

2024 **ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT****PWSID #:** 5040038 **NAME:** MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY OF BOROUGH OF MIDLAND

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.)

If your property is a rental, please give your tenants a copy of this report or post this report in a common area.

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 John Noto, Plant Manager at 724-643-4920 or 946 Railroad Avenue, Midland PA 15059. 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 held on the second Monday of each month at 4:00PM at the Authority office at 946 Railroad Avenue, Midland PA 15059.

Our water source is the OHIO RIVER, SURFACE WATER SOURCE.

A Source Water Assessment of our source was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that The Ohio River Source Intake is potentially most susceptible to contamination from transportation corridors, bridges, marine, barge traffic, auto repair shops, utility substations, power plants and residential developments. Overall, our source has moderate risk of significant contamination. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the Pittsburgh Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (412) 442-4000.

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 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 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:

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.

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

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.

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)

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants									
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination	
BARIUM	2	2	.029	.029	ppm	4/22/2024	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
CHLORINE	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.26	0.63 – 1.26	ppm	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes.	
FLUORIDE	2	2	.084	.084	ppm	04/22/2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
NITRATE	10	10	1.32	1.32	ppm	07/01/2024	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
HAA	60	n/a	30.55	17.4 – 41.8	ppb	2024	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
TTHMs	80	n/a	75.025	42.5 – 100	ppb	2024	Y	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
PFOA	14	8	1.71725	.959 – 2.2	NG/L	2024	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities	
PFOS	18	14	2.0275	1.46 – 2.4	NG/L	2024	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities	
GROSS BETA	50	50	.435	0 – 1.74	pCi/L	2024	N	EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles	

*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

**EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
CHLORINE	0.20	0.4	0.4 – 1.6	ppm	6/29/2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

*** PWSID = 5040038 | SYSTEM NAME = MIDLAND BORO MUNI AUTH ***
*** SystemType = COMMUNITY | DEP REGION - SOUTHWEST ***
*** eFACTS SiteID = 261020 ***

Violation Information for Federal Fiscal Years 2024

Contaminant ID	Sample Point ID	Violation ID	Violation Type	Sample Type	Violation Awareness Date	Compliance Value	Enforcement Action 1	Enforcement Action 2	Enforcement Action 3	Enforcement Action 4	Enforcement Action 5	Enforcement Action 6	Fiscal Year
TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	703	16785	MCL EXCEEDANCE FROM AVG OF SAMPLES FOR THE CONTAMINANT SPECIFIED		04/23/2024	0.088	VIOLATION NOTICE	NOTICE OF VIOLATION REQ	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED		2024
TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	703	24326	MCL EXCEEDANCE FROM AVG OF SAMPLES FOR THE CONTAMINANT SPECIFIED		07/23/2024	0.093	VIOLATION NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ	PUBLIC NOTICE ISSUED	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED			2024
TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	703	16786	FAILURE TO ISSUE TIER 2 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION		04/23/2024		VIOLATION NOTICE	NOTICE OF VIOLATION ACHIEVED					2024
CHLORINE (TTHM)	703	18884	R3	DISTRIBUTION	06/22/2024		NOTICE OF VIOLATION	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ	REPORT RECEIVED LATE	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED			2024
CHLORINE		20235	R3	DISTRIBUTION	06/18/2024		NOTICE OF VIOLATION	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ	REPORT RECEIVED LATE	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED			2024
CHLORINE													

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Range of tap sampling results	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	5.58	NA	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.28	NA	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	25 - 45	4.6 – 45.6	**	N	Naturally present in the environment

** Within Compliance using Alternate Criteria.

We had no detections of Volatile Organic Compounds or Synthetic Organic Compound.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of cancer.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

The Violations dated 04/23/2024 and 07/23/2024 for Trihalomethanes Running Annual Average levels were out of required range. Remedied by adjusting the chlorine levels and adjusting the water levels in the storage tanks. The Violation dated 4/23/2024 include "failure to issue tier 2 public notice" for Trihalomethane. Remedied by sending late Public Notice out. The Violations dated 05/22/2024 and 06/18/2024 are Violations type "R3" regarding Chlorine sampling and failure to report on time. Remedied by late reporting. Compliance was achieved for all the described violations in 2024.

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms including bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

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, 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 amount 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

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. Municipal Authority of Borough of Midland is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and is 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 Municipal Authority of Borough of Midland at 724-643-4920 or at the office at 946 Railroad avenue, Midland PA. 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>.

OTHER INFORMATION:

Updates to the main line distribution are currently underway.

Municipal Authority of Borough of Midland 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 724-643-4920.
