



MEADVILLE AREA WATER AUTHORITY

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Office Hours: 8:00 am – 4:30 pm M-F
Service Hours: 7:00 am – 3:00 pm M-F
After Hours Emergency -- 814-724-6100

2025 ANNUAL Water Quality Report

PWSID #: 6200036

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 Robert Harrington at 814-724-6057. 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 Wednesday of the month at 2:00 pm at 18160 Rogers Ferry Road, Meadville Pa 16335.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water source(s) is groundwater from 7 wells that are in an unnamed glacial outwash, sand, and gravel aquifer. Each well is approximately 80 feet deep, and each can produce one million gallons per day.

We are pleased to announce that our Wellhead Protection Plan was approved by the Pa Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP) on September 18, 2008. Our source water program received the Pa Rural Water Assoc. (PRWA) Source Water Protection System of the Year in April 2009 and in September 2009. We also received the Source Water Protection Award from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.E.P.A.) in region 3. The Assessment has found that our source water is potentially most susceptible to non-point source pollution related to the nearby shooting range, former manufacturing, hydrocarbon storage sites (Gas Stations) and transportation. Overall, our source has little risk of significant contamination. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the Pa. DEP Northwest Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (814)-332-6899. Our Wellhead Protection Plan is available for viewing at our office by calling (814-724 6057).

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 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 some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration 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 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.

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)		ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)		ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)		ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Highest Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Min Residual Required	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	1.17	0.40	0.40	MG/L	2025 Daily	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

Distribution Disinfectant Residuals								
Contaminant	MRDL	MCLC	Highest Average Result	Lowest Average Result	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contaminants
Chlorine Distribution	4	4	0.79	0.51	MG/L	2025 Daily	No	Microbial Contaminants.

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Level Detected (Sample Date)	Range Mg/L (Low to High)	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Microbial Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 positive monthly sample (re-sampled to a negative result)	NA	1 Level 1 assessment	N/A	N	Naturally present in the environment
Chemical Contaminants						
Barium (MG/L)	2	2	0.0862 (2/07/24)	N/A	No	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3.51 (2/07/24)	N/A	No	Discharge from steel & pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (ppm)			.002 (2/7/24)	N/A	No	
Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs)						
HAA (ppb)	60	NA	2025 2.01ppb	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	NA	2025 12.5ppb	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper						
Lead (ppb)	AL=0.015 (1 out of 41 sites)	0	1.17ppb 6/2025	N/A	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3 (0 out of 41 sites)	1.3	6/2025	N/A	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride						
Fluoride (MG/L)	2	2	0.71	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth

PFOS				
	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Sample Date	Sources of Contamination
Perfluorononanoic Acid – PFOA	14	0	2025	Discharge from manufacturing
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	18	0	2025	Discharge from manufacturing

VIOLATIONS:

Meadville Area Water Authority had no violations in 2025

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS:

Meadville Area Water Authority is committed to updating an aging infrastructure and making system improvements. The replacement of mains and distribution components (Hydrants, Valves, etc.) is a continuous and ongoing process. MAWA also makes various pump control upgrades to be more efficient and to continue to provide safe, reliable water.

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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can naturally occur 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, 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the number 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:

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. Meadville Area Water Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing 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>.

OTHER INFORMATION:

Bill Payment Options

It is easy to pay your water/sewer/refuse bill and it is easy to view your account online anytime. Here is how to get started.

Visit our website www.mawa.us

✓ Click on **View/Pay My Bill** to set up your account today.

1. **Autopay** allows you to automatically have your payments withdrawn from your checking account or savings account on the due date.
2. **Credit/Debit card** payments can be made online or over the phone.
3. **E-Check** payments can be made online or over the phone.
4. **Go Green with E-Bill** and receive your water/sewer bill by email instead of a paper bill in the mail. Also, you can opt for a no return payment envelope.
5. **Mail** your bill so that your payment is received before the due date to avoid late charges.
6. **Use the Drop Box** at the end of our office parking lot.
7. **Pay in Person** at our office located at 18160 Rogers Ferry Rd.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. We ask all our customers to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Mission Statement

Provide high quality, safe, dependable water service with sound water management practices at rates that encourage economic development, emphasize customer service, and protect our environment.