Pennsylvania
Department of
Environmental Protection

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Template and Instructions

(For Systems Using Surface Water Sources)

PART 3: BLANK CCR TEMPLATE

The following pages contain a blank *CCR Template*. Enter or delete text as needed. Mandatory language has been protected; however, there are areas you may modify. To modify the template, go to "Review", click on "Restrict Editing" and click on the "Stop Protection" in the lower right pane to make edits. When you are finished editing the document, you may want to protect it by selecting "Restrict Editing" under the "Review" drop down box. Click on the button "Yes, Start Enforcing Protection" in the right pane. Please refer to the following formatting instructions.

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

If you have regularly scheduled meeting, replace the bracketed text with details about your meeting. You may delete this text if you do not hold meetings.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Under the source water assessment paragraph, replace the bracketed text with the appropriate information. If you have not had a source water assessment, you may delete the entire paragraph.

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

Insert the year.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

There are four columns that you can copy and paste from the *Table 1: Detected Contaminants*. These include: *MCL in CCR units*, *MCLG*, *Units*, and *Sources of Contamination*.

For the lead and copper table, insert data in the following columns: the *90th Percentile Value*, *# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites*, and *Violation of TT Y/N*. If you had a non-detect for either row, you may delete that specific row from the table.

For the **microbial contaminants table related to Assessment/Corrective Actions**, insert data in the following column: *Violation Y/N*. If you did not violate the treatment technique, you may state that under the **"DETECTED HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS"** section. For the **microbial contaminants table related to *E. coli,*** insert data in the following columns: *Positive Sample(s), and Violation Y/N.* If you detected ***E. coli*** but did not violate the MCL, you may state that under the **"DETECTED HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS"** section. If you did not detect ***E. coli,*** you may delete that specific row.

For the turbidity table, insert data in the following columns: *Level Detected, Sample Date*, and *Violation of TT Y/N*. In the *Level Detected* column, report highest single measurement on the first row and lowest monthly percent of samples meeting the treatment technique standard on the second row.

DETECTED HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

When you violate an MCL, MRDL, or TT, you must include the specific health effects language for that contaminant. You may copy and paste from *Table 2: Health Effects Language*. You must also include an explanation of the violation and the steps taken to correct the violation.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:/OTHER INFORMATION:

You may delete these sections if you do not have violations or information to report.

PRINTING YOUR TEMPLATE:

To avoid printing the entire file,

1. Move your cursor to the first page of your completed template.
2. Use "Current Page" option to print that page.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 for each page.

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

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

2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 4550016 NAME: Middleburg Municipal 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 Middleburg Municipal Authority at 570-541-4008. 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 Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM in the Middleburg Borough Building, 13 North Main Street, Middleburg, PA 17842-1007.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

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

Our water supply system relies on both surface water and groundwater sources within Snyder County, Pennsylvania. The primary source of surface water comes from Bowersox Runs and Erb Run; two streams located on Shade Mountain in Franklin Township. To supplement this supply, we utilize three groundwater wells. Wells #1 and #2 are situated at the water treatment plant on Coonhunter Road in Franklin Township, while Well #3 is located on Willow Avenue in Middleburg Borough.

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 storm water runoff from roadways, forestry activities, a salvage yard, and above ground tanks. Overall, our source(s) has/have little risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page: Source Water Assessment Folder. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and Pa. DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the Pa. DEP

Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (570) 327-3636.

> 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, 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.

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

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**
Total Trihalomethanes	80	N/A	25.0	17.3-25.0	ppb	2024	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids HAA	60	N/A	14.5	6.6-14.5	ppb	2024	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Barium	2	N/A	0.0238	.0238	ppm	2023	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Nickel	N/A	N/A	0.83	.083	ppb	2023	N	Naturally present in the environment.

*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 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	0.2	0.57	.57-1.28	ppm	11/22/24	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	0-0	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	.071	0-.115	ppm	0 out of 10	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 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 Language and Corrective Actions" section	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Microbial (related to E. coli)					
Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Positive Sample(s)**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
E. coli	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive **and** either is *E. coli*-positive **or** system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample **or** system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli.*	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.
Contaminants	**TT**	**MCLG**	**Assessments/ Corrective Actions**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
E. coli	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments **or** correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	See description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Turbidity						
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Source of Contamination**
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	.20 NTU	8/9/24	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples≤0.3 NTU		100%	2024	N	

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	ACC	ACC	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

ACC – Alternative Compliance Criteria

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. Middleburg Municipal Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and it 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 the Middleburg Municipal Authority office at 570-541-4008. 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*

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Middleburg Municipal Authority prepared a service line inventory of our system that includes the type of materials contained in each service line in our distribution system. The service line inventory is updated annually. This inventory can be accessed online at Middleburgborough.com or by contacting our office at 570-541-4008.

OTHER INFORMATION:

CONSERVATION OF WATER:

Water is an important natural resource. It is used every day at home and at work in so many ways that many take it for granted. Be aware of personal water use, as awareness is the first step in conservation.
Water saving plumbing fixtures and appliances are cost effective, providing permanent long-term economic advantages. Low-flow toilets, shower heads and faucet aerators save valuable water and energy used to heat water without requiring a change in personal use habits.

A dripping faucet is more than annoying and expensive. Even small leaks can waste significant amounts of water. Hot water leaks are not only a waste of water, but also of the energy needed to heat the lost water.

Leaks inside a toilet can waste up to 200 gallons of water a day. Toilet leaks can be detected by adding a few drops of food coloring to water in the toilet tank. If the colored water appears in the bowl, the tank is leaking. Repair leaking faucets and toilets in a timely manner. Never use your toilet as a trash can!

Tips to save water inside the home:

1) Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth. Use a glass of water for rinsing teeth.
2) When shaving, fill the sink with rinse water and do not let the faucet flow.
3) Take short showers instead of baths and consider bathing small children together.
4) If the shower has a single hand control or shut off valve, turn off the flow while soaping or shampooing.
5) Refrigerate a bottle of drinking water instead of letting a faucet flow until the water is cold enough to drink.
6) Turn the faucet off while cleaning vegetables. Rinse them in the sink with the drain closed or in a pan.
7) When washing dishes by hand, do not leave the faucet flowing for rinsing. Instead, use a dish rack and spray device to rinse them. If there are two sinks, fill one with soapy water and one with rinse water.
8) Fill the sink with water to pre-rinse dishes before putting them in the dishwasher.

Tips to save water outside the home:

1) Use a broom, not a hose, to clean driveways, steps and sidewalks.
2) Wash the car with water from a bucket. If a hose is used, control the flow with an automatic shut off nozzle.
3) Water the lawn only when needed. If grass does not spring back after walking on it, it probably needs water.
4) Water the lawn or garden during the coolest part of the day. Do not water on windy days.
5) Set sprinklers to water the lawn or garden only. Do not water the street or sidewalk.
6) Use soaker hoses and trickle irrigation systems to reduce the amount of water used by 20% to 50%.
7) Mulch around shrubs and garden plants to reduce evaporation from the soil and inhibit weeds.
8) When landscaping, use native plants that require less care and water than ornamental varieties.
9) Cover the swimming pool to prevent evaporation.
10) Adjust the lawn mower to a higher setting to provide natural ground shade and to promote water retention by the soil

Please feel free to contact the Borough office at 570-837-2533 if you have questions.

Middleburg Municipal Authority employees who operate and maintain the water treatment system work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children’s future. Please help to conserve our water.