

# Green Ridge Utilities, Inc. Lakeside Vista Water System

PWS ID: MD0120014

## Annual Water Quality Report 2018

### Message from Steve Lubertozzi, President

Dear Green Ridge Utilities, Inc. Customers,

I am pleased to share your Annual Water Quality Report for 2018. This report is designed to inform you of the quality of water we delivered to you over the past year. As your community water utility, we fully appreciate our role in the local community. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Our team is committed to providing safe, reliable and cost effective service to our customers. All of our employees share in our commitment to act with integrity, protect the environment, and enhance the local community.

**We are proud to share this report which is based on water quality testing through December 2018. We continually strive to supply water that meets or exceeds all federal and state water quality regulations.**

Our dedicated local team of water quality experts is working in the community everyday ensuring that you, our customer, are our top priority and that we are providing the highest quality service - now and in the years to come.

Best regards,



*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

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UTILITY  
CONNECT**

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### How Easy Is My Utility Connect to Find?

Go to [www.uiwater.com/maryland](http://www.uiwater.com/maryland)  
or search "MyUtilityConnect" in the  
App Store or Google Play Store.

### Source of Drinking Water

Our wells draw from the James Run Gneiss aquifer in Harford County. An aquifer is a geological formation that contains water.

### Source Water Assessment (SWA)

The Maryland Department of the Environment's Water Supply Program (MDE WSP) has conducted an assessment of the vulnerability of the Lakeside Vista ground water sources for contamination.

The required components of this report as described in Maryland's Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) are: 1) delineation of an area that contributes water to the source, 2) identification of potential sources of contamination, and 3) determination of the susceptibility of the water supply to contamination. Recommendations for protecting the drinking water supply conclude this report. The sources of Lakeside Vista water supply draw water from an unconfined fractured rock aquifer known as James Run Gneiss Formation. Unconfined aquifers are generally vulnerable to any activity on the land surface that occurs within the wellhead protection area (WHPA). The system currently uses two production wells and one standby well to obtain their drinking water. The WHPA was delineated using U.S. EPA approved methods specifically designed for each source. Potential sources of contamination within the assessment area were identified based on site visits, database reviews and land use maps. Well information and water quality data were also reviewed. Figures showing land uses and potential contaminant sources within the Wellhead Protection Area and aerial photograph of the well locations are available for review.

The susceptibility analysis for the Lakeside Vista water supply is based on a review of the water quality data, potential sources of contamination, aquifer characteristics and well integrity. It was determined that the Lakeside Vista wells are susceptible to contamination by nitrate. Should the EPA adopt a drinking water standard for radon-222, the Lakeside Vista wells may also be susceptible to this naturally occurring contaminant. The Lakeside Vista water supply was determined not to be susceptible to volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, microbiological pathogens, and other regulated inorganic compounds and radionuclides.

If you would like to review the report or have any other questions or concerns regarding it please call our office at (844) 310-6660.

***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.***

## EPA Wants You To Know

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 from human activity.

### **Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

- A. **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B. **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- C. **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D. **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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E. **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### **What measures are in place to ensure water is safe to drink?**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations 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 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.

### **Special notice from EPA for the elderly, infants, cancer patients and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system problems**

**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. USEPA/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).**

### **Information Concerning Lead in Water**

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. Green Ridge Utilities, Inc. 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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Water that remains stationary within your home plumbing for extended periods of time can leach lead out of pipes joined with lead-containing solder as well as brass fixtures or galvanized pipes. Flushing fixtures has been found to be an effective means of reducing lead levels. The flushing process could take from 30 seconds to 2 minutes or longer until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature. Faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions. Visit the NSF Web site at [www.nsf.org](http://www.nsf.org) to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures.

### **Drain Disposal Information**

Sewer overflows and backups can cause health hazards, damage home interiors, and threaten the environment. A common cause is sewer pipes blocked by grease, which gets into the sewer from household drains. Grease sticks to the insides of pipes. Over time, the grease can build up and block the entire pipe. Help solve the grease problem by keeping this material out of the sewer system in the first place:

- Never pour grease down sink drains or into toilets. Scrape grease into a can or trash.
- Put strainers in sink drains to catch food scraps / solids for disposal.

### **Prescription Medication and Hazardous Waste**

Household products such as paints, cleaners, oils, and pesticides, are considered to be household hazardous waste. Prescription and over-the-counter drugs poured down the sink or flushed down the toilet can pass through the wastewater treatment system and enter rivers and lakes (or leach into the ground and seep into groundwater in a septic system). Follow the directions for proper disposal procedures. **Do not flush hazardous waste or prescription and over-the-counter drugs down the toilet or drain.** They may flow downstream to serve as sources for community drinking water supplies. Many communities offer a variety of options for conveniently and safely managing these items. For more information, visit the EPA website at: [www.epa.gov/hw/household-hazardous-waste-hhw](http://www.epa.gov/hw/household-hazardous-waste-hhw).

**The Safe Drinking Water Act** was passed in 1974 due to congressional concerns about organic chemical contaminants in drinking water and the inefficient manner by which states supervised and monitored drinking water supplies. Congress' aim was to assure that all citizens served by public water systems would be provided high quality water. As a result, the EPA set enforceable standards for health-related drinking water contaminants. The Act also established programs to protect underground sources of drinking water from contamination.

**Understanding This Report** In order to help you understand this report, we want you to understand a few terms and abbreviations that are contained in it.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Action level (AL)                                      | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.   |
| EPA  | Environmental Protection Agency.   |
| Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)                        | The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's 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. |
| Not applicable (N/A)                                   | Not applicable.  |
| Not Detected (ND)                                      | Indicates the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.  |
| Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) | One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.   |
| Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) | One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.   |
| Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)                           | A measure of radioactivity in the water.   |
| Running Annual Average (RAA)                           | Calculated running annual average of all contaminant levels detected.  |
| Treatment Technique (TT)                               | A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.   |

**Help Protect our Resources**

Help put a stop to the more than **1 trillion gallons of water lost annually** nationwide due to household leaks. These easy to fix leaks waste the average family the amount of water used to fill a backyard swimming pool each year. Plumbing leaks can run up your family's water bill an extra 10 percent or more, but chasing down these water and money wasting culprits is as easy as 1—2—3. Simply check, twist, and replace your way to fewer leaks and more water savings:

- ⇒ **Check** for silent leaks in the toilet with a few drops of food coloring in the tank, and check your sprinkler system for winter damage.
- ⇒ **Twist** faucet valves; tighten pipe connections; and secure your hose to the spigot. For additional savings, twist a WaterSense labeled aerator onto each bathroom faucet to save water without noticing a difference in flow. They can save a household more than 500 gallons each year—equivalent to the amount water used to shower 180 times!
- ⇒ **Replace** old plumbing fixtures and irrigation controllers that are wasting water with WaterSense labeled models that are independently certified to use 20 percent less water and perform well.

For more information visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense)

**Monitoring Your Water**

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done January 1 through December 31,**

**2018.** The EPA or 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, maybe more than one year old.

*MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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.*

**If You Have Questions Or Want To Get Involved**

Green Ridge Utilities, Inc. does not currently hold regular public meetings. Should the Utility hold a public meeting, you will be notified through the mail or public notice. Please call customer service at (844) 310-6660 if you have any questions. You may also call Talad Said or Allen Webb at (410) 638-3939 for questions on the Harford County test results or visit [www.harfordcountymd.gov/782/Water-Sewer](http://www.harfordcountymd.gov/782/Water-Sewer) [choose Water Quality Report] for additional information.

**Violations**

In 2018, Green Ridge Utilities, Inc. performed all required monitoring for contaminants and did not exceed any allowable levels of these contaminants. In addition, we received **no violations** from MDE and was in compliance with applicable testing and reporting requirements.

**Visit us online at [www.uiwater.com/maryland](http://www.uiwater.com/maryland) to view the Water Quality Reports. Also visit our website for water conservation tips and other educational material.**

## Water Quality Test Results

### Lead and Copper

| Contaminant (units)                           | Sample Date | MCL Violation Y/N | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile | # of sites found above the AL | MCLG | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|---|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------|--------|--|
| Copper (ppm)<br>(90 <sup>th</sup> percentile) | 2018        | N                 | 0.285                       | 0                             | 1.3  | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

### Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

| Contaminant (units)         | Sample Date | MCL Violation Y/N | Highest Level Detected | Range Low High | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|------|-----|---|
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 2018        | N                 | 5.41                   | N/A            | 10   | 10  | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

*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 for advice from your health care provider.*

### Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminants (units) | Year Sampled | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | Range Low High | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|------|-----|--|
| Barium (ppm)         | 2016         | N                 | 0.0663     | N/A            | 2    | 2   | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |

### Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

| Disinfection Byproduct              | Year Sampled | MCL/ MRDL Violation Y/N | Your Water | Range Low High | MCLG      | MCL      | Likely Source of Contamination             |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|-----------|----------|--|
| TTHM<br>Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 2017         | No                      | 1.1        | N/A            | N/A       | 80       | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Chlorine (ppm)                      | 2018         | No                      | *1.18      | 0.70- 1.70     | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes    |

*\*Based on a Running Annual Average*

### Water Characteristics Contaminants

Secondary Contaminants are substances that affect the taste, odor, and/or color of drinking water. These aesthetic contaminants normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | Range Low/High | Secondary MCL |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| Sodium (ppm)        | 2016        | 80.7       | N/A            | N/A           |

