

2012 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE CLEAR SPRING WATER SYSTEM PWSID # 0210005

Is my water safe?

Last year, the Clear Spring Water System was tested for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Results of this testing met the levels allowed by EPA. The Town of Clear Spring and the Washington County Department of Water Quality are committed to providing you with information on your water supply and taking the necessary actions to supply water in compliance with all drinking water health standards.

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 three wells as its water source. The water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes and receives filtration prior to entering the distribution system.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Maryland Department of the Environment's Water Supply Program (WSP) conducted a Source Water Assessment for the Town of Clear Spring water system in 2005. The required components of this report as described in Maryland's Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) are 1) delineation of an area that contributes water to the source, 2) identification of potential sources of contamination, and 3) determination of susceptibility of the water supply to contamination. Recommendations for protecting the drinking water supply conclude this report.

Clear Spring currently utilizes three wells (A,B and C). A fourth well (D) and two springs are not in use. The Source Water Assessment area was delineated by the SWAP using EPA approved methods specifically designed for each source. Potential point sources of contamination within the assessment area were identified from MDE contaminant inventory databases. The Maryland Department of Planning's 2002 land use map for Washington County was used to identify non-point sources of contamination. Well information and water quality data were also reviewed.

The susceptibility analysis is based on review of the existing water quality data for the Clear Spring Water System, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the source water assessment area, well integrity, and the inherent vulnerability of the aquifer. The Clear Spring Water System may be susceptible to contamination by microbiological contaminants. A filtration plant has been installed in order to treat for the microbiological contamination. It was determined that Radon-222, a naturally occurring contaminant, may pose a risk to the Clear Spring Water System. This water supply is not susceptible to contamination by inorganic compounds, synthetic organic compounds or microbiological contaminants.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

For more information on getting involved, please contact the Town of Clear Spring at 301-842-2252.

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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	11.87	NA		2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.21	NA		2012	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.56	NA		2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)		MPL	5.85	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	100%	NA		2012	No	Soil runoff
100% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.299. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.003	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The town of Clear Spring is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Information for Sodium

The presence of sodium in your water is attributed to the composition of the aquifer. Sodium is a contaminant which is not subject to any proposed or promulgated national primary drinking water regulation by EPA or MDE, but is analyzed and reported for individuals who are on a sodium restricted diet. Sodium is an essential nutrient which FDA reports the average person receives all that is required by eating a regular diet with no salt added.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Results of voluntary monitoring

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

TABLE OF RESULTS OF CUSTOMER INTEREST

PARAMETER	LEVEL/RANGE DETECTED	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT
pH	7.2 TO 7.9	Standard Unit
Chlorine	0.8 TO 2.0	ppm

**For more information contact:
Town of Clear Spring Water System
Phone: 301-842-2252**