

**Consumer Confidence Report 2025  
Water Quality  
City of Havre de Grace  
PWSID MD0120012**

The City of Havre de Grace is pleased to present the 25<sup>th</sup> Annual Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality.

**This report shows** the quality of the water as distributed directly to your home from *Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2025*.

**Explains** the likely sources of contaminants,

**Offers** warnings for people in special risk groups; and,

**Recommends** measures all residents can take to help preserve the quality of water.

**A brief summary of the results of our testing:** Our water is tested by two different laboratories. The testing results indicate that the City's drinking water meets or exceeds the standards required by *MDE/EPA* - the Maryland Department of the Environment and the Environmental Protection Agency.

**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 from human activity.

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

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

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.



City of Havre de Grace  
711 Pennington Avenue  
Havre de Grace, MD 21078

**WATER QUALITY  
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
HAVE QUESTIONS?** We are here for you.

City Water Plant: **410-939-1070 (24 hrs a day)**  
Department of Public Works: **410-939-1800**  
Environmental Protection Agency: **800-426-4791**

**Upgrades for Distribution for 2025-2026.** The Water Treatment Plant recently upgraded its SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) system. This improvement allows operators to remotely monitor the Graceview Booster Station, the Bulle Rock Tower, and the Graceview and Lapidum tanks in real time. From the Water Plant, operators can now track water levels and pump status and respond to alarms instantly, ensuring greater systems reliability.

**Graceview Booster Station Upgrades** We installed three new pumps at the Graceview Booster Station, each rated for 600 gallons per minute (GPM). These upgrades increase our capacity to maintain water levels in the Lapidum Tank and improve distribution throughout Zone 2. This project marks the first stage of a multi-year improvement plan for our water infrastructure.

An initial Service Line Inventory was submitted to the Maryland Department of the Environment on October 16, 2024. As a result, the Service Line Inventory requirement was fulfilled. The report is available <https://website-media.com/havre-de-grace-town/havre-de-grace-town/2024/11/13153513/LSL-Map.pdf>

**Preserve Water Quality - Recommendations**

- ◆ Flush your water heater once a year.
- ◆ Clean the screens on your spigots.
- ◆ When water has not been used for several hours, run the cold water at least 30 seconds to insure you are receiving fresh water from the main, instead of dormant water in your pipes.
- ◆ Make sure the water shut-off valve inside your home is operable in case you have a leak and need to shut-off the supply immediately.

Any changes in your water pressure, taste or color should be reported as soon as possible. Call the Water Plant at **410-939-1070**. Staff on site 24/7.



**Important to know: The EPA has determined that your water is safe.**

The Susquehanna River is the source of your drinking water. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recognizes that all drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some 22 known contaminants. Both Federal and State laws require the city to routinely monitor the levels of these possible contaminants in your drinking water.

**The Source of this Water Assessment is available on MDE's website at:**

[https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/water/water\\_supply/Source\\_Water\\_Assessment\\_Program/Pages/bycounty.aspx](https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/bycounty.aspx)

**Precautions for Special Risk Groups**

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. City of Havre de Grace 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 City of Havre de Grace at 410-939-1070. 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>.

Immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, those having undergone organ transplants, some elderly and infants, can be particularly vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. These special risk groups should seek advice from their healthcare providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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).

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 EPS's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

## DEFINITIONS

**Action Level** – The concentration of a contaminant which can trigger improved treatment techniques or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Compliance Level**-The value used to determine compliance with EPA or State regulations.

**Intestinal Parasites:** Microorganisms like Cryptosporidium and Giardia lamblia can cause gastrointestinal illness such as cramps, diarrhea, vomiting.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** *Maximum Allowed* is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

**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 an extra of safety margin.

**Ninetieth Percentile (90<sup>th</sup> %) for lead & copper testing only.** Ninety percent of the homes where the tap water was tested, are at or below this value. EPA only requires the voluntary testing of homes built between 1983 and 1986, where lead solder has been used in the plumbing.

