

Town of Millington 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report



Important Information About Your Drinking Water

We are pleased to present to you the annual Water Quality Report for 2024. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. Susquehanna Operational Services (SOS) operates the water treatment facility and prepared this report on behalf of the Town of Millington.

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 completes Sanitary Surveys as part of their ongoing inspection and monitoring program. SOS 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 **George Smith at 443-252-1410** or the **Town Office at 410-928-3880**, email townadmin@millingtonmd.us.

The Town of Millington water works consists of three drilled wells in the Aquia formation. After the water is pumped from the ground, it goes through a water softener filter. Softeners decrease the hardness of the water and reduce iron levels in the water. Before the water enters the distribution network, chlorine is added to protect against microbial contaminants. The Maryland Department of the Environment has performed an assessment of the source water.

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)**.

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Definitions:

Avg - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

GW – Ground Water

Level 1 Assessment – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – The average of sample results from four consecutive calendar quarters at a specific monitoring location in drinking water systems.

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.

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.

na – not applicable

nd – not determined

mrem – millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

PFAs – Per and polyfluoroalkyl substances

ppb – micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppm – milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

SWA – Source Water Assessment

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant



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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 human activity.

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 **EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791**.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

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.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be 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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Identification	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Millington Well 1	KE941584	GW	N	Town of Millington – approx. 560 ft east of Rt 313
Millington Well 2	KE941585	GW	N	Town of Millington – approx. 540 ft east of Rt 313
Millington Well 3	KE941680	GW	N	Town of Millington – approx. 520 ft east of Rt 313

Lead and Copper (testing frequency 3 Years)

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Lead & Copper	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.1434	0	ppm	Copper	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives, corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2023	0	15	0.0050	0	ppb	Lead	Erosion of natural deposits, corrosion of household plumbing systems

An initial inventory of service line pipe materials located within our service area was required to be submitted to the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) by October 16, 2024. Our initial inventory was submitted to MDE on July 18, 2024 and is available upon request.

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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. Town of Millington 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 Town of Millington and Elizabeth Jo Manning, Town Administrator. 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>.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest LRAA	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2024	1.6	1.2 – 1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	1.24	1.24 – 1.24	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	2.3	2.3 – 2.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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Regulated contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violations	Likely Source Of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

The tables above list 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 tables are from testing done January 1, 2024 – 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.

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Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances Test (PFAs)

Analyte	Well 1 KE941584	Well 2 KE941585	Well 3 KE941680
11C1-PF3OUdS	ND	ND	ND
ADONA	ND	ND	ND
9C1-PF3ONS	ND	ND	ND
HFPO-DA	ND	ND	ND
N-EtFOSAA	ND	ND	ND
N-MeFOSAA	ND	ND	ND
PFBS	ND	ND	ND
PFDA	ND	ND	ND
PFDaA	ND	ND	ND
PFHpA	ND	ND	ND
PFHxS	ND	ND	ND
PFHxA	ND	ND	ND
PFNA	ND	ND	ND
PFOS	ND	ND	ND
PFOA	ND	ND	ND
PFTA	ND	ND	ND
PFTTrDA	ND	ND	ND
PFUnDA	ND	ND	ND
Total PFOA/PFOS	ND	ND	ND

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PFAS – or 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.

Beginning in 2020, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) initiated a PFAS monitoring program. PFOA and PFOS are two of the most prevalent PFAS compounds. PFOA and PFOS are two of the most prevalent PFAS compounds. PFOA and PFOS concentrations from samples taken from our water system in 2021 were non-detectable. In March 2023, EPA announced proposed Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) of 4 ppt for PFOA and 4 ppt for PFOS, and a Group Hazard Index for four additional PFAS compounds. Future regulations would require additional monitoring as well as certain actions for systems above the MCLs or Hazard Index. EPA will publish the final MCLs and requirements by the end of 2023 or beginning of 2024. Additional information about PFAs can be found on the MDE website: mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx

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Non-Microbial Analytes

Analyte Name	Analyte Code	MCL (mg/l)	Result (mg/l)	Reporting Level (mg/l)	Less than Indicator	Method Code
Arsenic	1005	0.010	<0.005	0.005	Y	SM3113B
Barium	1010	2	<0.010	0.010	Y	200.8
Cadmium	1015	0.005	<0.0004	0.0004	Y	200.8
Chromium	1020	0.1	<0.001	0.001	Y	200.8
Fluoride	1025	4.0	<0.5	0.5	Y	SM4500F-C
Mercury	1035	0.002	<0.002	0.0002	Y	SM3112-B
Nickel	1036	----	<0.001	0.001	Y	200.8
Nitrate	1040	10	<1.0	1.0	Y	SM4500NO3D
Selenium	1045	0.05	<0.002	0.002	Y	200.8
Sodium	1052	---	82.6	1.0	N	200.7
Antimony, Total	1074	0.006	<0.0004	0.0004	Y	200.8
Beryllium, Total	1075	0.004	<0.0004	0.0004	Y	200.8
Thallium, Total	1085	0.002	<0.0004	0.0004	Y	200.8

Water Security is Everyone's Responsibility

Water system security continues to be an enormously important issue. If you notice suspicious activities in or around local water utilities, such as persons cutting or climbing facility fencing, loitering, tampering with equipment or other similar activities, please contact your local law enforcement agency immediately by dialing 911.

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MDE Reported Violation

In 2023; the Town of Millington received notice of failure to test our drinking water for the LCR (Lead Copper Rule) for the for the period of June – September. The violation was corrected with samples submitted to MDE with no findings of contaminants. In 2023, the Town of Millington neglected to test and filed the required documentation for nitrates in the water system for the period of January – December 2023. The Town's operators, Susquehanna Operational System; completed the testing, submitted to Chesapeake Labs, and the proper paperwork was submitted to MDE for review. All violations have been corrected.

For More Information: For the opportunity to ask more questions or participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality, the Town Council generally meets on the **second Tuesday of each month at 6:30 PM at the Town Hall.**

