



*Queen
Anne's
County*

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
SANITARY DISTRICT**

310 Bateau Drive
Stevensville, MD 21666

Telephone: (410) 643-3535
Fax: (410) 643-7364
www.qac.org

County Commissioners:

James J. Moran, At Large
Jack N. Wilson, Jr., District 1
Stephen Wilson, District 2
Philip L. Dumenil, District 3
Christopher M. Corchiarino, District 4

June 2022

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

**Sudlersville Water Treatment Facility
MDE Public Water System ID No. 017-0024**

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. On behalf of the Town Commissioners 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 Sudlersville water treatment facility that utilizes groundwater from two wells into the Aquia 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 monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021. 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 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. **Beginning in 2020, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) initiated a PFAS monitoring program. The Sudlersville system has not yet been tested, however as the drinking water is from a confined aquifer, the risk is deemed to be small.** MDE anticipates that EPA will establish an MCL for PFOA and PFOS in the near future. This would entail additional monitoring.

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 County 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 Town Commissioners of Sudlersville. Should you wish to attend, the Commission meets the first Wednesday at 6:30 p.m. in their meeting room located at 200 South Church Street.

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
2021 Sudlersville Water Treatment Plant

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Units	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Likely Sources
¹ Gross Beta	pCi/L	5.1	50	0	Natural Deposits
¹ Combined Radium	pCi/L	1.2	5	0	Natural Deposits
Arsenic	ppb	Non-Detect - 2	10	0	Natural Deposits
Barium	ppb	21	2000	2000	Natural Deposits
⁴Copper	ppb	37	AL=1300	1300	Plumbing Corrosion
Fluoride	ppb	Non-Detect	4000	4000	Natural Deposits
Nitrate	ppb	Non-Detect	10,000	10,000	Fertilizer Runoff
⁴Lead	ppb	Non-Detect	AL=15	0	Plumbing Corrosion
²Haloacetic Acids	ppb	2 – 5	60	0	Disinfection Byproducts
²Trihalomethanes	ppb	10 - 14	80	0	Disinfection Byproducts

UNREGULATED (but detected) CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Units	Level Detected
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppm	3
Chlorodibromomethane	ppb	1
³ Bromodichloromethane	ppb	5
³ Chloroform	ppb	6
Sodium	ppm	8

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)
 Test Sample Dates: (full test results available upon request)
²**Disinfection By-Products – August 30, 2021 (2 samples)**
²**Lead & Copper – August 26, 2021** (Copper Test Range: Non-Detect to 38 of 5 samples)
 (Lead Test Range: all Non-Detect of 5 samples)
²**Arsenic – April 26, July 7, October 5, 2021**
²**Nitrate – July 7, 2021 & August 26, 2021**
²**Inorganics – August 26, 2021**
³VOC/SOC – September 10, 2020 (1 sample)
 Radioactives – 2018
4. While Lead and Copper testing was conducted as required by regulation, the results were not submitted to MDE in a timely fashion, which is a reporting violation.

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