


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

2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWSID #: 4190017 NAME: Millville 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 Beverly Lutcavage at (570) 458-5709. 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 third Tuesday of every month at 7:00 pm. at the Millville Borough Office located at 136 Morehead Avenue, Millville, PA 17846.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

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

First Dug Well (Source ID 002) - Ground Water Under Direct Influnece of Surface Water, located behind the Water Treatment Plant (WTP).

Infiltration Gallery (Source ID 004) - Ground Water Under Direct Influence of Surface Water, located in front of the WTP.

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 [insert potential Sources of Contamination listed in your Source Water Assessment]. Overall, our source(s) has/have [little, moderate, 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
Nitrate	10	10	1.01	1.01	ppm	5/13/2025	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (IOC)	1	1	0.029	0.029	ppm	5/13/2025	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	24	15-24	ppb	2025	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	N/A	9.1	6.5-9.1	ppb	2025	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	4	4	2.3	0.3-2.3	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

*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	0.3	0.3-2.3	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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	5.17	0-8.69	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.826	0.0412-1.17	ppm	0	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
<i>E. coli</i>	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.
Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	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	N/A	2025	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤ 0.3 NTU		100	2025	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				N	Naturally present in the environment

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

-Failure to monitor and/ or report daily Giardia log inactivation (LOGG) or virus log inactivation (LOGV) for Months of January, February, March, April, and July 2025.

-Failure to monitor/report weekly disinfectant residual for January, February, March, April, June, and July 2025.

-Failure to monitor and/or report a daily entry point disinfectant residual for each day of operation in a month. January, February, March, and July 2025.

-Failure to monitor Total Coliform January and February 2025.

-Late reporting of monthly total coliform September 2025.

-Failure to complete significant deficiency corrective actions within 120 days. February and March 2025.

-Failure to issue Tier 2 public notice to consumers within 30 days regarding failure to complete significant deficiency corrective actions in May 2025.

-Failure to issue Tier 3 public notice within 1 year, by February 2026, for Failure to monitor and/ or report daily Giardia log inactivation (LOGG) or virus log inactivation (LOGV) in January 2024.

-A filtered surface water system's failure to monitor and/or report adequate distribution disinfectant residuals for the month. March and July 2025.

-Failure to monitor and/or report the required number of CFE turbidity measurements for the month based on plant operating hours. January, February, March, April, and July 2025.

-Failure to monitor disinfectant by-products (TTHM and HAA5) in the 2nd Quarter of 2025, within 3 days of March 10, 2026.

Please see attached Public Notices which are accessible online at millvilleboro.org.

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. [NAME OF UTILITY] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and it 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 [NAME OF UTILITY and CONTACT INFORMATION]. 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 Millville Municipal Authority is working to maintain compliance with all monitoring and recording requirements at the Water Treatment Plant.

Millville Municipal Authority has 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 online at millvilleboro.org or by contacting our office at (570) 458-5709.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
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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 2025

Our water system violated one or more 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
Giardia Log Inactivation	Daily	—	2025	N/A
Distribution Chlorine	Weekly	—	2025	N/A
Entry Point Chlorine	Daily	—	2025	N/A
Total Coliform	Monthly	11	2025	N/A
TTHM/HAA5	Quarterly	8	2025	N/A

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

In January, February, March, April, and July of 2025, the Authority failed to monitor/report daily Log Inactivation values for Giardia.

In January, February, March, April, June, and July of 2025, the Authority failed to monitor/report weekly disinfectant residual values.

In January, February, March, and July of 2025, the Authority failed to monitor/report Entry Point Chlorine Residuals.

In January and February of 2025, the Authority failed to monitor/report Total Coliform results.

In September of 2025 total coliform sample results were reported late.

In March and July of 2025 the Authority failed to monitor/report disinfection residuals as a filtered surface water system.

In January, February, March, April, and July of 2025 failed to monitor/report the required number of CFE turbidity measurements.

The Authority failed to monitor for disinfectant byproducts (TTHM and HAA5) in the 2nd Quarter of 2025 within three days of March 10, 2025.

Additionally, the Authority failed to issue Public Notices within one year (February 2026) for failure to monitor Giardia Log Inactivation in January 2024.

The Authority is working maintain compliance with all monitoring and recording requirements for the water treatment plant.



pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
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BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

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 Beverly Lutcavage at
(570) 458- 5709.

Certified by:

Signature: 

Date: 10/20/24

Print Name and Title: Beverly Lutcavage, Secretary

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: Postal delivery, and electronic access via www.millvilleboro.org.

PWS ID#: 4190017

Date distributed: 10/20/24