WORCESTER COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
WATER & WASTEWATER DIVISION
1000 SHORE LANE
BERLIN MD 21811

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**
Consumer Confidence Report

# ASSATEAGUE POINTE SERVICE AREA

**INTRODUCTION**

**2009 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**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 Assateague Pointe Service Area. During the period from January 1 to December 31, 2008, we conducted tests for drinking water contaminants and tested at least once every month for Total Coliform and Fecal Coliform Bacteria as required by Federal and State law. We only detected 8 contaminants and they 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 2008. 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 Gary Serman at 410-641-5251, extension 115, 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 two wells sunk at 265 and 306 feet in an underground source of water called the Ocean City Aquifer. Both wells are located near the water plant on Assateague Way, on land owned by the County. The well site is 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. Filtration is used to remove iron from the water.

**INFORMATION**

While we do not have regularly scheduled meetings with your community, our personnel are available to answer any questions that you may have or to provide information concerning the operation of the water treatment system. To contact us, you can call Gary Serman at 410-641-5251, extension 115, or you can write to us at 1000 Shore Lane, Berlin, Maryland 21811.

**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 and residential uses.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which are naturally-occurring.
- *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 tanks.

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).

# ASSATEAGUE POINTE SERVICE AREA WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2008 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, 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 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.
- **ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter • **ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter • **pCi/1**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

# TEST RESULTS

| | CONTAMINANT | VIOLATION Y/N | LEVEL DETECTED | UNIT MEASUREMENT | MCLG | MCL | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | Copper | N | 0.057 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Erosion of household plumbing systems, test date 12/31/06. |
| | Lead | N | .001 | ppm | 0 | AL=.015 | Erosion of household plumbing systems, test date 12/31/06. |
| | Flouride | N | 0.14 | ppm | 4.0 | 4.0 | Erosion of natural deposits Test date: 12/14/06. |
| | | | | | | | |
| **NON-REGULATED CONTAMINANTS** | Sodium | N | 101 | ppm | 20 | na | Sodium is a natural element in groundwater. The Assateague Pointe water system has an average sodium content of 101 ppm. This level exceeds the level of 20 ppm recommended for individuals on physician supervised restricted diets. Concerned individuals should take this information to their physicians for personal advice., test date 12/14/06. |
| **VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | TTHM ( Total Trihalomethanes ) | N | 16.67 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. Test date 5-27-08 |
| | HAA5 ( Haloacetic acids ) | N | 5.71 | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. Test date 5-27-08 |
| | Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate | N | 1.1 | ppb | 0 | 6 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. Test date: 6-15-06 |
| **RADIONUCLIDES** | Gross Alpha | N | 1.0 | pCi/l | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Test date: 11/13/03 |

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BRIDDLETOWN SERVICE AREA

## 2009 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

**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 Briddletown Service Area. During the period from January 1 to December 31, 2008, we conducted tests for drinking water contaminants and tested at least 1 time every month for Total Coliform and Fecal Coliform Bacteria as required by Federal and State law. We only detected 11 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 2008. 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 Gary Serman at 410-641-5251 extension 115 between 7:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. any weekday.

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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 WATER**

Your water comes from three well sunk about 125 feet into an underground source of water called the Pocomoke Aquifer. These wells are owned and operated by the Town of Berlin, Md. We purchase water from the Town of Berlin, Md.

**INFORMATION**

While we do not have regularly scheduled meetings with your community, our personnel are available to answer any questions that you may have or to provide information concerning the operation of the water treatment system. To contact us, you can call Gary Serman at 410-641-5251, Extension 115, or you can write to us at 1000 Shore Lane, Berlin, Maryland 21811.

