

Definitions continued:

- f) Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- g) 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.
- h) 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.
- i) (ND) - Means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- j) N/A - Not Applicable
- k) 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.
- l) 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.
- m) Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) - the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

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:

- (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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Per FDEP drinking water monitoring requirements, the following contaminants are sampled by City Staff every 3 years: Primary inorganics and secondaries (arsenic, barium fluoride, nitrate, sodium, etc.), radioactive contaminants (radium 226 and 228, etc.), lead and copper, and volatile and synthetic organics.

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. MCCWA will continue with its efforts to provide you with the water quality data required by rule. This annual drinking water quality report can be accessed at: mccwa.net/our-water/

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. MCCWA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Midway Canaan Community Water Association Inc 407.323.1714. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

On December 24, 2025, an updated lead service line inventory was prepared and submitted to FDEP and a service line material notification was sent to our customers. Please know that providing safe, clean, reliable and high-quality drinking water to our customers is our top priority. We will continue to update our service line inventory as more records are located and as field investigations are conducted. You can view the service line inventory as well as more information about EPA's Lead and Copper Rule and frequently asked questions about lead and service lines at <https://sanfordfl.gov/LeadSafeCommunity>. The latest lead tap sampling

from 2023 is available for review and can be accessed by contacting the City of Sanford Utility Department at 407.688.5100. Lead is sampled every three(3) years because the City has demonstrated consistently low lead levels in our drinking water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS, dialysis 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 guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800.426.4791.

MCCWA 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 concerns, please contact MCCWA at 407.323.1714, Monday- Friday 10am-4:30pm

Midway Canaan Community Water Association Inc.

2026 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2025 DATA)

**MCCWA.NET
407.323.1714**

MCCWA PWS # 3594230 – 2025 WATER QUALITY DATA 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	
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	01/30/25-10/23/25	N	1.38	ND – 2.03	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Arsenic (ppb)	01/30/25 – 10/23/25	N	0.30	ND – 0.55	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium (ppm)	07/26/23	N	0.022	0.011 – 0.022	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	07/26/23	N	0.74	0.69 – 0.74	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)	04/29/25	N	0.26	0.078 – 0.26	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium (ppm)	07/26/23	N	38.3	20.6 – 38.3	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY–PRODUCTS (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	
Chlorine (ppm)	01/06/25 – 12/16/25	N	1.4	0.2 – 2.3	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes	
Bromate (ppb)	01/13/25 – 12/01/25	N	2.0	ND – 6.7	MCLG=0	MCL=10	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	02/25/25 – 11/24/25	N	17.16 (highest LRAA)	10.02 --18.75	NA	60	By–product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	02/25/25 – 11/24/25	N	66.23(highest LRAA)	48.13 – 70.60	NA	80	By–product of drinking water disinfection	
LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Range of Tap Sample Result	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	06/26/23 – 09/19/23	N	0.37	0	0.01 – 0.56	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	06/26/23 – 09/19/23	N	0.77	0	0.22 – 1.10	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

ND – No Detection

Monitoring and reporting requirements not met:

During September 1st-30th 2025, our water system failed to collect a total coliform sample as required by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) for one drinking water supply well out of 16 and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. NO adverse health effects are believed to have resulted from this failure to collect the required total coliform sample. This incident triggered a monitoring and reporting public notification. City staff collected the required samples for October 1st-31st and November 1st-30th on October 20, 2025, and November 25, 2025, respectively. None of the samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria.