Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

MILLINGTON DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Public Water System ID: MD0140012

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Christin Yaiannakis

Phone: 410-778-3287

Sources of Drinking Water

MILLINGTON DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM is Purchased ground water.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC-0140010 CYPRESS ST, E OF SCHOOL ST		Ground water		
CC-MD0140010 CRAIN ST, S OF CYPRESS RD	PURCHASED 0140010	Ground water		

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 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.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants - such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
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.
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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants – which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

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 Millington 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 Kent County, Chris Yiannakis @ 410-778-3287. 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 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.

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

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if 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.
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 or 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 or 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 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.
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on 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.
ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
pCi/L (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Our water system tested a minimum of 1 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest LRAA	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2024	1.6	1.2 – 1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	1.24	1.24 – 1.24	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	2.3	2.3 – 2.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.1434	0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives, corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2023	0	15	0.0050	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits, corrosion of household plumbing systems

WHAT IS PFAS?

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 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://mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized 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) will be regulated with a Hazard Index of 1 (unitless) to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS pose a risk and require action.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

There are no additional required health effects notices from Purchases.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices from Purchases.

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

We are pleased to present to you the annual Water Quality Report for 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. Susquehanna Operational Services (SOS) operates the water treatment facility and prepared this report on behalf of the Town of Millington.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates Public Water Systems and the contaminants found in water through the implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The SDWA sets regulations and guidelines for how public water systems operate and identifies several hundred drinking water contaminants, establishes monitoring frequencies and limitations. The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) is responsible for the enforcement of the SDWA and routinely completes Sanitary Surveys as part of their ongoing inspection and monitoring program. MDE recently completed a Sanitary Survey of the Town's system which resulted in a meeting to discuss asset management programs. SOS provides safe dependable operations of the water system and is dedicated to consistently providing high quality drinking water that meets or exceeds the SDWA standards.

If you have any questions about this report or have questions concerning your water utility, please contact **George Smith at 443-252-1410** or the **Town Office at 410-928-3880, email townadmin@millingtonmd.us.**

The Town of Millington water works consists of three drilled wells in the Aquia formation. After the water is pumped from the ground, it goes through a water softener filter. Softeners decrease the hardness of the water and reduce iron levels in the water. Before the water enters the distribution network, chlorine is added to protect against microbial contaminants. The Maryland Department of the Environment has performed an assessment of the source water. During 2025 – 2026, the Town of Millington with cooperation from Kent County Public Works System has completed a feasibility study of the wells, the aquifer, and the pumps currently installed in these wells.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the **Town Office at 410-928-3880**, email townadmin@millingtonmd.us. 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

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their health care providers. EPA/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).**

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Definitions:

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if 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.

Avg - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

GW – Ground Water

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.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – The average of sample results from four consecutive calendar quarters at a specific monitoring location in drinking water systems.

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) – 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 (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.

na – not applicable

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nd – not determined
mrem – millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
PFAs – Per and polyfluoroalkyl substances
picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
ppb – micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppm – milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
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.
SWA – Source Water Assessment
Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant
Variances and Exemptions- State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Sources of Drinking Water

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 human activity.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.**

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_Assess,emt_Program/Pages/by_county.aspx

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally 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 runoff, and residential uses.

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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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount 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.

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 inventory was submitted to MDE on July 18, 2024 and is available upon request.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Identification	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Millington Well 1	KE941584	GW	N	Town of Millington – approx. 560 ft east of Rt 313
Millington Well 2	KE941585	GW	N	Town of Millington – approx. 540 ft east of Rt 313
Millington Well 3	KE941680	GW	N	Town of Millington – approx. 520 ft east of Rt 313

Our water system tested a minimum of 1 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	2025	1.3	Ppm	0.9 – 1.7	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

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Lead and Copper (testing frequency 3 Years)

Lead & Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low – high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Cooper, Free	2021 – 2023	0.1434	<.005	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	2021 – 2023	ND	<.005	ppb	15	0	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. **Town of Millington** 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 **Town of Millington at 410-928-3880 or townadmin@millingtonmd.us.** 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.