**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.

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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)

# BRIDDLETOWN WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2008 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, 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 significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

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## TEST RESULTS

| | CONTAMINANT | VIOLATION Y/N | LEVEL DETECTED | UNIT MEASUREMENT | MCLG | MCL | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | Copper | N | 0.102 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Test date 12/31/05. |
| | Nitrate | N | 4.7 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits. Test date 2008 |
| | Lead | N | 0.004 | ppm | 0 | AL=0.015 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Test date 12/31/05. |
| | Arsenic | N | 2.4 | ppb | 0 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits. Test date:2006 |
| | Barium | N | 0.46 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits. Test date: 2006 |
| | Chromium | N | 4.7 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and paper mills; erosion of natural deposits. Test date: 2006 |
| **SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | Di(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate | N | 2.5 | ppb | 0 | 6 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. Test date 2006. |
| **NON-REGULATED CONTAMINANTS** | Sodium | N | 15 | ppm | 20 | na | Sodium is a natural element in groundwater. Caustic soda is added to the water system to reduce its corrosive properties. The Briddletown water system has an average sodium content of 15 ppm. This level does not exceeds the level of 20 ppm recommended for individuals on physician supervised restricted diets. Concerned individuals should take this information to their physicians for personal advice. Test date 2006. |
| **RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS** | Gross Alpha | N | 3 | pCi/1 | 0 | 15 | Decay of natural deposits. Test date 2008 |
| | Gross Beta | N | 10 | pCi/1 | 0 | 50 | Decay of natural and manmade deposits. Test date 2005 |
| | Radium (combined 226/228) | N | 0.2 | pCi/l | 0 | 5 | Decay of natural deposits. Test Date 2005 |

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# EDGEWATER ACRES/ NANTUCKET POINT SERVICE AREA
# 2009 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

**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 Nantucket Point Service Area. During the period from January 1 to December 31, 2008, we conducted tests for drinking water contaminants and tested at least once every month for Total Coliform and Fecal Coliform Bacteria as required by Federal and State law. We detected several contaminants and all 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 2008. 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 Gary Serman at 410-641-5251, extension 115, between 7:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. any weekday.

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**SOURCE OF WATER**

We purchased water from Artesian Water Company of Delaware in 2006 and we were supplied by both their South Bethany and Bayville water plants.

**INFORMATION**

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**GENERAL**

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# EDGEWATER ACRES/ NANTUCKET POINT SERVICE AREA WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2008 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, 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 significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

