FOR THE YEAR 2016
Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you this year's **2016 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. Our water source consists of four wells located on Borough Property. The Borough of Kutztown and the Kutztown Municipal Authority are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

The Northeast Berks County Wellhead Protection Plan was completed in 2008. The plan has found that our well sources are potentially most susceptible to agricultural activities and transportation corridors. Overall, our sources have a high risk of significant contamination. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP Southcentral Regional Office at (717) 705-4700.

Borough of Kutztown and the Kutztown Municipal Authority

What does this mean?

The Borough and its Municipal Authority routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The enclosed test table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016. As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

The state does allow us to monitor for some constituents less than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. 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.

Impurities Detected by the Borough of Kutztown and the Kutztown Municipal Authority

Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Sources of Contaminant	Violation Y/N
Turbidity (NTU)*	0.091	0.011-0.091	TT	N/A	Soil Runoff	N
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nitrate (ppm)**	**4.19**	**3.99-4.19**	**10**	**10**	**Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits**	**N**
Barium	**0.033**	**0-0.033**	**2**		**Mineral deposits**	**N**
Chromium	**0.002**	**0-0.002**	**0.1**		**Mineral deposits**	**N**
Nickel	**0.002**	**0-0.002**			**Mineral deposits**	**N**
Disinfection Byproducts						
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	7.33	1.49-7.33	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection	N
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	21.7	5.1-21.7	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection	N
Performance Monitoring						
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	0.75	0.32-0.75	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes	N
Synthetic Organic Contaminants						
Organic Contaminants						
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2.2	0.6-2.2	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment	N

Lead and Copper Rule							
Contaminant	**90th Percentile**	**Range**	**Number of sites above action level**	**Action Level**	**MCLG**	**Sources of Contaminant**	**Violation Y/N**
Lead (ppb)	11	1-40	2 of 30	AL=15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	N
Copper (ppm)	0.26	0.074-0.762	0 of 30	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	N

Entry Point Disinfection Residual						
Contaminant	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range**	**MinRDL**	**Sample Date**	**Sources of Contaminant**	**Violation Y/N**
Chlorine (ppm)	0.23	0.23-1.32	0.2	3/15/2016	Water additive used to control microbes	N

Notes: * TT=Treatment Technique; to meet TT standard, at least 95% of monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU. Also, TT=1.0 NTU for a single measurement. The highest detected Turbidity was 0.091 NTU. The Treatment Technique level is not to exceed 1.0 NTU. ** 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.

❖ The 90th percentile results were reported for Copper and Lead as the Highest Detected Levels. One Lead sample was above the required Action Level (AL) shown above. Lead and Copper are regulated using a Treatment Technique which requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. The Action Level serves as a trigger for water systems to take additional treatment steps if exceeded in more than 10% of tap water samples. The Action Level for Copper is 1.3 ppm, and the Action Level for Lead is 15 ppb.

Definitions:

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

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.*

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

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

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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

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

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 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.

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

We, at the Borough of Kutztown and the Kutztown Municipal 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.

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 contaminants that are naturally occurring or man made. Those contaminants 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. 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. Food and 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 the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Troy Smith, Water Plant Manager, at 610-683-5962. 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 Water/Wastewater committee meetings. They are held on the second Wednesday of the month, at 7:30 PM at 45 Railroad Street, Kutztown.

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Contaminants Detected from 2016

In March we had one sample out of compliance for Total Coliform. A Total Coliform-positive sample result is due to a circumstance or condition which does not reflect water quality in the distribution system.

Corrective Action:

Additional check samples were taken at the same tap as the original Total Coliform –positive sample and two more within five service connections of the original positive sample. A total of three samples were taken and all the results came back from the lab in compliance. No further sampling was required.

Know The Health Risks:

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 Borough of Kutztown and the Kutztown Municipal Authority are 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 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*.

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.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and The Center for Disease Control (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).

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; radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring; and organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial process and petroleum production and mining activities.

Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number is 3060041

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda.