

IMPORTANT NOTICE
Consumer Confidence Report

OCEAN PINES SERVICE AREA
2026 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWSID# 023-0005

INTRODUCTION

The Water & Wastewater Division of the Worcester County Department of Public Works is responsible for the provision of the safest possible drinking water to its customers in the Ocean Pines Service Area. During the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025 we conducted tests for many drinking water contaminants and tested at least 10 times every month for Total Coliform and Fecal Coliform Bacteria as required by Federal and State law. Over the 12-month period, we detected only 14 contaminants and all of them were found to be significantly below established standards.

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that was provided to you in 2025. Included are details about the source of your water, what your water contains, and how your water compares with the standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). If you have any questions about this report or need additional information concerning the drinking water being supplied to you, please call Joe Serman at 410-641-5251 ext. 2413 between 7:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. any weekday.

OUR WATER IS SAFE, HOWEVER

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer who are 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 risks of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

SOURCE OF WATER

Your water comes from five wells sunk about 100 feet into an underground source of water called the Pleistocene Aquifer. These wells are located on the north side of Ocean Pines on land owned by the County. The well sites are inspected daily by State licensed County personnel. After the water comes out of the well, we adjust its pH and disinfect it to protect you against microbial contaminants. A source water assessment was performed by MDE and is available on their web site; https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/by_county.aspx

INFORMATION

The Ocean Pines Water and Wastewater Advisory Board meets on a regular basis in the conference room of the Water and Wastewater Division at 1000 Shore Lane in Ocean Pines. Please call (410) 641-5251 for dates and times of meetings. You are invited to attend any or all of these meetings.

LEAD

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. Ocean Pines 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 Worcester County at 410-632-9300 or Jserman@worcestermd.gov. 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>.

GENERAL

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 the water before we treat it include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wild life.
- *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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which are naturally-occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Food and Drug Administration 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water **Hotline (800-426-4791)**

PFAS

PFAS –or per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances – refers to a large group of more than 4000 human- made chemicals that have been used since the 1940’s 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-Landings-Page.aspx>.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)proposed regulations for 6 PFAS compounds in drinking water in March 2023. The MCLs for PFOA and PFOS are proposed to be 4.0 parts per trillion (ppt). The proposal for HFPO-DA (GenX), PFBS, PFNA and PFHxS is to use a Hazard index of 1.0 (unitless) to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS pose a risk and require action.

The 5th Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) began testing for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium in 2023, and testing will run through 2025. The UCMR5 should test all community water systems with populations of at least 3300 people. Three randomly selected systems in Maryland with populations less than 3300 people will also be tested under the UCMR5. Detections greater than the minimum reporting levels for each constituent should be reported in the CCR.

OCEAN PINES WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1-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 significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms & abbreviations used below:

- **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 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.
- **Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, when 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.
- **LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average)** is the **average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four quarters**
- **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.
- **Avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running average of monthly samples.
- **ppt:** parts per trillion or one ounce in 7,350,000,000 gallons of water, **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter, or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water • **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter, or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water • **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
- **na:** not applicable., **ND** –non detected
- **Treatment Technique or TT:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking 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 E.coli MCL violation has occurred and / or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- **LRAA** stands for Locational Running Annual Average, a key metric used to monitor disinfectant byproducts in drinking water at specific locations over a 12-month period.

LEAD AND COPPER	Date sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Range of Tap Sampling	Violation	Likely source of contamination.
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.075	0	ppm	0.001-0.120	N	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives, or corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2023	0	15	3.3	0	ppb	<0.5-8.9	N	Erosion of natural deposits, or corrosion of household plumbing systems

"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

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	Collection date	Highest level detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation? Y/N	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Nitrate *	2025	3.2	05-3.2	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2025	0.084	ND- 0.084	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2025	0.58	ND- 0.58	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Chromium	2025	2.1	1.3- 2.1	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Cadmium	2025	1.5	0-1.5			ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS		Highest LRAA						
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	6 (LRAA)	.ND – 4.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	25 (LRAA)	2.5 –38	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	2025	1.11	0.8 – 1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINATES								
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	2023	1.03	1.03 – 1.03	0	400	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
PER-and POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)	Collection date	Highest level detected	Range of levels detected	Health advisory level		Units	Violation	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
PFBS	2025	.68	<0.0- .68	2,000		ppt	N	Manufacture of stain and water resistant fabrics, carpeting, cleaning products, food packaging and firefighting foam.
PFBA	2025	2.7	<0.0- 2.7			ppt	N	Manufacture of stain and water resistant fabrics, carpeting, cleaning products, food packaging and firefighting foam.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection date	Highest level detected	Range levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Combined Radium 226+228	2024	0.3	0.0-0.3	0	5.0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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