



Queen
Anne's
County

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

SANITARY DISTRICT

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June 2023

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Riverside Water Treatment Facility

MDE Public Water System ID No. 017-0018

This report is required by the federal Safe Water Drinking Act Amendment of 1996 and is designed to educate you about the quality of the water we deliver to you every day. We are pleased to inform you that your drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements. 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.

Your water is supplied by the Riverside water treatment facility that utilizes groundwater from a single 6 inch well 740 feet deep into the Magothy aquifer. A source water assessment was performed by the Maryland Department of the Environment and is available on their website, mde.maryland.gov.

The Sanitary District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The enclosed table indicates the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least a small amount of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents 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.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that all public water utilities publish the following four paragraphs:

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Note: Cryptosporidium is a microbe found in some surface water supplies such as rivers or reservoirs. It is not typically found in groundwater, which is where all of our water supplies originate.

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 Sanitary District 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 and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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 EPA

Safe Drinking Water Hotlines at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. **Note: None of our County water systems have ever had lead issues.**

PFAS – short for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances – refers to a large group of more than 4,000 human-made chemicals that have been used since the 1940s in a range of products, including stain- and water-resistant fabrics and carpeting, cleaning products, paints, cookware, food packaging and fire-fighting foams. These uses of PFAS have led to PFAS entering our environment, where they have been measured by several states in soil, surface water, groundwater and seafood. Some PFAS can last a long time in the environment and in the human body and can accumulate in the food chain.

Currently, there are no federal regulations for PFAS in drinking water. However, the EPA has issued a Health Advisory Level (HAL) of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for the sum of PFOA and PFOS concentrations in drinking water. While not an enforceable regulatory standard, when followed, the EPA HAL does provide drinking water customers, even the most sensitive populations, with a margin of protection from lifetime exposure to PFOA and PFOS in drinking water. MDE anticipates that EPA will establish an MCL for PFOA and PFOS in the near future. This would entail additional monitoring. Additional information about PFAS can be found on the MDE website: mde.maryland.gov. **On April 19, 2022 the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) tested the Riverside well for PFAS. None were detected.**

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

Non-Detect - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000. Also equivalent to micrograms per liter (µg/l).

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 Goal (MCLG) - The 'Goal' 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The 'Maximum Allowed' 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.

The Sanitary District's water staff consists of twelve personnel with a combined experience of 98 years. Each operator is required to obtain 30 hours of formal training every 3 years in water treatment and water distribution operations.

Major decisions affecting the water utility are made by the County Commissioners, sitting as the Sanitary Commission. Should you wish to attend, the Sanitary Commission meets the second Tuesday at 5:00 p.m. in their meeting room located at 107 North Liberty Street, Centreville, Maryland.

We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact me at the above number.

Very truly yours,

Alan L. Quimby

Alan L. Quimby, P.E.
Director of Public Works

TEST RESULTS
2022 Riverside Water Treatment Plant

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Units	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Likely Sources
¹ Gross Beta	pCi/L	5.9	50	0	Natural Deposits
Barium	ppb	56	2000	2000	Natural Deposits
Copper	ppb	894	AL=1300	1300	Plumbing Corrosion
Fluoride	ppb	575	4000	4000	Natural Deposits
Nitrate	ppb	3410	10,000	10,000	Fertilizer Runoff
Lead	ppb	Non Detect	AL=1300	1300	<i>Plumbing Corrosion</i>
² Haloacetic Acids	ppb	23	60	0	Disinfection Byproducts
² Trihalomethanes	ppb	55	80	0	Disinfection Byproducts

UNREGULATED (but detected) CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Units	Level Detected
Iron	ppb	180
Sodium	ppm	80
Sulfate	ppb	1
³ Dibromochloromethane	ppb	5
³ Chloroform	ppb	40

1. Gross Alpha and Gross Beta are a measure of naturally occurring radioactive contaminants.
2. Disinfection Byproducts are formed when chlorine reacts with natural compounds.
3. The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) tests for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC) – (none shown as none detected).

Test Sample Dates: (full test results available upon request)

²Disinfection By-Products – August 30, 2022 (1 sample)

Lead & Copper – August 27, 2018 & November 19, 2018 (one sample taken late)
 (Copper Test Range: 15 to 435 of 5 samples)

Nitrate – September 1, 2022

Inorganics – August 25, 2021

³VOC/SOC – June 5, 2013

Radioactives – 2017

All Others – May 15, 2007

Bold indicates new results for this year's report; most contaminants are not required to be tested annually.



