

# BRIDDLTOWN SERVICE AREA

## 2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

### PWSID # 023-0015

**INTRODUCTION:** The Water & Waste-water Division of the Worcester County Department of Public Works is responsible for the provision of the safest possible drinking water to its customers in the Brid-dletown Service Area. During the period from January 1 to December 31, 2024, we conducted tests for drinking water con-taminants and tested at least 1 time every month for Total Coliform and Fecal Coli-form Bacteria as required by Federal and State law. We detected several contam-inants and all of them were found to be significantly below established standards.

This brochure is a snapshot of the qual-ity of the water that was provided to you in 2024. Included are details about the source of your water, what your water contains, and how your water compares with the standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Maryland Department of the En-vironment (MDE). If you have any ques-tions about this report or need additional information concerning the drinking water being supplied to you, please call Andy Glenn at 410-641-5251 between 7:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. any weekday.

**OUR WATER IS SAFE, HOWEVER:** Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-com-promised persons such as persons with cancer who are undergoing chemothera-py, 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 less-en the risks of infection by Cryptosporidi-um and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**SOURCE OF WATER:** Your water comes from three wells sunk about 125 feet into an underground source of water called the Pocomoke Aquifer. These wells are owned and operated by the Town of Ber-lin, Md. We purchase water from the Town of Berlin, Md. A source water assessment was performed by MDE and is available on their web site; [www.mde.maryland.gov](http://www.mde.maryland.gov)

**INFORMATION:** While we do not have regularly scheduled meetings with your community, our personnel are available to answer any questions that you may have or to provide information concerning the operation of the water treatment system. To contact us, you can call Gary Serman at 410-641-5251, Extension 2415, or you

can write to us at 1000 Shore Lane, Ber-lin, Maryland 21811.

**LEAD:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, espe-cially for pregnant women and young chil-dren. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associat-ed with service lines and home plumbing. Worcester County is responsible for pro-viding high quality drinking water, but can-not 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 or 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 expo-sure is available from the EPA Safe Drink-ing Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

**GENERAL:** The sources of drinking wa-ter (both tap water and bottled water) in-clude rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reser-voirs, 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 re-sulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in the water before we treat it include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as vi-ruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock opera-tions and wild life.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be natural-ly-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water run-off and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Organic chemical contaminants, in-cluding synthetic and volatile chem-icals, which are by-products of in-dustrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water sys-tems. Food and Drug Administration reg-ulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contam-inants. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

**PFAS** –or per- and polyfluoroalkyl sub-stances – refers to a large group of more than 4000 human- made chemicals that have been used since the 1940's 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, sur-face 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 En-vironment (MDE) conducted a PFAS monitoring program for community water systems from 2020 to 2022. The results are available on MDE's website: [https://mde.maryland.gov/Public\\_Health/Pages/PFAS-Landings-Page.aspx](https://mde.maryland.gov/Public_Health/Pages/PFAS-Landings-Page.aspx).

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed regulations for 6 PFAS compounds in drinking water in March 2023. The MCLs for PFOA and PFOS are proposed to be 4.0 parts per trillion (ppt). The proposal for HFPO-DA (GenX), PFBS, PFNA and PFHxS is to use a Haz-ard index of 1.0 (unitless) to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS pose a risk and require action.

The 5th Unregulated Contaminant Mon-itoring Rule (UCMR5) began testing for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium in 2023, and testing will run through 2025. 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 min-imum reporting levels for each constituent should be reported in the CCR.

4BRIDDLTOWN WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this 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. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms & abbreviations used below:

- **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 (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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.
- **Avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running average of monthly samples.
- **ppt:** parts per trillion, or one ounce in 7,350,000,000 gallons
- **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter, or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
- **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter, or one ounce per 7,350 gallons of water
- **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
- **mrem:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
- **N/A:** not applicable.
- **MNR:** Monitored not regulated
- **Treatment Technique or TT:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Level 1 Assessment:** A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems (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.
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TEST RESULTS OF REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED  
(Samples collected by the Town of Berlin)

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	Collection date	Highest level detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
*Nitrate	2024	5 3.6-4.8	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks or erosion of natural deposits.
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	2024	0.4- 0.5 0.5	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Manganese	2020	1.8-13.975 9.302	N/A	MNR	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits
HAA9	2020	3.292- 4.7 3.996	N/A	MNR	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA6Br	2020	2.262-3.838 3.05	N/A	MNR	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
PFHpA	2023	ND – 3.5 1.1	N/A	MNR	ppb	N	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.
PFHxS	2023	ND – 4.9 2.167	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS	Collection date	Highest level detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
PHHxA	2023	ND – 1.533	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	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.
PFPeA	2023	ND – 6.8 2.15	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	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.

\*\* Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care Provider

LEAD AND COPPER	Date sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Range of Tap Sampling	Violation	Likely source of contamination.
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.19	0	ppm	ND- 0.21	N	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives, or corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2024	0	15	4.6	0	ppb	ND-4.9	N	Erosion of natural deposits, or corrosion of household plumbing systems

TEST RESULTS OF REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED  
(Samples collected by Worcester County)

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	Collection date	Highest level detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	6.5	6.5 – 6.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	11.2	11.2 – 11.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	2024	0.5	0.3 – 0.5	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

An initial Service Line Inventory was submitted by 10/16/2024 to the Maryland Department of the Environment. As a result, the Service Line Inventory requirement was fulfilled. The report is available upon request