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	WWTP Sassafras Street	2025	0	0 – 0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	WWTP Sassafras Street	2025	4	3.7 – 3.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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Regulated contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violations	Likely Source Of Contamination
0	0	0	0	0	N	

There are no additional required health effects notices. There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

The tables above list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these compounds in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the tables are from testing done January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025. 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.

PWSID: 014-0010

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Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances Test (PFAs)

Analyte	Well 1 KE941584	Well 2 KE941585	Well 3 KE941680
11C1-PF3OUdS	ND	ND	ND
ADONA	ND	ND	ND
9C1-PF3ONS	ND	ND	ND
HFPO-DA	ND	ND	ND
N-EtFOSAA	ND	ND	ND
N-MeFOSAA	ND	ND	ND
PFBS	ND	ND	ND
PFDA	ND	ND	ND
PFDoA	ND	ND	ND
PFHpA	ND	ND	ND
PFHxS	ND	ND	ND
PFHxA	ND	ND	ND
PFNA	ND	ND	ND
PFOS	ND	ND	ND
PFOA	ND	ND	ND
PFTA	ND	ND	ND
PFTrDA	ND	ND	ND
PFUnDA	ND	ND	ND
Total PFOA/PFOS	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**

*The results are from PFAS Rule Initial Monitoring, and not yet subject to an MCL.

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PFS – or 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.

Beginning in 2020, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) initiated a PFAS monitoring program. PFOA and PFOS are two of the most prevalent PFAS compounds. PFOA and PFOS are two of the most prevalent PFAS compounds. PFOA and PFOS concentrations from samples taken from our water system in 2021 were non-detectable. In March 2023, EPA announced proposed Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) of 4 ppt for PFOA and 4 ppt for PFOS, and a Group Hazard Index for four additional PFAS compounds. Future regulations would require additional monitoring as well as certain actions for systems above the MCLS or Hazard Index. EPA will publish the final MCLs and requirements by the end of 2023 or beginning of 2024. Additional information about PFAs can be found on the MDE website: mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx

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Non-Microbial Analytes

Analyte Name	Analyte Code	MCL (mg/l)	Result (mg/l)	Reporting Level (mg/l)	Less than Indicator	Method Code
Arsenic	1005	0.010	<0.005	0.005	Y	SM3113B
Barium	1010	2	<0.010	0.010	Y	200.8
Cadmium	1015	0.005	<0.000	0.000	Y	200.8
Chromium	1020	0.1	<0.001	0.001	Y	200.8
Fluoride	1025	4.0	<0.5	0.5	Y	SM4500F-C
Mercury	1035	0.002	<0.000	0.000	Y	SM3112-B
Nickel	1036	----	<0.004	0.004	Y	200.8
Nitrate	1040	10	<0.01	0.01	Y	SM4500NO3D
Selenium	1045	0.05	<0.002	0.002	Y	200.8
Sodium	1052	---	71.3	71.3	N	200.8
Antimony, Total	1074	0.006	<0.000	0.000	Y	200.8
Beryllium, Total	1075	0.004	<0.0000	0.0000	Y	200.8
Thallium, Total	1085	0.002	<0.000	0.000	Y	200.8

Water Security is Everyone's Responsibility

Water system security continues to be an enormously important issue. If you notice suspicious activities in or around local water utilities, such as persons cutting or climbing facility fencing, loitering, tampering with equipment or other similar activities, please contact your local law enforcement agency immediately by dialing 911.

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MDE Reported Violation

There were no violations reported for the period of 2024 through 2025.

For More Information: For the opportunity to ask more questions or participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality, the Town Council generally meets on the **second Tuesday of each month at 6:30 PM at the Town Hall.**