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| | | Highest | Ideal | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit of | Level | Goal | Highest Level | Annual | Major |
| | Measure | Allowed | (MCLG) | Detected | Range | Sources |
| | | (MCL) | | | | |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Barium | ppb | 2000 | 2000[7] | 34 | 13 - 34 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | ppm | 2 | 2[7] | 1.3 | 0.2 – 1.3 | Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive that promotes strong teeth. |
| Turbidity[1] | ntu | 5 | 1 | 1 | nd – 1 | Soil runoff. |
| | | | | | | |
| **Disinfection/Disinfection By-products** | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (free and total) | ppm | 4 (MRDL) | 4 (MRDLG)[6] | 2.5 | nd – 2.5 | Disinfectant used in drinking water industry. |
| Haloacetic Acids, total[3] | ppb | 60 | 0 | 30.4 | 12 – 30.4[4] | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Dibromoacetic Acid | ppb | n/r | | 1.9 | nd – 1.9 | |
| Dichloroacetic Acid | ppb | n/r | | 23.2 | 1.2 – 23.2 | |
| Monochloroacetic Acid | ppb | n/r | | 4.2 | nd – 4.2 | |
| Trichloroacetic Acid | ppb | n/r | | 22.7 | 11 – 22.7 | |
| Trihalomethanes, total[3] | ppb | 80 | 0 | 69 | nd – 75[4] | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Bromodichloromethane | ppb | n/r | | 24 | nd – 24 | |
| Bromoform | ppb | n/r | | 0.6 | nd – 0.6 | |
| Chloroform | ppb | n/r | | 57.6 | nd – 57.6 | |
| Dibromochloromethane | ppb | n/r | | 9.5 | nd – 9.5 | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Organic Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Di(ethylhexyl)phthalate | ppb | 6 | 0 | 0.1 | n/a | Discharge from chemical factories. |
| | | | | | | |
| **Unregulated Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Acetone | ppb | n/r | | 22 | nd – 22 | |
| Alkalinity, total | ppm | n/r | | 182 | 86 – 182 | |
| Carbon dioxide, free | ppm | n/r | | 11.8 | 9.2 – 11.8 | |
| Chloride | ppm | n/r | 250 | 28.3 | 18.4 – 28.3 | |
| Color, apparent | color units | n/r | 15 | 15 | nd – 15 | |
| Conductivity | umhos | n/r | | 282 | 182 – 282 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diethylphthalate | ppb | n/r | | 0.3 | n/a | |
| Di-n-butylphthalate | ppb | n/r | | 0.1 | nd – 0.1 | |
| Hardness, calcium | ppm | n/r | | 110 | 56 – 110 | |
| Hardness, total | ppm | n/r | | 121 | 90 – 121 | |
| Iron | ppb | n/r | 300 | 350 | nd – 350 | |
| Manganese | ppb | n/r | 50 | 80 | 7 – 80 | |
| pH, Field | 0 - 14 scale | n/r | 6.5 – 8.5 | 9.0 | 6.6 – 9.0 | |
| Phosphate, total | ppm | n/r | | 0.2 | 0.1 – 0.2 | |
| Sodium | ppm | n/r | | 44.3 | 18.9 – 44.3 | |
| Solids, total dissolved | ppm | n/r | 500 | 271 | 186 - 271 | |
| Sufate | ppm | n/r | 250 | 0.3 | nd – 0.3 | |
| Surfactants, MBAS | ppb | n/r | 500 | 40 | na | |
| Zinc | ppb | n/r | 5000 | 5 | nd-5 | |
| **Lead & Copper[2]** | | | | | | |
| 90th Percentile Lead (2006 Data) | ppm | 15 | 0 | 0.008 | | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 90th Percentile Copper (2006 Data) | ppm | 1.3 | [1.3] | 0.16 | | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. |
| | | | | | | |
| **Microbiological Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| **Total Coliform** | | | | | | |
| Highest number of positive samples in any one month | | One sample per month was collected by Worcester County personel on the Maryland portion of the water distribution system and all samples were negative. However in the Delaware portion of the water distribution system one sample was positive in September 2008. (all resamples were absent for bacteria). Negative results in all remaining monthly samples collected.<br>10 samples per month were collected. | | | | Naturally present in the environment. |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

[1]This MCL applies only to surface water systems.
[2]Under the Lead and Copper Rule, we sample for these contaminants once every 3 years.
[3]Highest 4-quarter average of samples collected and used by the State Division of Public Health for compliance.
[4]Range includes all samples tested for, whereas highest level detected is based upon the highest 4-quarter average.
[6]The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sets the MRDLG for chlorine residual at 4 parts per million (ppm). Artesian Water strives to meet a range between 0.5 ppm and 3 ppm.
[7]Although EPA sets the “goal” at the same level as the maximum contaminant level for these contaminants Artesian Water strives to maintain levels lower than the MCL.

**The following chemicals were tested for but not found during 2008:**

| Inorganic Contaminants |
|---|
| Aluminum |
| Antimony |
| Arsenic |
| Beryllium |
| Cadmium |
| Chromium |
| Cyanide |
| Mercury |
| Nickel |
| Nitrite |
| Odor (Threshold Odor) |
| Selenium |
| Silver |
| Thallium |