**Parts per million (ppm), per billion (ppb), per trillion (ppt)**

Measurement units for the level of contaminants in water. **One ppm** corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000; **One ppb** corresponds to one penny in \$10,000,000 and **One ppt** corresponds to one penny in \$10,000,000,000. The initialisms ppm, ppt, and ppt correspond to mg/L ug/L and ng/L, respectively.

TT- A treatment technique (TT) is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

**LRAA** = highest locational running annual average

**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

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

**Turbidity** - The cloudy appearance of water caused by the presence of suspended matter. Turbidity has no health effects. However, it can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. **NTU** (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) is a unit of measure for the turbidity of water. A turbidity level of 5.0 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**Unregulated Contaminants**- Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

| Contaminant                         | Violation Y/N      | Highest Level Detected  | Unit of Measure                              | MCL         | MCLG      | Likely source of contamination   |  |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---|--|-------------|-----------|--|--|
| <b>REGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>       |                    |   |  |             |           |  |  |
| Barium                              | N                  | .025 (4/14/25)  | ppm  | 2           | 2         | Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries.                               |  |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen)               | N                  | 1.37 mg/l (2/3/25)  | ppm  | 10.0        | 10.0      | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits  |  |
| Atrazine                            | N                  | 0.22 (7/10/25)  | ppb  | 3           | 3         | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.   |  |
| Nitrate-Nitrite                     | N                  | 0.4 (5/1/25)  | ppm  | 10.0        | 10.0      | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |  |
| <b>LEAD AND COPPER</b>              | <b>PERIOD</b>      | <b>90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than</b> | <b>Range of Sampled Results (low - high)</b> | <b>Unit</b> | <b>AL</b> | <b>SITES OVER AL</b>   | <b>TYPICAL SOURCE</b>  |
| COPPER, FREE                        | 2022 - 2025        | 0.28  | <.005  | ppm         | 1.3       | 0  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| LEAD                                | <b>2022 - 2025</b> | 2   | <.005  | ppb         | 15        | 0  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits                                   |
| <b>DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS</b>     |                    |   |  |             |           |  |  |
| Chlorine                            | N                  | 1.3   | ppm  | 4.0         | 4.0       | Water additive used to control microbes  |  |
| TTHM Total Trihalomethanes          | N                  | 12.4-95.5 (LRAA 49 ppb)   | ppb  | 80.0 LRAA   | NA        | By-product of drinking water chlorinating CL=Rolling yearly avg. by quarter                  |  |
| HAA5 Haloacetic Acids               | N                  | 0-36 (LRAA 36 ppb)  | ppb  | 60.0 LLRA   | NA        | By-product of drinking water chlorinating CL=Rolling yearly avg. by quarter                  |  |
| <b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b> |                    |   |  |             |           |  |  |
| Total Organic Carbon                | N                  | 1.14-3.68 range   | TT   | TT          | NA        | Naturally present in the environment CL based on % removal                                   |  |
| Turbidity                           | N                  | 0.245   | NTU  | TT          | NA        | Soil run-off   |  |
| <b>NON-REGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>   |                    |   |  |             |           |  |  |
| Sodium                              | N                  | 6.95-216  | ppm  | NA          | NA        | Naturally present in the environment   |  |
| Chloride                            | N                  | 23-442  | ppm  | NA          | NA        | Naturally present in the environment   |  |
| Alkalinity                          | N                  | 29-94   | ppm  | NA          | NA        | Naturally present in the environment   |  |
| Hardness                            | N                  | 21-115  | ppm  | NA          | NA        | Naturally present in the environment   |  |
| pH                                  | N                  | 6.95-7.81   | STD  | NA          | NA        | Soil run-off   |  |
| Chloroethane                        | N                  | 0.68 (7/11/23)  | Ug/L   | NA          | NA        | By-product of industrial and chemical production   |  |
| Nickel                              | N                  | .001 (4/14/25)  | ppm  | NA          | NA        | Naturally present in environment; byproduct of industrial and chemical production.           |  |