

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Harmon Subdivision
Public Water System ID: 00500007



Harmon Subdivision is pleased to provide this Water Quality Report in compliance with the Consumer Confidence Reporting required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The purpose of this report for the calendar year 2024 is to provide all system customers with necessary information regarding the quality of their drinking water.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

This report confirms that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements, which are sourced from one well: Well 1 (C0950219). The following report is provided in compliance with federal regulations and will be issued annually. This report outlines the quality of our finished drinking water and explains what that quality signifies. If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Miller Environmental at 610-376-9162. We want our valued customers to stay informed about their water utility. We encourage our customers to stay informed about their water quality. An initial Service Line Inventory was submitted to the Maryland Department of the Environment in 2024. As a result, the Service Line Inventory requirement was fulfilled. The report is available upon request. The source water assessment has been performed by the Maryland Department of the Environment and is accessible on their website at: https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/by_county.aspx

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

Your tap water comes from wells, but other sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. As water moves across the land or underground, it can pick up natural minerals and sometimes, pollutants. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number of specific contaminants in drinking water provided by public water systems. However, the presence of some pollutants does not necessarily indicate a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, please call the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Harmon Subdivision is committed to ensuring that the 35 residents have continuous access to safe, high-quality drinking water. Therefore, Harman Subdivision draws its water from a non-marine Cretaceous aquifer, located approximately 200 feet below the surface. This natural filtration through soil and rock helps reduce contaminants before they reach the treatment stage. To protect public health, the EPA sets strict limits on the amount of these contaminants that can be allowed in public water systems. However, the presence of a contaminant does not automatically indicate a health risk. For more information, please contact the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

We routinely monitor your drinking water for contaminants under federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1 to December 31, 2024.** The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this report were obtained from the most recent testing done by applicable regulations. Our monitoring confirms that Harmon Subdivision's drinking water met all federal and state standards during 2024.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

Action Level (AL) - concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproduct Rules (DDBPs) are compounds that form in water when disinfectants, such as chlorine, react with naturally occurring organic matter and other materials present in the source water. Exposure to high levels of some DBPs over time may pose health risks. Common examples include Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic acids (HAA5).

Entry Point Disinfectant - refers to the level of disinfectant remaining in the water when it enters the distribution system of a water utility. This residual is a measure of the effectiveness of disinfection, ensuring that the water remains safe for consumption. The minimum acceptable level is typically 0.2 mg/L, as defined by regulations like the EPA's Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR).

Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) - a federal regulation implemented by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to protect public health by minimizing the levels of lead and copper in drinking water. The LCR in Maryland outlines how public water systems should manage and address potential lead and copper contamination to ensure the safety of drinking water for residents.

Level 1 Assessment- A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (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.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – a 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 the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for controlling microbial contaminants.

Microbes (plural for microbe) - microscopic living organisms, such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, and algae, found in various aquatic environments.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL) – the minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

Per-Polyfluoralkyl Substances (PFAS) – a group of artificial chemicals used in various products to make them resistant to grease, oil, water, and heat. They are often referred to as "forever chemicals" because they do not break down easily in the environment.

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on the running annual average of monthly samples.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppt: One part per trillion is equivalent to one nanogram (ng/L) per liter. A single drop of food coloring in 18 million gallons of water.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Nd: not detectable

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR), adopted by the Maryland Department of the Environment, is the current form of this regulation that public water systems must comply with. The RTCR aims to enhance public health protection by reducing potential pathways for fecal contamination to enter the distribution system.

Total Coliform Rule (TCR)- a regulation for drinking water that ensures the safety of public water systems.

DETECTED CONTAMINATION TABLES:

2024 Chemical Contaminants – Regulated Contaminants

Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
HAA5	60	2.5	2.5-2.5	2.5-2.5	ppb	2023	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Fluoride	4.0	4	2-2	2-2	ppm	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer
TTHM	80	2.9	2.9-2.9	2.9-2.9	ppb	2023	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chromium	100	100	1	1-1	ppb	2022	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.

NOTE: Nitrate, Chlorine, and Arsenic were not detected; therefore, they didn't need to be on the CCR.

2024 Lead (1030)/Copper (1022): 90th Percentile Values Summary Table

CONTAMINANT	Action Level	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Copper -1022	1.3	1.3	0.081	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead-1030	0.015	0	0.005	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

** Copper and Lead have a sampling frequency of every 3 years. The following collection period is from June 1, 2026, to September 30, 2026, and the required samples are 5.

2024 VIOLATION SUMMARY

Violation Name: Monitoring, Routine Major- Arsenic

Violation Period: July 1, 2024 – September 30, 2024

Explanation: The system failed to collect a required routine sample for arsenic during this monitoring period.

Health Effect Language: This was a monitoring violation and does not indicate a problem with the water quality. Had arsenic been present above the MCL, you would have been notified immediately.

Violation Status: Resolved

Violation Name: Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)

Violation Period: October 1, 2021 – January 5, 2024

Explanation: The system failed to submit the required follow-up or routine tap monitoring results under the Lead and Copper Rule. This typically means the required sampling was missed, late, or incomplete during that period.

Health Effect Language: Monitoring violations for lead and copper does not necessarily indicate that harmful levels were present, but regular testing helps ensure the safety of drinking water.

Violation Status: Resolved

Contaminants that may be present in some water include:

Inorganic contaminants, such as salt and metals, can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater, oil and gas activities, mining, or agricultural practices. Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile types, originate from various sources, including industrial processes, petroleum production, gas stations, urban runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants can also be naturally occurring or derived from oil and gas production and mining. Pesticides and herbicides originate from agricultural sources, urban runoff, and residential use. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may arise from sewage plants, septic systems, livestock operations, and wildlife.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION REGARDING CHILDREN, PREGNANT WOMEN, NURSING MOTHERS, AND OTHERS:

Children are more susceptible to drinking water contaminants than adults due to their lower body weight. Therefore, reproductive or developmental effects are prioritized for calculating drinking water standards if they occur at lower levels than other health concerns. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical, such as a lack of data on

reproductive or developmental effects, an additional uncertainty factor may be added to the calculation, making the standard stricter to address these uncertainties. For lead and nitrate, health standards focus on effects on infants and children.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION:

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. Harmon Subdivision 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 Harmon Subdivision at 610-376-9162. 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>.

Cryptosporidium in water refers to the microscopic parasite *Cryptosporidium*, which can contaminate water sources and cause illness in humans. It is a one-celled parasite that resides in the intestines of both animals and humans. When infected individuals or animals release the parasite in their feces, it can contaminate water supplies, particularly surface water sources like rivers and lakes.

Arsenic is a naturally occurring element that can contaminate water and is a known carcinogen.

Nitrate is a compound found in fertilizers and other sources, and it can also contaminate water, posing a health risk, particularly to infants.

WATER INFORMATION SOURCES:

Maryland Department of the Environment Drinking Water: <https://health.maryland.gov/phpa/oeahfp/chs/pages/drinkingwater>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <https://www.cdc.gov>

Water Quality Association: <https://wqa.org>

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health: <https://www.nlm.nih.gov>

Maryland Clean Water Act: <https://cleanwater.org/states/maryland>