Pennsylvania
Department of
Environmental Protection

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

2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 4410161 NAME: Montgomery 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 Donna Miller at 570-547-1671. 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 3rd Thursday of each month at the Montgomery Borough Office at 6:30 pm.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

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

Well 1 Ground Source at approx. 8266 Route 405

Well 3 Ground Source in the field on Brouse Road

Well 4 Ground Source at the end of Willow Lane

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 road deicing materials, accident spills along roads, leaks in underground storage tanks, agricultural use, future land development and water pollution control facilities. Overall, our source(s) have little risk of significant contamination. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities and water suppliers. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP 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, 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	2	2	0.0609	0.0247-0.0609	ppm	12/12/24	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	3.32	1.81-3.32	ppm	08/18/25	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Dichloroacetic Acid (HAA)	N/A	N/A	0.0029	N/A	ppm	08/12/25	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroacetic Acid (HAA)	N/A	N/A	0.0017	N/A	ppm	08/12/25	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	60	60	4.7	N/A	ppb	08/12/25	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (THM)	N/A	N/A	0.0158	N/A	ppm	08/12/25	N	Discharge from refrigerants products, cleaning solvents, dyes & pharmaceutical production
Bromoform (THM)	N/A	N/A	0.00086	N/A	ppm	08/12/25	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane (THM)	N/A	N/A	0.0058	N/A	ppm	08/12/25	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromomethane (THM)	N/A	N/A	0.0021	N/A	ppm	08/12/25	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	80	24.6	N/A	ppb	08/12/25	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Gross Alpha	15	0	6.91	4.52-6.91	pCi/L	12/03/25	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 & 228	5	0	3.23	N/A	pCi/L	12/03/25	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	4	4	1.39	1.10-1.39	ppm	November 2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*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 (EP100)	0.49	0.03	0.03 – 1.57	ppm	05/26/25	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (EP100)	0.49	0.03	0.03 – 1.72	ppm	10/15/25	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (EP103)	0.40	0.03	0.03 – 1.69	ppm	10/15/25	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (EP104)	0.40	0.03	0.03 – 1.52	ppm	10/15/25	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

On May 26 at EP 100 we had a computer system failure that resulted in a 0.03 read. Since the residual increased above the required level within 4 hours it was ***not*** a violation per DEP regulation.

On October 15 a water main break created a loss of positive pressure. A boil water was issued until repairs and water testing was completed. Upon DEP approval the boil water was lifted on October 23. Since Public Notification was issued and proper notifications and certifications were followed per DEP guidelines, this was ***not*** a violation per DEP regulation.

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	0.76	0.863 - 0.500	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.448	0.0643 – 0.468	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Barium Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Nitrate Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

Dichloroacetic Acid (HAA) can burn skin, eyes and mucus membranes. It can cause nerve, kidney, and liver damage.

Trichloroacetic Acid (HAA) burns the skin and damage to the eyes.

Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Chloroform (THM) can cause liver/kidney damage and dizziness, fatigue, or unconsciousness.

Bromoform (THM) can cause central nervous system depression, kidney/liver damage, and eye /skin irritation.

Bromodichloromethane (THM) can cause liver/kidney damage and potential cancer risk.

Chlorodibromomethane (THM) can cause central nervous system (CNS) effects and kidney/liver damage and skin/eye irritation.

Trihalomethanes (TTHM) 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 getting cancer.

Gross Alpha Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Combined Radium-226 & 228 Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Chlorine Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

OTHER VIOLATIONS: There were no MCL or treatment violations in 2025.

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. Montgomery 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, contact the Montgomery Water Authority at 570-547-1671. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The Montgomery 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 570-547-1671.