Town of Myersville

2008 Drinking Water Quality Report

PWSID: 010 0020

MARYLAND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE

Important Information about your Drinking Water:

Special points of interest:

- The water at Myersville was tested for over 120 different compounds
- The Town of Myersville Drinking water meets all State and Federal requirements
- Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some compounds. The presence of these compounds does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

Public Meeting Information:

- For the opportunity to ask more questions or participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality, the Town Council meets the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at Town Hall.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain compounds in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2008. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Maryland Environmental Service, an Agency of the State of Maryland operates the water treatment facility and prepared this report on behalf of the Town of Myersville. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Last year more than 800 tests for over 120 compounds were conducted on the water at Myersville. We want you to understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The water for Myersville comes from two wells in the Catoctin formation (Ashley Hills wells), seven springs in the Weverton formation in the Little Catoctin Creek watershed, one well in the Metabasalt formation in the Grindstone Run watershed, surface water from Little Catoctin Creek, one well in the Catoctin metabasalt formation at Deer Woods, and two wells in the Catoctin metabasalt, at Town Park. After the water is pumped out of the wells and springs, we add chemicals to remove contaminants, filter the water and add disinfectant to protect against microbial contaminants. The Maryland Department of the Environment performed an assessment of the Myersville source 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.

We're pleased to report that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements. This report shows the water quality and explains what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or have questions concerning your water utility, please contact **Mr. Jay Janney at 410-729-8350 or jjann@menv.com**

We want everyone to be informed about their water.

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. 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).

Important information about Disinfection Byproduct TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes]

Disinfection byproduct form when disinfectants added to drinking water to kill germs react with naturally occurring organic matter in water. Many water suppliers add disinfectant to drinking water to kill germs such as giardia and e-coli. Your water system may add more disinfectant to guarantee that these germs are killed especially after heavy rainstorms. Some people who drink water containing Total trihalomethanes in excess of the EPA standard over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or CNS and has an increase risk of getting cancer. The TTHM results listed on the reverse page are running annual averages.

The table below lists all the regulated drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2008 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 table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2008. 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

Myersville Treated Water Quality Report 2008				
Definitions				
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 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.			
Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.			
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water			
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units				
ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter				
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter				
mrem/yr = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)				
pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)				
Contaminant	**Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Regulated at the Treatment Plant				
Little Catocin well and springs - Plant I.D. 01				
Gross Alpha (2003 Testing)	15 pCi/l	1 pCi/l	15 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (2003 Testing)	5 pCi/l	0.1 pCi/l	5 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (Range 0.55 ppm - 1.37 ppm)	10 ppm	1.37 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use
Barium	2 ppm	0.025 ppm	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Ashley Subdivision Wells - Plant I.D. 03				
Nitrate (Range 2.29 ppm - 2.59 ppm)	10 ppm	2.59 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use
Barium - (2006 Testing)	2 ppm	0.008 ppm	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate - (2006 Testing)	6 ppb	1 ppb	0 ppb	PVC Plastics
Gross Alpha (2005 Testing)	15 pCi/l	1 pCi/l	15 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (226+228) (2005 Testing)	5 pCi/l	0.1 pCi/l	5 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Deerwoods Subdivision Well - Plant I.D. 04				
Di (2 - ethylhexyl) phthalate (2006 Testing)	2 ppb	1.3 ppb	0 ppb	PVC Plastics
Barium - (2006 Testing)	2 ppm	0.008 ppm	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (Range 2.02 ppm - 2.84 ppm)	10 ppm	2.84 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use
Canada Hill Wells				
Spring Line Chlorination Bldg - Plant I.D. 02				
Radium 226 (2003 Testing)	5 pCi/l	0.1 pCi/l	5 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (2003 Testing)	15 pCi/l	2 pC/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (2003 Testing)	4 mrem/year	0.24 mrem/year	0 mrem/year	Decay of natural deposits
Tested at the Treatment Plant				
Turbidity	TT=filtration	0.22 NTU	n/a	Soil Runoff
Turbidity cannot exceed 5.0 NTU and must be < or = to 0.3 NTU in at least 95% of the measurements taken each month. The water plant met the turbidity limits 100% of the time				
Regulated at the Consumer's Tap				
Copper	1.3 ppm (AL)	90th percentile = 0.212 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems
Lead	15 ppb (AL)	90th percentile = 2 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems
Regulated at the Distribution				
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (Range 11.34 - 56.51)	80 ppb	92.98 ppb *	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Range (0 - 36.94)	60 ppb	46.02 ppb *	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*Calculate as Running Annual Average