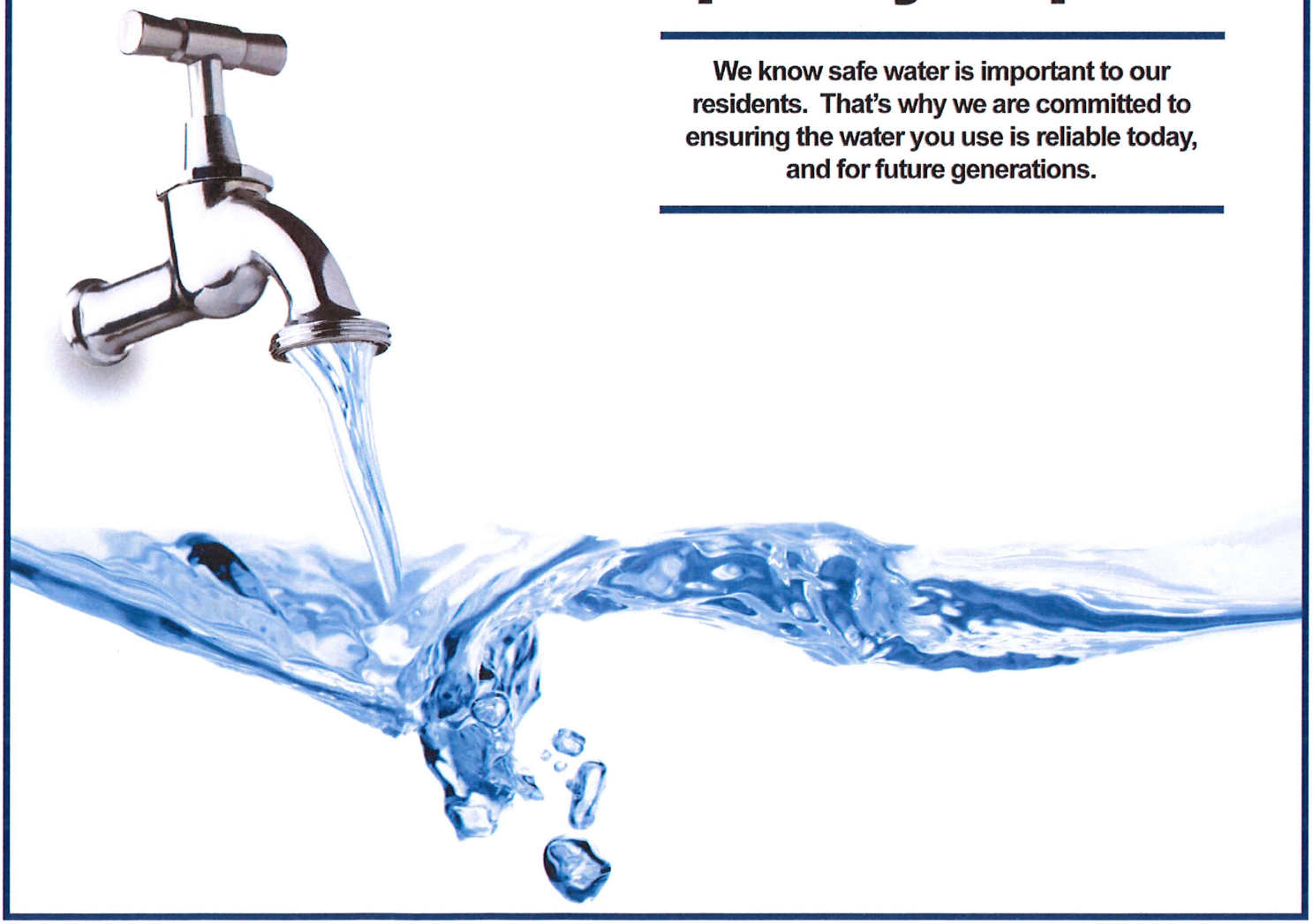
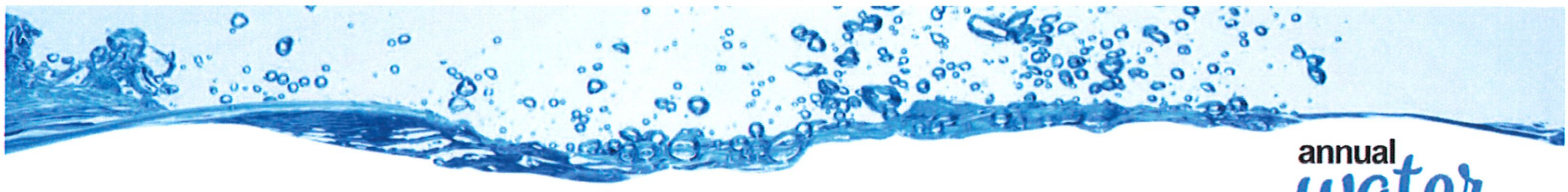
Slatington Borough Water System