| Disinfection By-products |
|---|
| Monobromoacetic Acid |
| Bromoform |

| Synthetic Organic Contaminants (Pesticides and Herbicides) | |
|---|---|
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) | Diethylphthalate |
| 2,4-D | Dimethyl phthalate |
| 3-Hydroxycarbofuran | Di-n-octyl phthalate |
| 4,4'-DDD | Dinoseb |
| 4,4'-DDE | Endosulfan I |
| 4,4'-DDT | Endosulfan II |
| Acenaphthene | Endosulfan sulfate |
| Acenaphthylene | Endrin |
| Alachlor | Endrin aldehyde |
| Aldicarb | Ethylene Dibromide |
| Aldicarb Sulfone | Fluoranthene |
| Aldicarb Sulfoxide | Fluorene |
| Aldrin | gamma-Chlordane |
| alpha-BHC | Heptachlor |
| alpha-Chlordane | Heptachlor Epoxide |
| Anthracene | Hexachlorobenzene |
| Atrazine | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene |
| Benzo(a)anthracene | Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | Lindane |
| Benzo(b)fluoranthene | Methomyl |
| Benzo(g,h,i)perylene | Methoxychlor |
| Benzo(k)fluoranthene | Metolachlor |
| beta_BHC | Metribuzin |
| bis(2-chloroethyl) ether (BCEE) | Oxamyl (Vydate) |
| Butachlor | PCBs |
| Butylbenzylphthalate | Pentachlorophenol |
| Carbaryl | Phenanthrene |
| Carbofuran | Picloram |
| Chlordane | Propachlor |
| Chyrsene | Pyrene |
| Dalapon | Simazine |
| delta-BHC | Toxaphene |
| Di(ethylhexyl)adipate | Trifluralin |
| Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene | |
| Dibromochloropropane | |
| Dicamba | |
| Dieldrin | |

| Volatile Organic Contaminants | |
|---|---|
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | Chloroethane |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | Chloromethane |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | cis-1,3-Dichloropropene |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | Dibromomethane |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | Dichlorodifluoromethane |
| 1,1-Dichloropropene | Ethyl methacrylate |
| 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | Ethylbenzene |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | Hexachlorobutadiene |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | Iodomethane |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | Isopropylbenzene |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | m,p-Xylene |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK) |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | Methyl methacrylate |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE) |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | Naphthalene |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane | n-Butylbenzene |
| 2,2-Dichloropropane | n-Propylbenzene |
| 2-Butanone (MEK) | o-Xylene |
| 2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether | para-Dichlorobenzene |
| 2-Chlorotoluene | sec-Butylbenzene |
| 2-Hexanone | Styrene |
| 3-chloro-1-propene | tert-Butylbenzene |
| 4-Chlorotoluene | Tetrachloroethene |
| 4-Isopropyltoluene | Tetrahydrafuran (THF) |
| Acrylonitrile | Toluene |
| Benzene | tr-1,2-Dichloroethene |
| Bromobenzene | tr-1,3-Dichloropropene |
| Bromochloromethane | trans-1,4-Dichlorobutene |
| Bromomethane | Trichloroethene |
| Carbon Disulfide | Trichlorofluoromethane |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | Vinyl acetate |
| Chlorobenzene | Vinyl chloride |
| | Xylenes, total |

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1000 SHORE LANE
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**IMPORTANT NOTICE**
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# LANDINGS (BAYSIDE) SERVICE AREA

**INTRODUCTION**

**2009 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**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 Landings Service Area. During the period from January 1 to December 31, 2008, we conducted tests for drinking water contaminants and tested at least once every month for Total Coliform and Fecal Coliform Bacteria as required by Federal and State law. We only detected 12 contaminants and they 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 2008. 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 Gary Serman at 410-641-5251, extension 115, 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 two wells, both sunk at 315 feet in an underground source of water called the Ocean City Aquifer. Both wells are located near the water plant west of Stephen Decatur Hwy., on land owned by the County. The well site is 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. Filtration is used to remove iron from the water.

**INFORMATION**

While we do not have regularly scheduled meetings with your community, our personnel are available to answer any questions that you may have or to provide information concerning the operation of the water treatment system. To contact us, you can call Gary Serman at 410-641-5251, extension 115, or you can write to us at 1000 Shore Lane, Berlin, Maryland 21811.

**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 and residential uses.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* which are naturally-occurring.
- *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 tanks.

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).

