



Martin O'Malley, Governor

James M. Harkins, Director

June 1, 2012

Mr. Kristin Aleshire, Town Clerk  
Town of Myersville  
Harp Place  
P.O. Box 295  
Myersville, MD 21773

RE: **2011 Consumer Confidence Report for the  
Town of Myersville PWSID No.: 010 0020**

Dear Mr. Aleshire:

The Maryland Environmental Service (MES) has prepared the attached 2011 annual Consumer Confidence Report in accordance with the requirements listed under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Please note that it is your responsibility to distribute the Consumer Confidence Report and complete the Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form. A copy of the CCR must be mailed or otherwise directly deliver to each customer. After you complete the delivery/distribution of the report, a copy of the CCR and a completed Certification Form must be mailed to:

**Original**

Maryland Department of the Environment  
1800 Washington Blvd.  
Baltimore, MD 21230  
Attn: Water Supply Program

**Copy**

Maryland Environmental Svc  
259 Najoles Road  
Millersville, MD 21108  
Attn: Greg Smart

The deadline for the delivery/distribution of the Consumer Confidence Report is **June 30, 2012.** "Failure to complete or submit your CCR by the deadline is a violation of both State and Federal Regulations and is subjected to fines and penalties up to \$1000 per day".

MES can supply you with the electronic file for your web page. If you have any questions please feel free to contact Mr. Jay Janney or myself at (410) 729-8350.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jay Janney", is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Jay Janney  
Environmental Specialist  
Technical and Environmental Services



Maryland Department of the Environment  
Water Supply Program  
1800 Washington Boulevard, Suite 450, Baltimore, Maryland 21230  
(410) 537-3729, 1-800-633-6101(in MD) • Fax: (410) 537-3157  
<http://www.mde.state.md.us>

## Consumer Confidence Report Certification

Water Supply System Name: \_\_\_\_\_

PWSID: \_\_\_\_\_ County: \_\_\_\_\_

I confirm that the Consumer Confidence Report for the year **2011** has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given) in accordance with COMAR 26.04.01 by July 1, 2012. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

Certified by: **Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature** \_\_\_\_\_

**Title** \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone #** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date** \_\_\_\_\_

### Additional Information:

System-specific details on CCR distribution to customers are outlined below: (check all that apply)

\_\_\_\_\_ Date CCR was distributed by mail.

\_\_\_\_\_ Date CCR was distributed by other methods. List methods of delivery \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Date a notice of CCR availability was published.

\_\_\_\_\_ Date good faith efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following recommended methods.

\_\_\_\_\_ Date of posting the CCR on the Internet at: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Date of mailing the CCR to postal patrons (bulk mail) within the service area. (attach zip codes).

\_\_\_\_\_ Date of advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement).

\_\_\_\_\_ Date of publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy).

\_\_\_\_\_ Date of delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers.

\_\_\_\_\_ Date of delivery to community organizations (attach a list).

### Mandatory for systems serving 100,000 or more persons

\_\_\_\_\_ Date posted CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site. List Internet address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Date delivered CCR to other agencies. (Optional, attach list).

\_\_\_\_\_ Date other (if additional methods used, attach description)

**Consumer Confidence Report Due to customers and MDE no later than July 1<sup>st</sup>;  
Certification of Delivery Due to MDE no later than October 1<sup>st</sup> each year.**

## **Maryland Code of Regulations**

### **26.04.01.20-2 Consumer Confidence Report Delivery**

(G) The supplier of water to a community water system shall make a good faith effort to reach consumers who do not get water bills, using means recommended by the Approving Authority. Good faith effort will be tailored to the consumers who are served by the system but are not bill-paying customers, such as renters or workers. A good faith effort to reach consumers would include a mix of methods appropriate to the particular system such as: posting the reports on the Internet; mailing to postal patrons in metropolitan areas; advertising the availability of the report in the news media; publication in a local newspaper; posting in public places such as cafeterias or lunch rooms of public buildings; delivery of multiple copies for distribution by single-biller customers such as apartment buildings or large private employers; or delivery to community organizations.

(1) No later than the date the system is required to distribute the report to its customers, each supplier of water for a community water system shall mail a copy of the report to the Approving Authority, followed within 3 months by a certification that the report has been distributed to customers, and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Approving Authority.

(2) No later than the date the system is required to distribute the report to its customers, each community water system shall deliver the report to any other agency or clearinghouse identified by the Approving Authority.

(3) Each community water system shall make its reports available to the public upon request.

(4) Each community water system serving 100,000 or more persons shall post its current year's report to a publicly accessible site on the Internet.

(5) Any supplier of water subject to this regulation shall retain copies of its consumer confidence report for no less than 3 years.