PWSID 3390039

annual water quality report

We know safe water is important to our residents. That's why we are committed to ensuring the water you use is reliable today, and for future generations.





annual water quality report

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. 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 four finished water storage reservoirs that are part of the system with a capacity totaling 1,915,000 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.

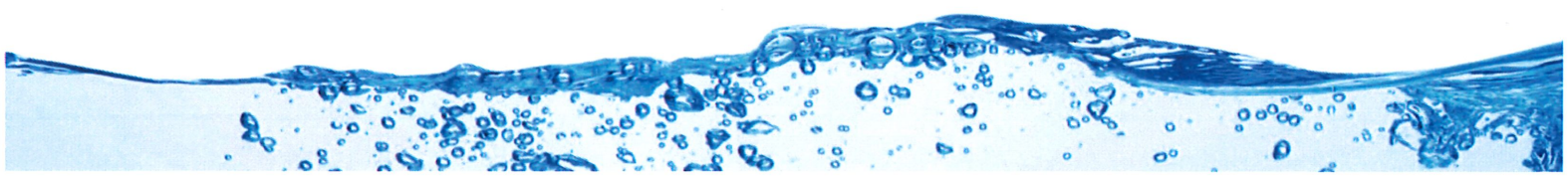
The DEP completed an inspection of the water filtration plant in 2012, and a filter plant performance evaluation in 2018. The results of the filter plant performance evaluation were satisfactory. The plant is performing within the required DEP parameters. There is information available from the DEP by 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 2019. 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.

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

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the borough office or for more information the Borough Council meets on the second Monday of each month at 7:00PM in the Slatington Municipal Building.

Slatington Borough Office
125 South Walnut Street.
Slatington, PA
610-767-2131



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Slatington Borough Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Water Quality Data

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Chemical Contaminants						
Contaminant (Units)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Barium (ppm) Sampled in 2021	No	0.047	0.006 to 0.047	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	No	1.72	1.42 to 1.72	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Cyanide (ppb) Sampled in 2021	No	5	ND to 5	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	No	12.3	4.9 to 12.3	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Nickel (ppb) Sampled in 2021	No	3	ND to 3	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits and Industrial uses. The EPA remanded the MCL for Nickel in 1995, however, it is still required to be monitored.
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	No	9.9	4.9 to 9.9	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) mg/L	No	0.5	ND to 0.5	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Combined radium (pCi/L) Sampled in 2020	No	1.52	ND to 1.52	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

We had no detections for Volatile Organics Chemicals or Synthetic Organic Chemicals

Entry Point 101 Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.2	1.07	1.08 to 2.18	ppm	2021	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper (sampled in 2019)							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.28	ppm	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	15	0	ND	ppb	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.

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Turbidity						
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.188 NTU	2021	No	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples≤0.3 NTU		100 %	2021	No	

In the above tables, 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.

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 "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 "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 that is 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.

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

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Additional Information

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations because of contaminated water in 2021. We did receive violations for delivering last year's consumer confidence report after the required deadline and for late reporting of IOC results. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. These contaminants are listed in the table above. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contaminants that are naturally occurring or manmade. Those contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. 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 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.

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 storm water runoff, 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 runoff, and residential uses.

-Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial process and petroleum production and mining activities.

-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 prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 persons, 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 (800-426-4791).

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 associate with service lines and home plumbing. Shoemakersville Boro Water System 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.