2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
OLEY TOWNSHIP MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY
PWSID #: 3060053

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

(This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

This report outlines the quality of water distributed to the residents of the Village of Oley. If you have any questions about this report, or concerning your water utility, please contact Oley Township Municipal Authority at 610-987-3423. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are at 7:00 pm on the first Thursday of each month at the Oley Township Municipal Building, located at One Rose Virginia Rd., Oley, PA.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water is sourced from four (4) groundwater wells, three (3) of which are located on Oley Furnace Road on the west side of the Village of Oley, and one (1) well which is located off of Philadelphia Avenue the eastern side of the Village of Oley.

A Source Water Assessment of our source(s) was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) for Wells #1, #2 and #3 in 2007. The Assessment did not identify any sites that could contribute contaminants. Potential application of pesticides to agricultural land near the wells remains a potential source of contamination. Wells #1 and #2 received a rating of high risk, and Well #3 received a rating of moderate risk. Reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PA DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PA DEP Southcentral Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (717) 705-4700.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. Oley Township Municipal is very proud to say that it has met and exceeded the U.S. EPA & PA. DEP guidelines for drinking water regulations. 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 is noted in the sampling results table.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

***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 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.

Treatment Technique (TT) – 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

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

EP = Entry Point

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Chemical Contaminant	**MCL in CCR units**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Detection**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine	MRDL= 4	MRDLG =4	1.53	1.1-1.53	ppm	07/2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium	2	2	0.023	0.023	ppm	02/2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100	100	0.002	2	ppb	02/2022	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	6.17	2.39-6.17	ppm	2024	N	Fertilizer runoff; Leaching septic, sewage
Chloroform (THM)	80	N/A	24.9	N/A	ppb	7/2024	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	N/A	N/A	5.3	N/A	ppb	07/2024	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane	N/A	N/A	2.7	N/A	ppb	07/2024	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	33.5	N/A	ppb	07/2024	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroacetic Acid	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	ppb	07/2024	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	60	N/A	1.19	N/A	ppb	07/2024	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radium-226	5	N/A	0.59	0.14-0.59	pCi/L	01/2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual								
Chemical Contaminant	**Location ID**	**Minimum disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine	101	0.40	0.41	0.41-3.10	ppm	07/2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine	102	0.40	0.41	0.41-3.37	ppm	03/2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine	103	0.50	0.5	0.5-3.44	ppm	03/2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Distribution Disinfectant Residual								
Chemical Contaminant	**Location ID**	**MRDL**	**Lowest Average Result**	**Highest Average Result**	**Units**	**Month of Highest Average**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine	Distribution	4.0	0.52	1.37	ppm	October	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Lead	15	0	0	ppb	06/2022	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.201	ppm	06/2022	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

Microbial (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results)					
Contaminants	**TT**	**MCLG**	**Assessments/ Corrective Actions**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Total Coliform Bacteria	Any system that has failed to complete all of the required assessments **or** correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	See detailed description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects and Language and Corrective Actions" section	N	Naturally present in the environment

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

No violations of the MCL or the MRDL occurred in the reporting year.

VIOLATIONS:

- Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) samples were missed in the third quarter of 2024 at all three well sites.
- January 2024, EP-102 daily chlorine was reported incorrectly then corrected.
- February 2024, a weekly distribution chlorine sample was reported late.
- September 2024, a weekly distribution chlorine sample was reported late.
- December 2024, EP-103 daily chlorine was reported incorrectly then corrected.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

Some 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 run-off, 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.
- 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 prescribes regulations which limit the

number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD:

If present, 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. Oley Township Municipal Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and is removing any 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 Oley Township Municipal Authority at 610-987-3423. 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*.

Oley Township Municipal Authority prepared a service line inventory that includes the type of material contained in each service line in our distribution system, which were all found to be non-lead. This inventory can be accessed at the Oley Township Municipal Authority Office or by contacting our office at 610-987-3423.

INFORMATION ABOUT NITRATE:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a 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.