#### **SYSTEMS SERVING < 10,000**

(H) The requirement of §G of this regulation for a supplier of water to a community water systems serving less than 10,000 persons has been waived.

(1) Such systems shall:

(a) Publish the reports in one or more local newspapers serving the area in which the system is located;

(b) Publish a notice in the newspaper, or by other means approved by the State, that informs the customers that the reports will not be mailed; and

(c) Make the reports available to the public upon request.

#### **SYSTEMS SERVING ≤ 500**

(2) Supplier of water to systems serving 500 or fewer persons may forego the requirements of paragraphs (1)(a) and (b) of this section if they provide notice at least once per year to their customers by mail, door-to-door delivery or by posting in an appropriate location that the report is available upon request.



# Town of Myersville

## 2011 Drinking Water Quality Report



PWSID: 010 0020

### Important Information About Your Drinking Water

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2011. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Maryland Environmental Service (MES), an Agency of the State of Maryland, operates the water treatment facility and prepared this report on behalf of the Town of Myersville.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates Public Water Systems and the contaminants found in water through the implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The SDWA sets regulations and guidelines for how public water systems operate and identifies several hundred drinking water contaminants, establishes monitoring frequencies and limitations. The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) is responsible for the enforcement of the SDWA and routinely complete Sanitary Surveys as part of their ongoing inspection and monitoring program. MES provides safe dependable operations of the water system and is dedicated to consistently providing high quality drinking water that meets or exceeds the SDWA standards.

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

#### For More 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 PM at Town Hall.*

**T**he Town of Myersville water works consists of 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, chemicals are added to remove contaminants. The water is then filtered and disinfectant added to protect against microbial contaminates. The Maryland Department of the Environment has performed an assessment of the source water. A copy of the results is available. Call *Maryland Environmental Service at 410-729-8350*

#### Inside This Issue:

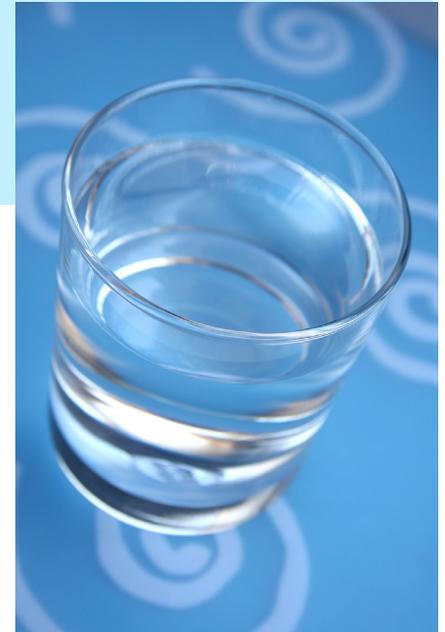
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**S**ome people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS 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).*

# Town of Myersville Treated Water Quality Report 2011

## Definitions:

- ◆ *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* - 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
- ◆ *Turbidity* - Relates to a condition where suspended particles are present in the water. Turbidity measurements are a way to describe the level of “cloudiness” of the water.
- ◆ *pCi/l* - Picocuries per liter. A measure of radiation.
- ◆ *ppb* - parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- ◆ *ppm* - parts per million or milligrams per liter



## Special points of interest:

The water at the Town of Myersville is tested for over 120 different compounds.

The Town of Myersville Drinking Water met all of the 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)*.

### Important Information on Disinfection Byproducts THMs (Total Trihalomethanes)

Disinfection byproducts 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 central nervous system and have an increased risk of getting cancer. The THM results listed on the next page are a running annual average and are below the MCL the EPA has set at 80ppb.

**T**he table on page 3 lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2011 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, 2011.

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.

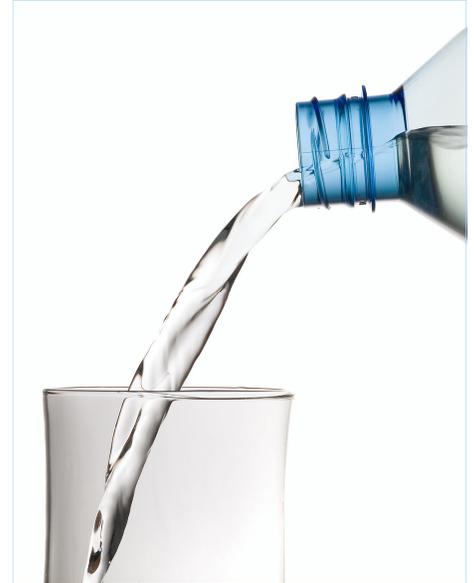
# Town of Myersville Treated Water Quality Report 2011

| Contaminant   | Highest Level Allowed<br>(EPA's MCL) | Highest Level Detected | Ideal Goal<br>(EPA's MCLG) |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Regulated at the Treatment Plant</b>   |                                      |                        |                            |
| <b>Little Catocin well and springs - Plant I.D. 01</b>  |                                      |                        |                            |
| Nitrate (Range 0.710 ppm - 1.36 ppm)  | 10 ppm                               | 1 ppm*                 | 10 ppm                     |
| Typical Source of Contamination: Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion  |                                      | *average               |                            |
| Barium  | 2000 ppb                             | 24 ppb                 | 2000 ppb                   |
| Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits  |                                      |                        |                            |
| Selenium  | 50 ppb                               | 2 ppb                  | 50 ppb                     |
| Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits  |                                      |                        |                            |
| <b>Ashley Subdivision Wells - Plant I.D. 03</b>   |                                      |                        |                            |
| Fluoride (2010 Testing)   | 4000 ppb                             | 110 ppb                | 4000 ppb                   |
| Typical sources of contaminant: Water additive that promotes strong teeth, erosion of natural deposits  |                                      |                        |                            |
| Nitrate (2011 Testing)  | 10 ppm                               | 2.01 ppm               | 10 ppm                     |
| Typical Source of Contamination: Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion  |                                      |                        |                            |
| Barium (2010 Testing)   | 2000 ppb                             | 19 ppb                 | 2000 ppb                   |
| Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits  |                                      |                        |                            |
| Pentachlorophenol (2009 Testing)  | 1 ppb                                | 0.02 ppb               | 0 ppb                      |
| Typical Source of Contamination: Discharge from wood preserving factories   |                                      |                        |                            |
| <b>Deerwoods Subdivision Well - Plant I.D. 04</b>   |                                      |                        |                            |
| Barium (2010 Testing)   | 2000 ppb                             | 18 ppb                 | 2000 ppb                   |
| Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits  |                                      |                        |                            |
| Fluoride (2010 Testing)   | 4000 ppb                             | 100 ppb                | 4000 ppb                   |
| Typical sources of contaminant: Water additive that promotes strong teeth, erosion of natural deposits  |                                      |                        |                            |
| Nitrate (2011 Testing)  | 10 ppm                               | 2.14 ppm               | 10 ppm                     |
| Typical Source of Contamination: Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion  |                                      |                        |                            |
| Pentachlorophenol (2009 Testing)  | 1 ppb                                | 0.01 ppb               | 0 ppb                      |
| Typical Source of Contamination: Discharge from wood preserving factories   |                                      |                        |                            |
| <b>Tested at the Treatment Plant</b>  |                                      |                        |                            |
| Turbidity (2011 Testing)  | TT=filtration                        | 0.23 NTU               | n/a                        |
| Turbidity cannot exceed 5.0 NTU and must be < or = to 0.3 NTU in at least 95% of the measurements taken each month.<br>The water plant met the turbidity limits 100% of the time. Turbidity monthly maximum Ranged from ( 0.06 to 0.20) |                                      |                        |                            |
| Total Organic Carbons (TOC)   | TT                                   | 0.85*                  | n/a                        |
| * Rolling annual average  |                                      |                        |                            |
| <b>Regulated at the Consumer's Tap</b>  |                                      |                        |                            |
|   | Action Level                         | 90th percentile        | Ideal Goal                 |
| Copper (2011 Testing)   | 1300 ppb (AL)                        | 13 ppb                 | 1300 ppb                   |
| Lead (2011 Testing)   | 15 ppb (AL)                          | 3 ppb                  | 0 ppb                      |
| <b>Regulated at the Distribution</b>  |                                      |                        |                            |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (2011 Testing)<br>(Range 1.37 - 81.22)  | 80 ppb                               | 32 ppb *               | n/a                        |
| *Calculate as Running Annual Average  |                                      |                        |                            |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2011 Testing)<br>Range (0 - 54.04)   | 60 ppb                               | 21 ppb *               | n/a                        |
| *Calculate as Running Annual Average  |                                      |                        |                            |

## 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.

*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.*



## Lead Prevention

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. The Town of Myersville 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 drinking 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 *EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791* or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Important information Regarding Gross Alpha Emitters:

Alpha emitters are naturally occurring radiations in soil, air and water. These emitters generally occur when certain elements decay or break down in the environment. The emitters enter drinking water through various methods including the erosion of natural deposits. There are no immediate health risks from consuming water that contains gross alpha, however some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Currently, the highest level of gross alpha detected is 1 pCi/L which is below the 15 pCi/L MCL..

*If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Jay Janney at 410-729-8350 or email your request to [jjann@menv.com](mailto:jjann@menv.com).*

