Pennsylvania
Department of
Environmental Protection

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 4140083 NAME: Milesburg Borough Water Authority

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.)

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 Nick Witherite at (814) 355-4262. 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 4th Monday of each month at 6:30 PM at the Milesburg Borough Building (416 Front Street).

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water source(s) is/are: (Name-Type-Location)

Bellefonte Borough Big Spring, a groundwater source from the Gatesburg Aquifer.

A Source Water Assessment of our source(s) was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). The Assessment has found that our source(s) of is/are potentially most susceptible to industrial activities, gas/service stations, fuel oil distributors, railroad yards, residential/light commercial activities, agricultural activities, airports, vehicle repair shops, industrial parks, Pennsylvania State University wastewater spray fields, on-lot waste disposal, pipelines-sewer, transportation corridors, landfills & dumps, RCRA – small quantity generators, and the drinking water treatment plant. Overall, our source(s) has/have moderate to high risk of significant contamination. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities and water suppliers.

> 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. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. 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:

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 (IOC)	2	2	0.0242		ppm	2/7/24	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	2.03		ppm	6/26/25	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Monobromoacetic Acid (HAA)	N/A	N/A	1.63		ppb	12/04/25	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	N/A	1.63		ppb	12/04/25	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine	0.40	0.53	0.53-2.2	ppm	3/6/25	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	0.57		ppb	0 of 9	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.089		ppm	0 of 9	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

N/A

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

DRR M/R FAIL DIST WEEKLY OR VL - R3. A chlorine sample was reported late to the DEP in February, May, and November.

M/R FAIL TO MONITOR OR PLAN - 27 HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5). Samples were not collected within the 7-day monitoring window and corrective action samples were completed in December 2025.

M/R FAIL TO MONITOR OR PLAN - 27 TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM). Samples were not collected within the 7-day monitoring window and corrective action samples were completed in December 2025.

LCR ROUTINE M/R - 52 LEAD/COPPER GROUP CONTAMINANT. Nine (9) samples were submitted during the 2025 monitoring period, but ten (10) samples were required.

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. Milesburg Borough Water Authority 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, information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

OTHER INFORMATION:

The Authority continues to ask the customers to help conserve water and report any leaks, especially during a drought period. In addition, the Authority would like to remind all customers that any water meters that are located in unheated spaces are required to be protected from freezing by the customer. If you have any questions, please give the Authority a call. Water Authority Members: Plummer Davidson, Chairman; Jon McClure, Vice-Chairman; Fred Kellerman; Ethel Kellerman; and LuAnn Bruno.

The Milesburg 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 online at or by contacting our office at (814) 355-4262.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
FAILURE TO MONITOR

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Milesburg Borough Water Authority

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2025 we failed to monitor for the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, the required sampling frequency, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which corrective action samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Lead/Copper Group Contaminant	Triennially (once every 3 years)	9	July 2025	July 2025
TTHM	Annually	0	October 2025	December 2025
HAA5	Annually	0	October 2025	December 2025

What happened? What was done? When will it be resolved?

For TTHM and HAA5 sampling, samples were not collected by the deadline due to a staffing transition during the sampling period. A sample set for TTHM and HAA5 was successfully collected by December 31, 2025. For lead and copper sampling, only nine out of ten samples were submitted by residents. The lead and copper sampling plan has been reviewed and updated to include additional locations. These additional sites will serve as backups to ensure complete sample collection in the event that any future samples are missed. We anticipate that these corrective measures will prevent future sampling deficiencies.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information regarding this notice, please contact Nick Witherite, Certified Operator at 814-355-4262.

Certified by:

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Print Name and Title: Nick Witherite, Certified Operator

As a representative of the Public Water system indicated above, I certify that public notification addressing the above violation was distributed to all customers in accordance with the delivery requirements outlined in Chapter 25 PA Code 109 Subchapter D of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP's) regulations. The following methods of distribution were used: _____

PWS ID#: 4140083 Date distributed: _____

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Certified by:

Signature:  Date: 6/23/26

Print Name and Title: Nick Witherite, Certified Operator

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PWS ID#: 4140083 Date distributed: