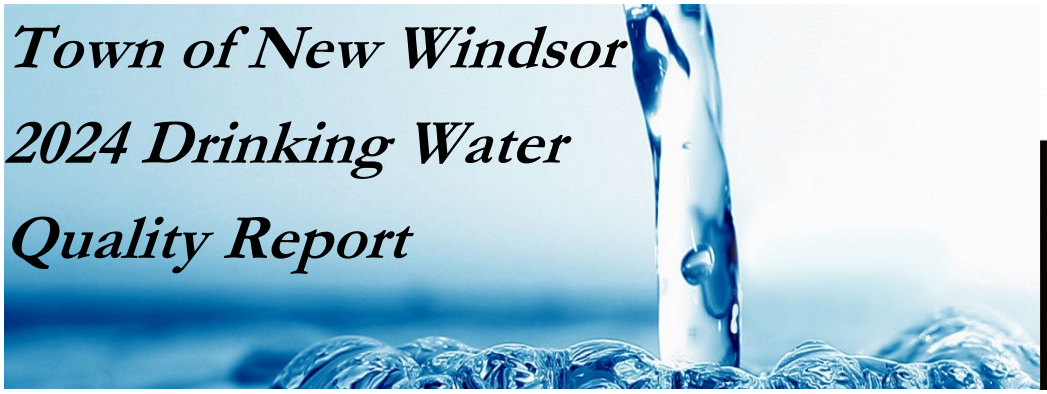
Town of New Windsor 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report



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Important Information Concerning Your Drinking Water

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2024. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Maryland Environmental Service (MES), an Agency of the State of Maryland, operates the water treatment facility and prepared this report on behalf of the Town of New Windsor.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates Public Water Systems and the contaminants found in water through the implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The SDWA sets regulations and guidelines for how public water systems operate and identifies several hundred drinking water contaminants, establishes monitoring frequencies and limitations. The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) is responsible for the enforcement of the SDWA and routinely complete Sanitary Surveys as part of their ongoing inspection and monitoring program. MES provides safe dependable operations of the water system and is dedicated to consistently providing high quality drinking water that meets or exceeds the SDWA standards.

If you have any questions about this report or have questions concerning your water utility, please contact **Jay Janney at 410-729-8350, e-mail jjanney@menv.com**.

For More Information:

For the opportunity to ask more questions or participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality, the Town Council Meetings are held the first Wednesday each month at Town Hall, 209 High Street, New Windsor, MD at 7:00 pm or contact **the Town Office for additional information at (410) 635-6575**.

Inside This Issue:

The Town of New Windsor water works consists of two drilled wells in the Sams Creek Phyllite formation and a natural spring. After water is pumped out of the wells and collected from the spring, disinfectant is added to protect against microbial contaminants. The Maryland Department of the Environment has performed an assessment of the source water. A copy of the results is available. Call **Maryland Environmental Service at 410-729-8350.**

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 (1-800-426-4791).**

Town of New Windsor Treated Water Quality Report 2024

Definitions:

- **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 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.
- **Action Level** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Turbidity** - Relates to a condition where suspended particles are present in the water. Turbidity measurements are a way to describe the level of "cloudiness" of the water.
- **pCi/l** - Picocuries per liter. A measure of radiation.
- **ppb** - parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- **ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter
- **ppt** - parts per trillion or nanograms per liter

Special Points of Interest

Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some compounds. The presence of these compounds 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 (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

Lead Prevention

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 Town of New Windsor is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Jay Janney at jjanney@menv.com for a list of eligible labs. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Town of New Windsor Treated Water Quality Report 2024

Contaminant	Unit	Meets Primary Standard Yes/ No	State Primary Standard MCL	State Secondary standard SMCL	Highest Level Detected	Range
Regulated at the Treatment Plant						
Nitrate	ppm	Yes	10	10	4.8	3.7 – 4.8
Typical Source of Contamination: Runoff from fertilizer use and erosion of natural deposits						
Barium (2023 Testing)	ppb	Yes	2000	2000	33	7.5 - 33
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits						
Chromium (2023 Testing)	ppb	Yes	100	100	15	15 - 15
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits						
Radium 228 (2023 Testing)	pCi/L	Yes	5	0	0.9	0.9 – 0.9
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits						
Regulated in the Distribution System						
Chlorine	ppm	Yes	4	4	1.19*	0.91 – 1.19
Source:Water additive used to control microbes					*Annual Rolling Average	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2024 Sampling)	ppb	Yes	80	N/A	2.2	2.2 – 2.2
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2024 Sampling)	ppb	Yes	60	N/A	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0
Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water disinfection						
Regulated in the Distribution System						
Lead (2024 Testing)	ppb	Yes	15	0	2.8*	<2.0 – 7.5
No sites exceeded the lead action level during this monitoring period.					*90th percentile	
Copper (2024 Testing)	ppb	Yes	1300	1300	230*	7 - 410
No sites exceeded the copper action level during this monitoring period.					*90th percentile	

The table above lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these compounds in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2024. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

Service Line Inventory

An initial Service Line Inventory was completed by the Town of New Windsor and submitted to the Maryland Department of the Environment on 10/11/2024. As a result, the Service Line Inventory requirement was fulfilled. A copy of the Service Line Inventory Statement is available upon request by emailing gdye@newwindsormd.org .

Sources of Drinking Water

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.

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

Contaminants That May Be Present in Source Water

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. 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. 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. Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Jay Janney at 410-729-8350 or email your request to jjanney@menv.com.

Maryland ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE

Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

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.

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) conducted a PFAS monitoring program for Community Water Systems from 2020 to 2022. No PFAS sampling was conducted for the Town of New Windsor Water Treatment System during 2024. The 2022 results are available on MDE's website: *https://mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx*.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized regulations for 6 PFAS compounds in drinking water in April 2024. The MCLs for PFOA and PFOS are each 4.0 parts per trillion (ppt). The MCLs for PFNA, PFHxS, and HFPO-DA (GenX chemicals) are each 10 ppt. Additionally, a mixture of two or more of the following chemicals (PFNA, PFHxS, HFPO-DA, and PFBS) will be regulated with a Hazard Index of 1 (unitless) to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS pose a risk and require action.

The 5th Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) began testing for 29 PFAS compounds and lithium in 2023. The UCMR5 should test all community water systems with populations of at least 3300 people. Three randomly selected systems in Maryland with populations less than 3300 people will also be tested under the UCMR5. Detections greater than the minimum reporting levels for each constituent should be reported in the CCR.

2022 PFAS Results Main Spring Well:

Parameter	PFOS (ppt)	PFOA (ppt)	PFHxS (ppt)	GenX Chemicals (ppt)	PFNA (ppt)	PFBS (ppt)	Hazard Index (ppt)
Result	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.5	<1.0	0
Limit	4	4	10	10	10	No limit	1
Compliant	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes

2022 PFAS Results Dennings Road Well

Parameter	PFOS (ppt)	PFOA (ppt)	PFHxS (ppt)	GenX Chemicals (ppt)	PFNA (ppt)	PFBS (ppt)	Hazard Index (ppt)
Result	<1.0	1.38	<1.0	<1.0	<1.5	1.84	0.00092
Limit	4	4	10	10	10	No limit	1
Compliant*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes