

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the *Safe Water Drinking Hotline* (800-426-4791).

Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions

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 for advice from your health care provider.

Other Violations

There were no violations for 2024.

Educational Information

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, that 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems;
- And 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 and DEP prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Information about Lead

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 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, 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>.

The Borough of Kutztown Water Department prepared a service line inventory of our system that includes the type of materials contained in each service line in our distribution system. The inventory can be accessed online at <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/kutztown-PA> or by contacting our office at 610-683-6131.

Borough of Kutztown

45 Railroad Street  
Kutztown, PA 19530

Phone: (610) 683-6131  
Fax: (610) 683-6729

Email: [admin@kutztownboro.org](mailto:admin@kutztownboro.org)

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, o 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.

Borough of Kutztown and the Kutztown Municipal Authority

Drinking Water Quality Report FOR THE YEAR 2024

Water System Information

This report shows our water quality and what it means. 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 you to be informed about your water supply. 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.

Sources of Water

Our water source consists of four ground water wells known as Wells 1, 2, 3A and 4 located on what is known as the Borough Farm.

A Source Water Assessment of our source(s) was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to agricultural activities and transportation corridors. Overall, our sources have a high risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary webpage: <https://greenport.pa.gov/elibrary/GetFolder?FolderID=4490>. 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 Records Management Unit at (717) 705-4700.



Monitoring Your Water

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

Definitions

**AL: Action Level** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level** – 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.

**MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** – 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.

**MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level** – 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.

**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 contaminants.

**MinRDL: Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level** – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

**Level 1 Assessment** – 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 very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has ocured and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**TT: Treatment Technique** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Mrem/year: Millirems per year** – A measure of radiation absorbed by the body

**pCi/L: Picocuries per liter** – A measure of radioactivity

**ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**

**ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)**

**ppt: Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)**

**NA:** Not applicable

IMPURITIES DETECTED BY THE BOROUGH OF KUTZTOWN AND THE KUTZTOWN MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY								
CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.26	0.89-1.26	ppm	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids	60	NA	13.8	0.0-13.8	ppb	2024	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethane	80	NA	36.1	3.06-36.1	ppb	2024	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	15	NA	8.944	8.944	pCi/L	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	5.37	3.99-5.37	ppm	2024	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
PFBS	NA	NA	3.6	3.2-3.6	ppt	2024	N	Released into the environment during manufacturing processes
PFOA	14	8	2.1	0-2.1	ppt	2024	N	Released into the environment during manufacturing processes
ENTRY POINT DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL								
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant	Lowest Level	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination	
Chlorine	0.2	0.93	0.93-1.95	ppm	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes	
LEAD AND COPPER								
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Range of tap sampling results	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	2	0-0.009	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.34	0-0.642	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
TURBIDITY								
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N		Source of Contamination	
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.13 NTU	01/16/24	N		Soil runoff	
	TT=at least 95% of monthly samples≤0.3 NTU		100	2024	N			
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON								
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % Removal Achieved	Number of Quarters Out of Compliance		Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination		
TOC	NA	NA	NA		N	Naturally present in the environment		

Note: Raw TOC results are in compliance and do not require further removal for compliance, thus the NAs in the table.