# LANDINGS (BAYSIDE) SERVICE AREA WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2008 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, 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 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.
- **ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter • **ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter • **pCi/1**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

## TEST RESULTS

| | CONTAMINANT | VIOLATION Y/N | LEVEL DETECTED | UNIT MEASUREMENT | MCLG | MCL | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | Copper | N | 0.053 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Erosion of household plumbing systems, test date 12/31/08. |
| | Lead | N | .003 | ppm | 0 | AL=.015 | Erosion of household plumbing systems, test date 12/31/08. |
| | Flouride | N | 0.24 | ppm | 4.0 | 4.0 | Erosion of natural deposits Test date: 12/12/07. |
| **DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS** | TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 68.1 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. Test date: 5/27/08 |
| | HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) | N | 15.86 | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. Test date:5/27/08 |
| **VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | Xylenes (total) | N | 0.0047 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories. Test date 5/27/08 |
| | Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate | N | 1.0 | ppb | 0 | 6 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. Test date:12/11/07 |
| | Ethylbenzene | N | 0.0013 | ppm | 0.7 | 0.7 | Discharge from petroleum refineries Test date: 5/27/08 |
| **RADIONUCLIDES** | Gross Beta | N | 7 | pCi/l | 0 | 50 | Decay of natural deposits. Test date: 7/23/07 |
| | Combined Radium (226 & 228) | N | 1 | pCi/l | 0 | 5 | Decay of natural deposits. Test date: 4/25/07 |
| **ORGANIC CHEMICALS** | Dalapon | N | 0.00023 | ppm | .2 | .2 | Runoff from herbicide used on right of ways. Test date: 12/11/07 |
| **NON-REGULATED CONTAMINANTS** | Sodium | N | 49.6 | ppm | 0 | na | Sodium is a natural element in groundwater. The Landings (Bayside) water system has an average sodium content of 49.6 ppm. This level exceeds the level of 20 ppm recommended for individuals on physician supervised restricted diets. Concerned individuals should take this information to their physicians for personal advice. Test date: 12/12/07 |

WORCESTER COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
WATER & WASTEWATER DIVISION
1000 SHORE LANE
BERLIN MD 21811



**IMPORTANT NOTICE**
Consumer Confidence Report

# MYSTIC HARBOUR SERVICE AREA
# 2009 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

**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 Mystic Harbour Service Area. During the period from January 1 to December 31, 2008, we conducted tests for drinking water contaminants and tested at least 3 times every month for Total Coliform and Fecal Coliform Bacteria as required by Federal and State law. We only detected 15 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 2008. 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 Gary Serman at 410-641-5251, extension 115, 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 eight wells. Two wells are at depths of about 235 feet and 300 feet into the Ocean City Aquifer. Three wells are at depths of 110 feet,140 feet, and 150 feet into the Pocomoke Aquifer. Three wells are at depths of about 265 feet, 360 feet and 360 feet into the Manokin Aquifer The well lots are located in Mystic Harbour, Sunset Village, South Point Village and Oyster Harbor. The well sites are inspected regularly 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. Filtration is used to remove iron from the water.

**INFORMATION**

The Mystic Harbour Advisory Board meets four times a year at the Mystic Harbour Club House. The public is invited to attend. For meeting times and dates, or to contact us, you can call Gary Serman at 410-641-5251, extension 115, or you can write to us at 1000 Shore Lane, Berlin, Maryland 21811.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, prings, 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.

**GENERAL**

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 and residential uses.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which are naturally-occurring.
- *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 tanks.

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).

# MYSTIC HARBOUR WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2008 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, 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 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.
- **ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter • **ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter • **pCi/1**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

