Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Midland - Lonaconing, Maryland Water System

PWSID #0010018

May 18th, 2022

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The source of our drinking water comes from three (3) water plants. Each water plant draws water from a different surface water source. The Charlestown plant utilizes Jackson Run. The Koontz plant utilizes Koontz Run and the Gilmore plant utilizes Elklick Run. After the water is pumped out of the streams, we add chemicals to remove contaminants; we filter the water, adjust the pH, and add disinfectant to protect against microbial contaminants.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets Federal and State requirements. The following report is provided in compliance with Federal regulations and will be provided annually each year. This report outlines the quality of our finished drinking water and what that quality means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning the water utility, please contact Town Hall at (301) 463-6233**.** We want our valued customers to be informed about the water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings held on the **first Monday of each month at the Town Hall at 6:00 PM**.

The Lonaconing water department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables on the following page show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021**.** As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances.

Definitions

In this report you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (u/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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 treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Non-Detected Contaminants

The Town of Lonaconing is only required to provide information on those contaminants it has detected in the finished water supply.

Detected Contaminants not in Violation of the MCL

Contaminant	Level	unit of Detected Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Range Ug/L	Likely Source of Contamination
1. TTHM	35.00	ug/L	80	n/a	12.7 – 49.8	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2. HAA5	25.00	ug/L	60	n/a	10.3 – 31.9	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
3. Chlorine	0.2	mg/L	4.0	4.0	0.0 – 0.2	Water additive used For disinfections
4. Nitrate	1.0	mg/L	10.0	10.0	0 – 1.09	Run off from Fertilizer use, Leaching from Septic tanks, Erosion from Natural deposits
5. Lead (2021)	3.53	ug/L	15	0		Corrosion of Household Plumbing systems ; erosion of Natural deposits
6. Copper (2021)	0.27	mg/L	1.3	1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits
7. Turbidity	1.00	NTU	1.0	1.0		Soil Runoff

"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. Lonaconing water system 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."

Surface Treatment Rule Information:

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the 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 at (1-800-426-4791).

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Usted puede obtener informacion en espanol por llamar por telefono la casa del ayuntamiento de Town of Lonaconing a (301) 463-6233.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Violations noted during reporting period:

None applicable

***** PFAS SAMPLING RESUTS**

Water Treatment Plant Name	Date Collected	Total PFOA/PFOS
CHARLESTOWN FP JACKSON RUN	1/27/2021	ND

KOONTZ FILTER PLANT KOONTZ RUN	1/27/2021	ND
GILMORE-MIDLAND FP ELKLICK RUN	1/27/2021	ND

** PFAS – short for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances – refers to a large group of more than 4,000 human-made chemicals that have been used since the 1940s in a range of products, including stain- and water-resistant fabrics and carpeting, cleaning products, paints, cookware, food packaging and fire-fighting foams. These uses of PFAS have led to PFAS entering our environment, where they have been measured by several states in soil, surface water, groundwater and seafood. Some PFAS can last a long time in the environment and in the human body and can accumulate in the food chain.

Currently, there are no federal regulations (i.e., Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)) for PFAS in drinking water. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued a Health Advisory Level (HAL) of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for the sum of PFOA and PFOS concentrations in drinking water. While not an enforceable regulatory standard, when followed, the EPA HAL does provide drinking water customers, even the most sensitive populations, with a margin of protection from lifetime exposure to PFOA and PFOS in drinking water. Beginning in 2020, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) initiated a PFAS monitoring program. The combined PFOA and PFAS concentration from samples taken from our water system was below the detection limit. MDE anticipates that EPA will establish an MCL for PFOA and PFOS in the near future. This would entail additional monitoring. Additional information about PFAS can be found on the MDE website: mde.maryland.gov

This report is available at Lonaconing Town Hall. Please call Town Hall if you have questions.

The Town of Lonaconing is dedicated to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

A source water assessment was completed by MDE and is available on their website mde.maryland.gov

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