

2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE SHARPSBURG WATER SYSTEM PWSID # 0210017

Is my water safe?

Last year your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards with the exception of Trihalomethanes. We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water disinfection byproducts such as total Trihalomethanes. Testing results showed that our system exceeded the standard or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for Total Trihalomethanes. The standard for Total Trihalomethanes is 80 parts per billion (ppb). TTHMs are disinfection byproducts that occur when chlorine is added to a drinking water source with naturally occurring organic matter. Washington County Department of Water Quality, working with the Maryland Department of the Environment, has evaluated the treatment process and installed a new pre-sedimentation basin to reduce Trihalomethanes in the water supply. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The water supply for the Sharpsburg Water System comes from the Potomac River, a surface water source. This water is processed through the Sharpsburg Water Treatment Plant. The Water Treatment Plant provides filtration, chlorination, pH adjustment, Ultra Violet disinfection and fluoridation of the water prior to entering the distribution system.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Maryland Department of the Environment's Water Supply Program (WSP) has conducted a Source Water Assessment for the Sharpsburg Water System. The required components of this report as described in Maryland's Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) are 1) delineation of an area that contributes water to the source, 2) identification of potential sources of contamination, and 3) determination of susceptibility of the water supply to contamination. Recommendations for protecting the drinking water supply conclude this report.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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, that 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; 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; and 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

For more information on getting involved, please contact our main office at (240) 313-2600.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCL G	MCL, TT, or	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	MRD	MRDL		Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.7	0	1.7	2015	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) Site A	NA	80	82.8	57.1	82.8	2015	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) Site B	NA	80	102	70.9	102	2015	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) Site A	NA	60	44	28.9	44	2015	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) Site B	NA	60	28.9	17.7	28.9	2015	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon(% Removal)	NA	TT	28.53%	NA	NA	2014	No	Naturally present in the environment
The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violation section.								
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.2	0.55	1.77	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1	0.7	0.9	2015	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity								
	Limit (treatment technique)		Level Detected		Violation	Likely Source of Contamination		
Highest Single Measurement	1.0 NTU		0.183 NTU		N	Soil Runoff		
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU		100%		N	Soil Runoff		

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2014	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2014	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Violations and Exceedances TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes)

Testing results show that our system exceeded the maximum contaminant level (MCL), for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's). The MCL for TTHM's is 80 ppb averaged at an individual monitoring location over the year (LRAA). Under Stage 2 DBPR for TTHM's, systems must report the highest LRAA and the range of quarterly results (for all locations) in their main detected contaminant table. In addition, systems with an LRAA MCL exceedance at more than one location, must report the LRAA for each location that exceeded the MCL. We are working to minimize the formation of TTHM's while ensuring the adequate level of disinfection to protect customers from exposure to bacteria.

We have installed new equipment and applied new treatment techniques to minimize future potential violations. *Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of 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. Sharpsburg is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation begin	Violation end	Violation explanation
MCL, Average	04/01/2015	06/30/2015	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a Maximum Contaminant Level MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, Average	10/1/2015	1/1/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a Maximum Contaminant Level MCL) for the period indicated.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
AVG	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are the running average of monthly samples.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Results of voluntary monitoring

The Washington County Department of Water Quality conducts routine testing of your water system that is not included in the Water Quality Data Table. The MDE has also completed testing that is not included in the Water Quality Data Table. A list of these parameters and their results are located in the Table of Results of Customer Interest below.

TABLE OF RESULTS OF CUSTOMER INTEREST

PARAMETER	LEVEL/RANGE DETECTED	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT
pH	7.3 to 8.2	Standard Unit
Hardness	76 to 256	ppm
Alkalinity	36 to 119	ppm
Aluminum	0.26	ppm

**For more information on the
 Sharpsburg Water System
 telephone Mr. Kim L. Bowers at
 240-313-2600**