Consumer Confidence Report Certification

Water System Name: Riverside

Water System Number: 017-0018

I confirm that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the year 2022 has been delivered to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given) in accordance with COMAR 26.04.01.20-2 by July 1, 2023. I further certify that the report is correct and consistent with compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). Submit completed form to watersupply.sampleresults@maryland.gov.

Certified by (print name): Alan Quimby

Certified by (signature): [Signature] Date: 6/12/23

Title: Director

Telephone: 410 758 0920 Email: aquimby@qac.org

CCR delivery information (must include completion dates for all applicable delivery actions; see reverse for delivery requirements):

Date CCR was delivered to MDE: 6/12/23

Date CCR was delivered to customers: 6/8/23

Indicate method(s) used to deliver CCR to customers:

- Postal mail
Electronic delivery*. Describe electronic delivery method:
(*An electronic delivery plan must be approved by MDE prior to implementation of electronic delivery.)
Other delivery methods (e.g., door-to-door delivery, posting in an appropriate location). Describe delivery method:

Date a notice of CCR availability was published:

Date CCR published in local newspaper (attach copy):

Date CCR delivered to other agencies (if required by the State) Attach list or description (optional).

Good faith efforts:

Indicate the date(s) that any of the following good faith efforts were used to reach non bill-paying consumers:

- 6/12/23 CCR posted on the Internet (include URL: https://md-queenannescounty2.civicplus.com/Archive.aspx?AMID=48)
CCR mailed to postal patrons (bulk mail) within the service area (attach zip codes).
Advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement).
CCR published in local newspaper (attach copy).
Delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and large private employers.
Delivery to community organizations (attach a list).
Other (describe delivery method):

Tier 3 Public Notices:

Check here if a monitoring or reporting violation public notice, fluoride secondary maximum contaminant level notice, special notice for the availability of unregulated contaminant monitoring date, or other Tier 3 Public Notice was included with the CCR.

Mandatory for systems serving 100,000 or more persons:

CCR must be posted on a publicly accessible Internet site. Indicate the date the CCR was made available on the Internet: . Include Internet address:

Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR)

26.04.01.20-2 Consumer Confidence Report Delivery

(G.) Report Delivery and Record Keeping.

- (1) Except as provided in §H of this regulation, each supplier of water to a community water system shall mail or otherwise directly deliver* one copy of the report to each customer.
- (2) The supplier of water to a community water system shall make a good faith effort to reach consumers who do not get water bills, using means recommended by the State. Good faith effort will be tailored to the consumers who are served by the system but are not bill-paying customers, such as renters or workers. A good faith effort to reach consumers would include a mix of methods appropriate to the particular system such as: posting the reports on the Internet; mailing to postal patrons in metropolitan areas; advertising the availability of the report in the news media; publication in a local newspaper; posting in public places such as cafeterias or lunch rooms of public buildings; delivery of multiple copies for distribution by single-biller customers such as apartment buildings or large private employers; or delivery to community organizations.
- (3) Not later than the date the system is required to distribute the report to its customers, each supplier of water for a community water system shall mail a copy of the report to the State, followed within 3 months by a certification that the report has been distributed to customers, and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State.
- (4) Not later than the date the system is required to distribute the report to its customers, each community water system shall deliver the report to any other agency or clearinghouse identified by the State.
- (5) Each community water system shall make its reports available to the public upon request.
- (6) Each community water system serving 100,000 or more persons shall post its current year's report to a publicly accessible site on the Internet.
- (7) Any supplier of water subject to this regulation shall retain copies of its consumer confidence report for no less than 3 years.

SYSTEMS SERVING < 10,000

(H.) The requirement of §G(1), (5) and (6) of this regulation for a supplier of water to a community water systems serving less than 10,000 persons has been waived. Such systems shall:

- (1) Publish the reports in one or more local newspapers serving the area in which the system is located;
- (2) Publish a notice in the newspaper, or by other means approved by the State, that informs the customers that the reports will not be mailed; and
- (3) Make the reports available to the public upon request.

SYSTEMS SERVING ≤ 500

(I.) Supplier of water to systems serving 500 or fewer persons may forego the requirements of paragraphs §H (1) and (2) if they provide notice at least once per year to their customers by mail, door- to-door delivery or by posting in an appropriate location that the report is available upon request.

** Electronic delivery may be used to fulfill direct delivery requirements. However, each water system must obtain approval from MDE prior to implementation of electronic delivery. Refer to the following document for information regarding acceptable electronic delivery methods: <https://www.epa.gov/ccr/how-water-utilities-can-electronically-delivery-their-ccr>*