Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Milford Township Water Authority
PWSID No. 1090125

Milford Township Water Authority is pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. The Authority's constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. MTWA is committed to ensuring that our customers receive a safe, economical, and continuous supply of water. Our water source is ground water via four wells designated as Wells #1, #2, #4 and #5 which draw from the Brunswick Formation and Diabase. The Brunswick Formation generally consists of reddish-brown shale, mudstone, and silts stone with moderate permeability. The diabase is an igneous rock which intrudes the Brunswick formation and consists of black, dense and very fine-grained labradorite and augite with low permeability.

The Milford Township Water Authority has in service a 750,000-gallon water storage tank. This storage tank provides the water pressure throughout the distribution system and also provides additional water storage for firefighting. In some areas of the distribution system, the water pressure may exceed 100 pounds. The Authority recommends that if your water pressure is greater than 65 pounds, you have a pressure reducing valve installed in the home. The Milford Township Water Authority consists of five volunteer board members who are appointed by the Milford Township Board of Supervisors to serve five-year terms, a manager and two employees to operate and maintain the water system, also take care of the administrative activity of the Authority. The water system currently has 1,347 service connections.

Milford Township Water Authority is proud to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

Important Health Information

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 and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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).

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su aqua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. [Translated: This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it well.]

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 Harry **Koenig at the Milford Township Water Authority, 1845 Rosenberger Road Quakertown, Pa. 18951 - 215-538-9018.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the **second Tuesday of every month at 7:00 P.M. at the Milford Township Water Authority Building located at 1845 Rosenberger Road.**

Milford Township Water Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2025.** All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

While MTWA tests for over eighty contaminants to ensure water quality, only detected values of regulated and unregulated contaminants are going to be included in this report. EPA recommendations prevent the Authority from listing every constituent that was tested for but not detected.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or pictograms per liter

Million fibers per liter (MFL)

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) a measure of water clarity

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant in 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 contamination.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Not Applicable (N/A) - not applicable

	TEST RESULTS YEAR 2025						
Year	**Radioactive Contaminants**						
	Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	NO	5.04	2.94-5.04	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Combined radium (pCi/l)	NO	4.18	ND-4.18	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Combined Uranium (pCi/l)	NO	4.23	ND-4.23	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Year	**Inorganic Contaminants**						
	Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2025	Arsenic (ppb)	NO	3.0	2.0-3.0	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
2024	Barium (ppm)	NO	0.116	0.09-0.116	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2025	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	NO	1.95	1.0-1.95	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Year	**Lead and Copper Rule**						
	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Value	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2025	Lead (ppb)	NO	0.00	0 of 20	0	AL=15	Corrosion of house plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
2025	Copper (ppm)	NO	0.216	0 of 20	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Year	Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs) Byproduct Precursors, and Disinfectant Residuals						
	Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2025	TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NO	1.0	1.0	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2025	Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	NO	2.0	2.0	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water Disinfection
2025	Chlorine (ppm) Distribution System	NO	1.57	1.57-1.60	MRD LG =4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Year	Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						
	Contaminant Chlorine	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
2025	EP 103 – Well #2 EP 104 – Well #5	0.40 0.40	1.18 1.34	1.18 to 3.25 1.34 to 2.63	ppm ppm	NO NO	Water additive used to control microbes

Year	Secondary Contaminants						
	Contaminant (unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCL G	SMCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2016	Calcium (ppm)	NO	77.0	49.4-77.0			
2016	Sulfate (ppm)	NO	50.1	26.0-50.1		250	
2015	Iron (ppm)	NO	0.232	ND-0.232		0.3	
2016	Magnesium (ppm)	NO	27.8	14.9-27.8			
2015	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	NO	449	263-449		500	
2015	Chloride (ppm)	NO	103	23.4-103		250	
2015	PH	NO	7.48	7.33-7.48		8.5	
2015	Zinc (ppm)	NO	.0055	ND-0.0055		5	
2015	Hardness Total (ppm)	NO	289	165-289			

2015	Alkalinity (ppm)	NO	165	114-165			
2016	Copper (ppm) Entry Points	NO	.0246	ND-0.0246	1.3	Al=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Year	**(PFAS) Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances**						
	Contaminant (unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
2024	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	NO	2.33	2.06-2.33	14	8	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
2024	Perfluorooctane Sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	NO	3.89	3.61-3.89	18	14	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities

Footnotes:

(a) Compliance with the MCL may be assumed without further analysis if the average annual concentration of Gross Beta Particle Activity is less than 50 pCi/l. The MCL for Beta particles is 4 mrem/yr. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to br level of concern for Beta particles.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Radioactive Contaminants:

Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr). Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta particle and photon radioactivity in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Alpha emitters (pCi/l). 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 (pCi/l). 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.

Uranium (pCi/l). Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

Combined Uranium (ppb) Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

Inorganic Contaminants:

Arsenic (ppb). Some People who Drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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

Copper (ppm). Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

Lead (ppb) Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Nitrate (ppm) 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.

Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs) Byproduct Precursors, and Disinfectant Residuals:

Chlorine (ppm). 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 RDL could experience stomach discomfort.

TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb). 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.

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

(PFAS) Pre-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt) Drinking water containing PFOA in excess of 14 ppt may cause adverse health effects, including developmental effects (neurobehavioral and skeletal effects).

Perfluorooctane Sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt) Drinking water containing PFOS in Excess of the MCL of 18 ppt may cause adverse health effects, including decreased immune response.

What does this mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations.

Violation- The Milford Township Water Authority did have a reporting violation for the contaminant Trihalomethanes (TTHM) in 2026. This sample has to be taken on September 15th of each year. The sample was taken on September 15, 2026. However, the Laboratory did not preform the analysis due to a PH problem with the sample. When the Authority found out the sample was not run, a resample was taken on September 30, 2026. There is only a 3 day window allotted for the sample to be taken so this was a reporting violation. The sample result was <1.0 ug/l, which is well below the limit.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contaminants that are naturally occurring or man-made. Those contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. 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)

The sources of drinking (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 before we treat it 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 storm water 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, storm water 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 storm water 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 which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Information about Lead

If present, elevated levels of 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. The Milford Township Water Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumping components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Information about Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

A Source Water Assessment of the Milford Township Water Authority, which supplies water to Milford Township, was completed in June 2007 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment has found that the Well Sources that supply water to the Milford Township are potentially most susceptible to pesticides applied to agriculture land, low- and high-density land development use, road deicing materials, and accidental spills along major roads. Overall, the Milford Township Water Authority has a high risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the Assessment are available by writing to the Milford Township Water Authority 1845 Rosenberger Road, Quakertown, PA 18951 and will be available on the PADEP website at www.dep.state.pa.us (Keyword: "DEP source water"). Complete reports were distributed to Municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review by calling the PADEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 484-250-5900.

The Milford Township Water Authority has changed their mailing address. Please make sure to mail all documents to 1845 Rosenberger Road, Quakertown, PA 18951.

Milford Township Water Authority prepared a service line inventory that includes the type of material contained in each service line in our distribution system. We are pleased to report that there is no lead service lines in our distribution system. This inventory can be accessed by contacting our office at 215-538-9018.

We at the Milford Township Water Authority work around the clock to provide top quality water to every Customer. 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. If you have any suggestions regarding this report, or content for future reports, please write, or call our office.

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Form

Pennsylvania
Department of
Environmental Protection

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

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 Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

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 September 15, 2026 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
Trihalomrthanes (TTHM)	September 15th	1	September 15th	September 30th

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

The sample was taken on September 15, 2026. However, the Laboratory did not preform the analysis due to a PH problem with the sample. When the Authority found out the sample was not run, a resample was taken on September 30, 2026. There is only a 3 day window allotted for the sample to be taken so this was a reporting volation. The sample result was <1.0 ug/l, which is well below the limit.

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 Harold Koenig at 215-538-9018.

Certified by:

Signature: Harold Koenig Date: 5-27-2026

Print Name and Title: Harold Koenig Manager

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

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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

Code 109 Subchapter D of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP's) regulations. The following methods of distribution were used: *First Class Mail*

PWS ID#: 1090125

Date distributed: 6-5-2016