## TEST RESULTS

| | CONTAMINANT | VIOLATION Y/N | LEVEL DETECTED | UNIT MEASUREMENT | MCLG | MCL | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | Copper | N | 0.127 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, test date 12/31/06. |
| | Lead | N | 0.004 | ppm | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing system, test date 12/31/06. |
| | Nitrite | N | 0.008 | ppm | 1 | 1 | Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tank, sewage, erosion of natural deposits, test date 12/13/06. |
| | Fluoride | N | 0.26 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits. Test date 12/12/07 |
| | Barium | N | 0.027 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits. Test date: 5/25/07 |
| | Antimony | N | 0.002 | ppm | 0.006 | 0.006 | Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, or solder. Test date: 5/25/07 |
| **VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes ) | N | 3.44 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. Test date: 7/31/07 |
| | HAA5 (Haloacetic acids) | N | 6.08 | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. Test date: 7/31/07 |
| | 1,2-Dichloropropane | N | 1.1 | ppb | 0 | 5.0 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. Test date:9/10/08 |
| | Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate | N | 0.7 | ppb | 0 | 6 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. Test date: 7/27/07 |
| **RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS** | Gross Beta | N | 8 | pCi/L | 0 | 50 | Decay of natural deposits, test date 2/26/08. |
| | Gross Alpha | N | 4 | pCi/l | 0 | 15 | Decay of natural deposits. Test date:2/26/08 |
| | Gross Alpha (short term) | N | 7 | pCi/l | 0 | 15 | Decay of natural deposits. Test date:4/10/08 |
| | Combined Radium (226 & 228) | N | 1.8 | pCi/L | 0 | 15 | Decay of natural deposits, test date 2/26/08 |
| **NON-REGULATED CONTAMINANTS** | Sodium | N | 97.5 | ppm | 20 | na | Sodium is a natural element in groundwater. Caustic soda is added to the water system to reduce its corrosive properties. The Mystic Harbour water system has an average sodium content of 97.5 ppm. This level does exceed the level of 20 ppm recommended for individuals on physician supervised restricted diets. Concerned individuals should take this information to their physicians for personal advice. Test date 12/14/06. |

## NEWARK SERVICE AREA WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2008 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, 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 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.
- **ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter • **ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter • **pCi/1**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

## TEST RESULTS

| | CONTAMINANT | VIOLATION Y/N | LEVEL DETECTED | UNIT MEASUREMENT | MCLG | MCL | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | Copper | N | 0.333 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, test date 12/31/06. |
| | Fluoride | N | 0.15 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits, test date: 12/14/06 |
| | Lead | N | 0.01 | ppm | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, test date 12/31/06. |
| | Barium | N | 0.008 | ppm | 2.0 | 2.0 | Erosion of natural deposits, test date 12/14/06. |
| **RADIONUCLIDES** | Gross Alpha | N | 1 | pCi/l | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits. Test date: 10/28/08 |
| | Gross Beta | N | 4 | pCi/l | 0 | 50 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Test date: 10/28/08 |
| | Combined Radium (226 & 228) | N | 2.1 | pCi/l | 0 | 5 | Decay of natural deposits. Test date: 10/28/08 |
| **VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 16.68 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection Test date: 5/03/07 |
| | HAA5 (Haloacetic acids) | N | 4.88 | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. Test date: 5/03/07 |
| **NON-REGULATED CONTAMINANTS** | Sodium | N | 40.2 | ppm | 20 | na | Sodium is a natural element in groundwater. Caustic Soda is added to the water system to reduce its corrosive properties. The Newark water system has an average sodium content of 40.2 ppm. This level exceeds the level of 20 ppm recommended for individuals on physician supervised restricted diets. Concerned individuals should take this information to their physicians for personal advice, test date 12/14/06. |
| | 1,3-Dichloropropane | N | 1 | ppb | na | na | Discharge from industrial, chemical factories. Test date: 10-19-05 |

## NEWARK SERVICE AREA WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2008 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, 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 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.
- **ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter • **ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter • **pCi/1**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

