MYERSTOWN WATER AUTHORITY

Address:
601 Stracks Dam Road
Myerstown, PA 17067

Telephone Numbers:
Billing Department: 717-866-6483
Operations Department: 717-866-9301
Fax: 717-866-5499

Email: mwa@mtownwa.com

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report- June 2025

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.)

The Myerstown Water Authority (PWSID# 7380025) is pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is to inform you about the quality drinking water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide a safe and 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. Our water is drawn from three (3) drilled deep wells located in the Stracks Dam Well field located northwest of the Borough of Myerstown in Jackson Township. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Casey Walborn of the Myerstown Water Authority at (717) 866-9301. 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 meetings. They are on the second Thursday of each month at 7:00 P.M. at the Myerstown Water Authority Water Treatment Facility located at 601 Stracks Dam Road, Myerstown, PA 17067. The Myerstown Water Authority routinely monitors constituents 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, 2024 to December 31, 2024. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least some small amounts of constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In the following table 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:

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

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 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.

Millirems per year (Mrem/year) - a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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

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

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.
Parts per trillion *(ppt)*, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
Parts per quadrillion *(ppq)*, or picograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Treatment Technique (TT) -a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Test Results

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination
1. Turbidity (ntu)	N	0.032	(a)	n/a	TT	Soil runoff

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Y/N	% Removal Required	Range of Removal	Number of quarters out of compliance	Likely source of contamination
2. Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	N	n/a	n/a	Meets Alternative Compliance Criteria (b)	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination
3. Copper (ppm) (2022 data)	N	0.571(b)	<0.020 - .737(c)	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
4. Lead (ppb) (2022 data)	N	< 2(c)	< 2 - 6(c)	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
5. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	3.72	0.00 - 3.72	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
6. Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.1	0.1	2	2	naturally present in water from the rocks and minerals it contacts
7. Radium-228 (pCi/L) (2020 data)	N	1.8	1.8	0	5	A radioactive decay byproduct found in some geological formations

Disinfection Byproducts, Byproduct precursors, and Disinfectant Residuals

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination
8. Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	N	7.64	1.28 - 14	n/a	60	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
9.Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)(ppb)	N	24.36	4.42 - 44.3	n/a	80	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
10. Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.82(d)	0.73 - 2.06	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

Footnotes:
(a) The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits specified in 141.73. "In 2024, 100% of samples met the turbidity limits."
(b) Alternative Compliance Criteria – Source water TOC less than 2.0 mg/L, Range of tests TOC 0.0 to 0.7 mg/L in 2024
(c) 0 of 20 samples analyzed was above the action level of 15 for lead and 0 of 20 samples analyzed were above the action level of 1.3 for copper. For Copper and Lead, Level Detected value is 90th percentile result.
(d) For Chlorine, Level Detected value is average result in 2024.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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. Myerstown Water Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.
Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Myerstown Water Authority at 717-866-9301. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead* We prepared a service line inventory of our system that includes the type of materials contained in each service line in our distribution system. This inventory can be accessed by contacting our office at 717-866-9301.

What Does This Mean?

As you can see from the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. All sources of drinking 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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which hunt a number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food & Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the land surface 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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

1. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

2. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can naturally occur or result from storm water run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

3. Herbicides and pesticides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water run-off or residential uses.

4. 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, storm water run-off or septic systems.

5. Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

MCLs are set at 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 level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Periodic rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 (800-426-4791).

In 2002 the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection completed a Source Water Assessment for the Myerstown Water Authority to evaluate potential threats to the raw water sources used by the Authority. A copy of the Source Water Assessment Report is available for review from the Authority or the Department of Environmental Protection's South-Central Regional Office, Records Management Unit (717-705-4732). A summary report of the assessment is available on the PADEP website at www.dep.state.pa.us (directLDSTK "source water").

It is recommended that you have your hot water heater flushed on an annual basis.

Please call our office if you have questions.

We at the Myerstown Water Authority work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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

3930-FM-BSDW0196b 7/2020
Form

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

PUBLIC NOTICE

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 Myerstown Water Authority

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 2024 in Quarter 1 we failed to monitor for the following contaminants 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, the required sampling frequency, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which corrective action 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
TOC (Raw) Alkalinity (Raw) TOC (Plant)	Quarterly sample triplet	TOC (Raw) 3/26/2024 Alkalinity (Raw) 3/27/2024 TOC (Plant) 3/27/2024	3/27/2024	4/25/2024

What happened? What was done? When will it be resolved?

Lab issue resulted in sample triplet components being taken over two days instead of concurrently. Sample triplet has been collected concurrently and quarterly since this occurrence.

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.

For more information regarding this notice, please contact Casey Walborn at (717) 866-9301.

Certified by:

Signature: Casey Walborn Date: 6/11/25

Print Name and Title: Casey Walborn – Water Plant Operator

As a representative of the Public Water system indicated above, I certify that public notification addressing the above violation was distributed to all customers in accordance with the delivery requirements outlined in Chapter 25 PA Code 109 Subchapter D of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP's) regulations. The following methods of distribution were used: *included with annual Consumer Confidence Report for 2024*

PWS ID#: 7380025 Date distributed: _____