

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Greensboro, Maryland

PWSID# 005-0003

June 15, 2020

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. 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.

The sources of our drinking water are three wells drilled into the Piney Point aquifer. An aquifer is an underground body of water, which is tapped by drilling wells and pumping the water to the surface for distribution. The three wells are: the Academy Street well (390 feet deep), the Hobbs Street Well (350 feet deep) and the Tower Road well (370 feet deep). As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. The 350 to 390 feet of earth between surface sources and this aquifer helps to purify the water before it actually reaches the aquifer, making it easier for us to treat before we pump it into your water distribution system.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets Federal and State requirements. The following report is provided in compliance with Federal regulations and will be provided annually each year. This report outlines the quality of our finished drinking water and what that quality means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Town Manager, Ms. Wendy Dixon at (410) 482-6222. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings held on the first and third Thursday of each month at Town Hall at 7:00 PM.

The Town of Greensboro Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. The table on the following page shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019.

“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 Town of Greensboro 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 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 exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.”

Definitions

In this report you will find some terms and abbreviations that you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we are providing the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm): one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb): one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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 (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.

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 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 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.

Regulated Detected Contaminants Not in Violation of the MCL

	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Unit of Detected Measure	MCL or AL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
1	Lead	1	ppb	15 (AL)	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
2	Copper	0.04	ppm	1.3 (AL)	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
3	Chlorine	2	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
4	Chromium	3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
5	Fluoride	1.2	ppm	4.0	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories

The Town of Greensboro is required to provide information on any regulated and unregulated contaminants that were detected in the finished water supply. None of the detected contaminants exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCLs) and no violations were issued.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses 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).

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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). Please call our office if you have questions.

The source water assessment performed by MDE is available upon request, and on the MDE website:
[http://www.mde.state.md.us/programs/Water/water_supply/Source Water Assessment Program/Pages/ce.aspx](http://www.mde.state.md.us/programs/Water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/ce.aspx)

The Town of Greensboro, Maryland provides top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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Usted puede obtener informacion en espanol por llamar por telefono la casa del ayuntamiento de Town of Greensboro a (410) 482-6222.