## TEST RESULTS

| | CONTAMINANT | VIOLATION Y/N | LEVEL DETECTED | UNIT MEASUREMENT | MCLG | MCL | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | Copper | N | 0.333 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, test date 12/31/06. |
| | Fluoride | N | 0.15 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits, test date: 12/14/06 |
| | Lead | N | 0.01 | ppm | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, test date 12/31/06. |
| | Barium | N | 0.008 | ppm | 2.0 | 2.0 | Erosion of natural deposits, test date 12/14/06. |
| **RADIONUCLIDES** | Gross Alpha | N | 1 | pCi/l | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits. Test date: 10/28/08 |
| | Gross Beta | N | 4 | pCi/l | 0 | 50 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Test date: 10/28/08 |
| | Combined Radium (226 & 228) | N | 2.1 | pCi/l | 0 | 5 | Decay of natural deposits. Test date: 10/28/08 |
| **VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 16.68 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection Test date: 5/03/07 |
| | HAA5 (Haloacetic acids) | N | 4.88 | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. Test date: 5/03/07 |
| **NON-REGULATED CONTAMINANTS** | Sodium | N | 40.2 | ppm | 20 | na | Sodium is a natural element in groundwater. Caustic Soda is added to the water system to reduce its corrosive properties. The Newark water system has an average sodium content of 40.2 ppm. This level exceeds the level of 20 ppm recommended for individuals on physician supervised restricted diets. Concerned individuals should take this information to their physicians for personal advice, test date 12/14/06. |
| | 1,3-Dichloropropane | N | 1 | ppb | na | na | Discharge from industrial, chemical factories. Test date: 10-19-05 |

WORCESTER COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
WATER & WASTEWATER DIVISION
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**IMPORTANT NOTICE**
Consumer Confidence Report

OCEAN PINES SERVICE AREA

# 2009 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

**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, 2008, we conducted tests for over 175 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 10 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 2008. 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 Jeff Hudson at 410-641-5251 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 Pleistocence 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.

**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. The meetings for the remainder of this year are scheduled to begin at 11:00 a.m. on the following dates: May 11, June 9, July 14, August 11, September 15, October 13, November 10, and December 8. You are invited to attend any or all of these meetings.

**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 and residential uses.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* which are naturally-occurring.
- *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 tanks.

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).

# OCEAN PINES WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2008 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, 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 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.
- **ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter • **ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter • **pCi/1**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

## TEST RESULTS

| | CONTAMINANT | VIOLATION Y/N | LEVEL DETECTED | UNIT MEASUREMENT | MCLG | MCL | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | Copper | N | .226 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, test date 12/31/08. |
| | Lead | N | ..005 | ppm | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing system, test date 12/31/08 |
| | Nitrate | N | Well 2 1.25<br>Well 3 1.97<br>Well 4 4.44<br>Well 5 1.00<br>Well 10 1.00 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks sewage, erosion of natural deposits. Test Date 10/21/08 |
| | Barium | N | Well 2 .046<br>Well 3 .005<br>Well 4 .043<br>Well5 .071<br>Well10.03 | Ppm | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits Test date 12/14/06 |
| | Chromium | N | Well4 .007 | ppm | 0.1 | 0.1 | Erosion of natural deposits Test date 9/28/06 |
| **ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | Di(Ethylhexyl) Phthalate | N | Well 2 1.0<br>well 4 1.4<br>well 5 1.2<br>Well 10 1.8 | ppb | 0 | 6 | Discharge from Chemical Factories.<br>Test date 9/21/06 |
| **VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 19.2 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection<br>Test Date 9/26/08 |
| | HAA5(Haloacetic acids) | N | 3.2 | ppb | 0 | 60 | |
| **NON-REGULATED CONTAMINANTS** | Sodium | N | 101 | ppm | 0 | na | Sodium is a natural element in groundwater. The water supplied in the Ocean Pines Service Area often has a sodium content in excess of 20 ppm, which exceeds the intake level recommended for individuals on physician supervised restricted diets. Concerned individuals should take this information to their physicians for personal advice.Test date 12/14/06<br><br>MTBE comes from leaking underground storage tanks. Test date 10/23/08 |
| | MTBE (Methyl-t-butyl-ether) | N | Well 5 1.5 | ppm | na | 20 | |
| **RADIONUCLIDES** | Gross Beta | N | Well 5 <2 | pCi/L | 0 | 50 | Decay of natural and man-Deposits. Test date 6/21/07 |
| | Gross Alpha | N | Well 4 2.0<br>Well 5 1.4<br>Well 10 1.0<br>Well 2 1.0 | pCi/L | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits Test date 3/23/05 |
| | * Radon-222 | N | Well 2 <.8<br>Well 5 **.2** | pCi/L | 0 | 200 proposed | Decay of natural deposits Test date 3/23/05 |

- We constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. We have detected radon in the finished water supply of Three out of Five Wells. There is No Federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Exposure to air transmitted radon over a long period of time may cause adverse health effects.

