

Health Effects

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. Midway-Canaan Community 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.epagov/safewater/lead>.

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 cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791

To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a million chance of having the described health effect.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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:

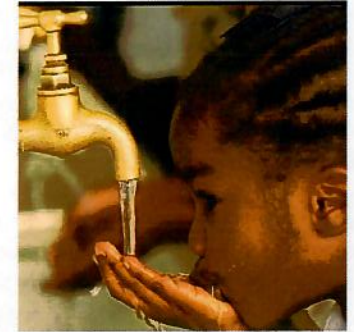
- A. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- C. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- D. 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.
- E. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Midway - Canaan Community works 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. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact the Midway - Canaan Community Water Association 407-323-1714 between the hours of 10:00 am and 4:30 pm Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Midway Canaan Community Water Association



2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Midway - Canaan Community Water Association is please to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and 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. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Midway Canaan Community Water Association routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2018. Data obtained before January 1st 2018, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of the contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data (i.e. Lead and Copper), though representative, are more than one year old.

To help you better understand the Test Results table, we've provide the following definitions:

- a) Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
- b) Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample.
- c) Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of radioactivity in water
- d) Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- e) Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- f) 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.
- g) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MSLG) - 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.
- h) (ND) - Means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis
- i) N/A - Not Applicable
- j) Maximum residual disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- k) Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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. MCLs are set at very stringent levels.

2019 CCR TEST RESULTS TABLE

TEST RESULTS TABLE							
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of results	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	01/16/19 – 11/19/19	N	3.27	ND – 3.27	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or Combined Radium (pCi/L)	01/16/19 – 11/19/19	N	2.02	ND – 2.02	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (ppb)	09/28/17	N	1.4	ND – 1.4	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	09/28/17	N	0.023	0.0097 – 0.023	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	09/28/17	N	0.60	0.57-0.60	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 – 1.2 ppm.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	05/22/19	N	0.32	0.06 – 0.32	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	09/28/17	N	32.7	27.9 – 32.7	N/A	160	<u>Salt water</u> intrusion, leaching from soil
STAGE 1 DISINFECTION/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT (D/DBP) PARAMETERS							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely source of Contamination
Bromate (ppb)	01/16/19 – 12/04/19	N	2.6	ND – 13.0	MCLG=0	MCL=10	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine (ppm)	01/07/19 – 12/05/19	N	1.3	0.2 – 2.4	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
STAGE 2 DISINFECTION/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT (D/DBP) PARAMETERS							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of results	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
HAA5 – (Halocacetic Acids Five) (ppb)	02/27/19 – 11/26/19	N	20.74 (highest LRAA)	6.83 – 21.49	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM - (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	02/27/19 – 11/26/19	N	58.26 (highest LRAA)	ND – 75.73	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	07/18/17 – 09/19/17	N	0.28	0	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	07/18/17 – 09/19/17	N	0.90	0	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits