GRAB	9/11/2017	M.J. REIDER	9/12/2017
						RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER, SEPTIC LEACHING, SEWAGE AND EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

COPPER AND LEAD TESTING (NEXT DEP TESTING REQUIRED IN 2019)

CONTAMINANT	ANALYSIS RESULTS	MCL	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE DATE	TESTING LAB	ANALYSIS DATE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
20 COPPER	0.175mg/l	1.3mg/l	E	06/07/16 and 6/8/16	M.J. REIDER	6/10/2016	
20 LEAD	<0.001mg/l	.015mg/l	E	06/07/16 and 6/8/16	M.J. REIDER	6/10/2016	

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

	SBWs RANGE OF DETECTED VALUES	SBWs HIGHEST DETECTED VALUE	HIGHEST LEVELS ALLOWED (MCL)	EPA MCLG (EPA) GOAL	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	<0.5 -0.6	0.6	NA	NA	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT	NO
NITRATE TESTED 09/11/17	<2		10mg/l		RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER, SEPTIC TANK LEACHING, SEWAGE; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS.	NO
NITRITE TESTED 09/11/17	<2		1mg/l			NO

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

SUBSTANCE	MCL	MCGL	LEVEL FOUND	SAMPLE DATE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO
TURBIDITY *	2 NTU		0.000 HIGHEST	NA	SOIL RUNOFF	NA
	TT PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLES <.3 NTU	0 NTU	100%	monthly	SOIL RUNOFF	NO
ALKALINITY	NA		10 Highest	4/3/17, 6/1/17, 8/7/17, 9/5/17, 12/4/17	WATER CHEMISTRY	NO

DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS						
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	0.01mg/l	0.0000mg/l	701- .0302mg/l 702 - 0.0113mg/l	9/5/2017	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION	NO
HALOACETIC ACID (HAA-5)	0.03mg/l	0.0000mg/l	701- .015mg/l 702 - 0.009mg/l	1/5/2017	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION	NO
CHLORINE RESIDUALS						
CHLORINE	NA	NA	NA	NA	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES	NA

*Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? This report shows our water quality and what it means. As you can see by the table, our system had no exceeds. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through the monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected.

NOTE: Not all contaminants are sampled for every year, in accordance with DEP regulations.