



**2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT
FOR THE MT. AETNA WATER SYSTEM
PWSID # 210015**

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The Washington County Department of Water Quality vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard on this system.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on proper means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The Mt. Aetna Water System uses two springs and two wells as its water source. The water receives chlorination and pH adjustment prior to entering the distribution system

Source water assessment and its availability

The Maryland Department of the Environment's Water Supply Program (WSP) has conducted a Source Water Assessment for the Mount Aetna water system. The required components of this report as described in Maryland's Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) are 1) delineation of an area that contributes water to the source, 2) identification of potential sources of contamination, and 3) determination of susceptibility of the water supply to contamination. Recommendations for protecting the drinking water supply are included in this report.

The sources of Mount Aetna's water supply are two wells and two springs in unconfined fractured rock aquifers. The Source Water Assessment area was delineated by the WSP using EPA approved methods specifically designed for this source type. Point sources of contamination were investigated within the assessment area from field inspections, contaminant inventory databases, and earlier studies. The Maryland Office of Planning's 2000 digital land use map for Washington County was used to find non-point sources of contamination. Well information and water quality data were also reviewed.

The susceptibility analysis is based on review of the existing water quality data for the Mount Aetna Water System, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the source water assessment area, well and spring box integrity, and the inherent vulnerability of the aquifer. The Mount Aetna Water supply is susceptible to total coliform bacteria. Radon-222, a naturally occurring contaminant, may pose a risk to the water supply.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Possible contaminants consist of:

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

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and residential uses

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems

Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the number 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.

How can I get involved?

For more information on getting involved, please contact Washington County Department of Water Quality at (240) 313-2600.

Water Quality Data Table

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report.

Although many more contaminants were evaluated, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water have some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not supply increased protection of public health.

A few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you.

To help you better understand these terms, we have supplied the definitions at the end of this document.

Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Units	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Chlorine	4	4	1.54	0.23	1.54	2025	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No goal for the total	80	<1			9/9/2025	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No goal for the total	60	<2			9/9/2025	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
There is convincing evidence that the addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. Not all sample results may have been used for calculation the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.								
Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Sample Date		Units	Typical Source	
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	0.4	6/18/2025		ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate-Nitrite	10	10	0.6	7/16/2025		ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Lead and Copper								
Contaminant	Sample Date	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of Sites over AL	Units	Range		Typical Source
						Low	High	
Copper	6/5/2025	1.3	0.169	0	ppm	<0.05	0.184	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	6/5/2025	15	<2	0	ppb	<2	<2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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. Washington County 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 Washington County at 240-313-2600. 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>.

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 survey was submitted to MDE on 10/14/2024 and is available upon request. The inventory survey is still ongoing and will be updated annually. To assist in the survey or for help identifying your service line material please scan the QR code below or call 240-313-2600 for assistance.



PFAS Statement

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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced 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) use a Hazard Index of 1 (unitless) to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS pose a risk and require action. Public water systems have three years (by 2029) to implement solutions that reduce these PFAS if monitoring shows that drinking water levels exceed these MCLs.

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) conducted a PFAS monitoring program for Community Water Systems from 2020 to 2022. The results are available on MDE's website:

https://marylanddepartmentoftheenvironment.shinyapps.io/MDE_PFAS_PublicWaterSystemStudyMap/

Your analyses results from 2022 are in the table below:

Unregulated Contaminants - PFAS		
Analyte	Your Water	Units
PFOA	<1.0	ppt
PFOS	<1.0	ppt
PFBS	<1.0	ppt
PFNA	<1.5	ppt
PFHxS	<1.0	ppt
HFPO-DA	<1.0	ppt

Voluntary Monitoring

The Washington County Department of Water Quality conducts routine testing of your water system that is not included in the Water Quality Data Table. MDE has also completed testing that is not included in the Water Quality Data Table. A list of these parameters and their results are in the Table of Results of Customer Interest below.

PARAMETER	LEVEL/RANGE DETECTED	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT
pH	6.9-7.9	Standard Unit
Alkalinity	0-1074	ppm
Hardness	0.910.91-4.04	ppm
Turbidity	0.02-4.77	NTU

Important Terms

Unit / Term Descriptions	
Unit / Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppt	ppt; part per trillion or one ounce in 73,500,000 gallons of water
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: Not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required but recommended
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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
AVG	Compliance with some MCL's is based on running average of monthly samples
TT	Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminant.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information on the
 Mt. Aetna Water System
 Contact Washington County
 Department of Water Quality at
 (240) 313-2600