

1999 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE CLEAR SPRING WATER SYSTEM

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The Town of Clear Spring and the Washington County Water and Sewer Department vigilantly safeguards the Clear Spring water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The Clear Spring Water System utilizes four wells and two springs as its water source. The water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes prior to entering the distribution system.

Source water assessment and its availability

Maryland Department of the Environment is currently working with the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a program for the development and completion of Source Water Assessments. We will continue to keep you updated on the development of this assessment in this section of the Water Quality 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

The Clear Spring Mayor and Council meet the first Tuesday of each month at the Clear Spring Town Hall. For more information, please contact the Clear Spring Town Hall at (301) 842-2252.

Results of voluntary monitoring

Routine testing is completed on the Clear Spring Water System that is not included in the Water Quality Data Table. A list of these parameters and their results are listed in the Table of Test Results of Customer Interest.

TABLE OF TEST RESULTS OF CUSTOMER INTEREST

PARAMETER	LEVEL / RANGE DETECTED	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT
pH	7.2 to 7.9	Standard Unit
Chlorine	0.5 to 1.9	ppm

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of 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 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 change frequently.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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: 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.

Contaminants(units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.14	NA		01/30/1998	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer And aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as	10	10	0.79	0.52	0.79	05/03/1999	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching Nitrogen] (ppm) from septic tanks sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as	1	1	0.002	NA		03/15/1995	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching Nitrogen] (ppm) from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppb)	MNR	MNR	5300	NA		01/30/1998	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Radioactive contaminants								
Beta/photon emitters	NA	NA	2	NA		05/25/1999	No	Decay of natural and man made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sulfate (ppm)	MNR	MNR	14.4	NA		0 1/30/1998	No	

Units Description:

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NR: Not reported

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Results of radon monitoring

On June 23, 1997, the Maryland Department of the Environment tested for Radon in the Clear Spring Drinking Water. The results of this testing was 80 pCi/L. Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

What levels of radon in water should I be concerned about?

There is currently no federally enforced drinking water standard for radon. EPA is proposing to regulate radon in drinking water from community water suppliers (water systems that serve 25 or more year-round residents). EPA does not regulate private wells. EPA proposed the rule in October 1999 and plans to finalize it in August 2000.

EPA is proposing to require community water suppliers to provide water with radon levels no higher than 4,000 pCi/L, which contributes about 0.4 pCi/L to the air in your home. This requirement assumes that the State is also taking action to reduce radon levels in indoor air by developing EPA approved, enhanced State radon indoor air programs. (Called Multimedia Mitigation Programs). This is because most of the radon you breathe comes from the soil under the house. This option gives States the flexibility to focus on the greatest problems, by encouraging the public to fix radon in indoor air problems and build homes that keep radon from entering.

For States that choose not to develop enhanced indoor air programs, community water systems in that State will be required to reduce radon in drinking water to 300 pCi/L. This amount of radon in water contributes about 0.03 pCi/L of radon to the air in your home. Even if a State does not develop an enhanced indoor air program, water systems may choose to develop their own local indoor radon program and meet a radon standard for drinking water of 4,000 pCi/L.

EPA has setup this option, under the framework specified by the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, so that the overall risks from exposure to radon, both through air and water are reduced.

For more information contact:

Washington County Water and Sewer Department
William H. Dean, Jr.
Phone: 301-223-5110