

June 26, 2026

Dear Valued Customer,

The McAlisterville Area Joint Authority (MAJA) would like to inform you that all the material of the water service line to your address has yet to be determined. Subsequently, the service line has been classified as “Lead Status Unknown”. This means that all **or a portion** of the service line may be made of lead or galvanized piping requiring replacement. Water supplied through a service line of unknown material has the potential to increase your risk of exposure to lead. For further information regarding your service line, our service line inventory is accessible at the MAJA office located at 546 Main Street. To view this inventory, call (717) 319-9195 to set up an appointment.

What is a Service Line?

A service line is the piping that connects your household or building plumbing to the water main in the street. Ownership varies by water system but is typically split between the water system and the customer. The MAJA owns the section of the service line from the main line to the curb valve, while the section from the curb valve to the building or residence is owned by the customer.

How Can I Determine My Service Line Material?

The MAJA is continuing service line identification and replacement. If your service line is found to contain lead or galvanized piping requiring replacement, you will receive a separate notice with information about service line replacement and financing opportunities. The simplest way to identify the customer portion of a service line is by inspecting the line as it enters the residence or building. Many of you have already provided a picture of this location and assisted us in ruling out galvanized or lead on your portion of the line. Because of the absence of records to identify the material used from the main water line to the curb valve outside your building, excavation is the only way to identify that portion of the line. **Please note however that over the past 29 years, the MAJA has not excavated or installed any lead or galvanized pipe on the MAJA owned portion of a service line. All material installed or seen by excavation has been copper or PVC.** The MAJA will continue to communicate with our customers as we navigate through the federal regulations related to this service line inventory.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

What Can I do to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

- Run your water to flush out lead. If the water hasn't been used for several hours, run the water for 15-30 seconds to flush lead from interior plumbing or run the water until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. Only use cold water for drinking and cooking.
- **Do Not** use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- **Do Not** boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- Look for alternative sources or treatment of water, such as use of a pitcher filter that is certified to remove lead and replace the cartridges on a routine frequency or use bottled water.
- Identify and replace premise plumbing fixtures containing lead. Brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as “lead free” installed prior to 2014, may contribute lead to drinking water because the law allowed fixtures with up to 8% lead to be labeled as lead free.
- Regularly clean your aerators/screens on plumbing fixtures. Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.