WORCESTER COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
WATER & WASTEWATER DIVISION
1000 SHORE LANE
BERLIN MD 21811



**IMPORTANT NOTICE**
Consumer Confidence Report

RIVER RUN SERVICE AREA

# 2009 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

**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, 2008, we conducted tests for over 175 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 10 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 2008. 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 Jeff Hudson at 410-641-5251 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 Pleistocence 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.

**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. The meetings for the remainder of this year are scheduled to begin at 11:00 a.m. on the following dates: May 11, June 9, July 14, August 11, September 15, October 13, November 10, and December 8. You are invited to attend any or all of these meetings.

**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 and residential uses.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* which are naturally-occurring.
- *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 tanks.

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).

# RIVER RUN WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2008 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, 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 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.
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- **Action Level** (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter • **ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter • **pCi/1**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

## TEST RESULTS

| | CONTAMINANT | VIOLATION Y/N | LEVEL DETECTED | UNIT MEASUREMENT | MCLG | MCL | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | Copper | N | .226 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, test date 12/31/08. |
| | Lead | N | ..005 | ppm | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing system, test date 12/31/08 |
| | Nitrate | N | Well 2 1.25<br>Well 3 1.97<br>Well 4 4.44<br>Well 5 1.00<br>Well 10 1.00 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks sewage, erosion of natural deposits. Test Date 10/21/08 |
| | Barium | N | Well 2 .046<br>Well 3 .005<br>Well 4 .043<br>Well5 .071<br>Well10.03 | Ppm | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits Test date 12/14/06 |
| | Chromium | N | Well4 .007 | ppm | 0.1 | 0.1 | Erosion of natural deposits Test date 9/28/06 |
| **ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | Di(Ethylhexyl) Phthalate | N | Well 2 1.0<br>well 4 1.4<br>well 5 1.2<br>Well 10 1.8 | ppb | 0 | 6 | Discharge from Chemical Factories.<br>Test date 9/21/06 |
| **VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 19.2 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection<br>Test Date 9/26/08 |
| | HAA5(Haloacetic acids) | N | 3.2 | ppb | 0 | 60 | |
| **NON-REGULATED CONTAMINANTS** | Sodium | N | 101 | ppm | 0 | na | Sodium is a natural element in groundwater. The water supplied in the Ocean Pines Service Area often has a sodium content in excess of 20 ppm, which exceeds the intake level recommended for individuals on physician supervised restricted diets. Concerned individuals should take this information to their physicians for personal advice.Test date 12/14/06 |
| | MTBE (Methyl-t-butyl-ether) | N | Well 5 1.5 | ppm | na | 20 | MTBE comes from leaking underground storage tanks. Test date 10/23/08 |
| **RADIONUCLIDES** | Gross Beta | N | Well 5 <2 | pCi/L | 0 | 50 | Decay of natural and man-Deposits. Test date 6/21/07 |
| | Gross Alpha | N | Well 4 2.0<br>Well 5 1.4<br>Well 10 1.0<br>Well 2 1.0 | pCi/L | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits Test date 3/23/05 |
| | * Radon-222 | N | Well 2 <.8<br>Well 5 **.2** | pCi/L | 0 | 200 proposed | Decay of natural deposits Test date 3/23/05 |

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**IMPORTANT NOTICE**
Consumer Confidence Report

WHITE HORSE CAMPGROUND

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June 3,2009

# WHITEHORSE CAMPGROUND WATER QUALITY DATA

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