

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

This report details our water quality and explains what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Dave Stroup, System Operator, at (717) 589-3738. 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 the first Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Borough Office located at 44 North High Street.

SOURCE OF WATER

Our water source is supplied by one groundwater source, which is the Nace Street Well located in a protected area surrounded by the Greenwood Environmental Center and the Greenwood School District athletic fields.

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 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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 prescribe regulations that 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.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

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).

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).

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. Millerstown Borough Water Authority is 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 and wish to have your water tested, contact Dave Stroup at (717) 589-3738. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report PWSID #7500021

**Millerstown Borough
44 North High Street
Millerstown, PA 17062-0739
(717) 589-3834**

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

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.

CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS									
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation	Sources of Contamination	
Chlorine	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.81	0.56 - 0.81	ppm	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes.	
Barium	2	2	0.087	-	ppm	8/25/2021	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Nitrate	10	10	2.6	2.3 - 2.6	ppm	9/8/2022 & 8/21/2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Trihalomethanes	80	N/A	4.3	3.4 - 4.3	ppb	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
ENTRY POINT DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL									
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant		Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation	Sources of Contamination	
Chlorine	0.60		0.69	0.69 - 1.14	ppm	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
LEAD AND COPPER									
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	# of Samples Above AL of Total Sites	90 th Percentile Value	Range of sampling results	Units	Sample Date	Violation	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	0 out of 10	0	0	ppb	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3	1.3	0 out of 10	0.045	0.021—0.096	ppm	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

NA – No violations in 2024.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

- In August 2024 the monitoring requirements for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) and Trihalomethanes (TTHM) were not met. We collected the required sample; however, the sample was collected outside of the required collection period.
- In November 2024 the monitoring requirement for Total Coliform was not met. We collected the monthly sample within the required collection period; however, the sample result was not reported by the laboratory within the correct time frame.

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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.

OTHER INFORMATION:

Millerstown Borough Water Authority prepared a service line inventory 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 (717) 589-3738.

We had no detections of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC), or Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS).