

Consumer Confidence Report

March 2021

Macungie, PA. 18062

PWSID No. 3390033



About Your Drinking Water

This Report contains water quality information for the consumers of water provided by your public water supplier, the Borough of Macungie. You will find basic information on where your water comes from, the amount of detected contaminants that we test for, information of our compliance with drinking water regulations, and where to find further information about drinking water. Our goal is to help you have a better understanding about the water you use every day.

The source of your tap water is from two groundwater wells. Well No. 1 is located at the Municipal Garage. The well was drilled to a depth of 300 feet. Well No. 2 is located on Lehigh Street, 1,750 feet from N. Church St. The well was drilled to a depth of 430 feet. The water is pumped from the geological region known as the Leithsville Formation. As water is pumped from the wells and allowed to enter the distribution system, chlorine is added to the water to protect the water against microbial contamination.

Monitoring Your Water

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

All sources of drinking water, including bottled water, are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or man-made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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.

We are pleased to report that our water meets or exceeds federal and state requirements. If you would like additional information about your water, you may contact Douglas G. McNair, Borough of Macungie, 610-966-2503. Public concerns and comments may be expressed at any of the Authority's meetings. The Authority meets at the Macungie Institute, 510 E. Main Street, Macungie, PA on the second Thursday of the month beginning at 7:00 p.m.

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.)

Consumer Confidence Reports will be issued by July 1st of every year.

Water Quality Test Results

As a public water supplier, we are required to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. The Table below lists only the drinking water contaminants that we detected. **The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.** Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done January 1, - December 31, 2020. The Commonwealth allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

| TYPE OF CONTAMINANTS (UNITS) | MCL or MRDL | MCLG or MRDLG | TEST RESULTS | RANGE OF DETECTION | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS |
|--|-------------|---------------|--------------|--|----------------|-----------|--|
| DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS: | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.73 | 0.45 - 0.73 | Weekly | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb) | 80 | n/a | 13.3 | 13.3 – 13.3 | August 7, 2020 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(ppb) | 60 | n/a | 1.28 | 1.28 – 1.28 | August 7, 2020 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| ENTRY POINT DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS: | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 4 | ^MinRDL 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 – 0.98 | Daily | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| ^Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL) | | | | | | | |
| INORGANIC CHEMICALS: | | | | | | | |
| Nitrates (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 3.65 | 2.57 – 3.65 | Annually | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic systems; erosion from natural deposits. |
| Lead (ppb) | *A.L. = 15 | 0 | 4.0 | No sites exceeded the A.L. out of the 10 sites sampled | June 11, 2019 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Copper (ppm) | *A.L.=1.3 | 1.3 | 0.323 | 0.032 – 0.338 | June 11, 2019 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

*Action Levels (A.L.) are in place of Maximum Contaminate Levels (MCL's).
We had no detections of Synthetic Organic Compounds.

| TYPE OF CONTAMINANTS (UNITS) | TEST | | RANGE OF DETECTION | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS | |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | MCL | MCLG | | | | | RESULTS |
| VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOC's): | | | | | | | |
| Xylenes(Total) (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.0621 | 0.0621 – 0.0621 | October 10, 2017 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories. |
| Toluene (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 – 0.0011 | October 10, 2017 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories. |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 700 | 700 | 10.9 | 10.9 – 10.9 | October 10, 2017 | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries. |

We had no detections of Volatile Organic Compounds in our source water. The detected VOC contaminants are the result from special testing we did after repainting the interior and exterior of the water storage tank.

Terms and Abbreviations

In this table, you will find terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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

n/a - not applicable.

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.

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 "Goal" 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 drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfected 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 Residual (MinRDL) - The minimum amount of free chlorine in the water we must maintain at each entry point where the water from our wells is pumped into the distribution system.

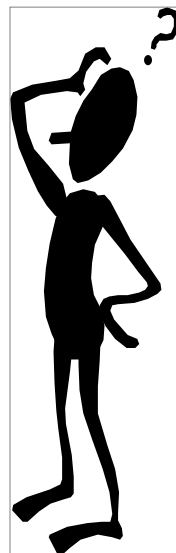
Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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.

PWSID – Our Pennsylvania Water Supply Identification Number.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) - A group of four chemicals that are formed along with other disinfection byproducts when chlorine or other disinfectants used to control microbial contaminants in drinking water react with naturally occurring organic and inorganic matter in water.

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



Source Water Assessment

A “Source Water Assessment” of our source(s) was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). A summary report of the Assessment was not yet available at time of printing of this report on the source water assessment & protection web page but will be available in the future 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 Northeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 2 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, PA 18711-0790.

Violations

On July 27, 2020 we were notified by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection that they had not received our free chlorine residual test results for the water distribution system for the week of June 27. This water test is conducted weekly at pre-selected locations in the distribution system. The weekly results are submitted monthly and due no later than the tenth day of the following month. The weekly water test was done, but the water testing laboratory had failed to submit the results by the due date. At no time was the safety of the drinking water affected or compromised. This violation was corrected by submitting the results immediately after we were notified.

Lead in Drinking Water

National events about lead exposure have generated new concerns for Pennsylvanians related to the safety of their homes and water. The Macungie Borough Authority takes the issue of lead exposure very seriously by adhering to all federal and state regulations pertaining to the lead and copper rule, which requires that public drinking water suppliers regularly test for contaminants such as lead.

We also want you to know that infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home’s water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The purpose of the Lead and Copper Rule is to protect public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by making water less corrosive. When water is corrosive, the lead and copper found in plumbing materials can leach into your drinking water. Pennsylvania’s Lead and Copper Rule establishes an action level of 0.015 mg/L for lead and 1.3 mg/L for copper. An action level exceedance is not a violation but can trigger other requirements that include water quality parameter monitoring, corrosion control treatment, source water monitoring/treatment.

The Borough of Macungie is very fortunate to have quality sources of water. The water is naturally neutral, meaning it does not have corrosive properties. As a result, the borough’s lead and copper test results (see the “Water Quality Test Results” table) are well below the action levels as specified in the Lead and Copper rule. To ensure a true representation of our drinking water, the samples are drawn from taps at homes throughout the borough. These homes have to meet certain criteria such as having pipes with leaded soldered joints. Another requirement is that the water is left to stand in the pipes for a minimum of 6 hours before drawing the water out to be tested. For more information on lead in drinking water please see the following link in the internet: “<http://extension.psu.edu/natural-resources/water/drinking-water/water-testing/pollutants/lead-in-drinking-water>”.