



Maryland

Department of
the Environment

Larry Hogan
Governor

Boyd Rutherford
Lieutenant Governor

Ben Crumbles
Secretary

Consumer Confidence Report Certification

Water System Name: St. Martins By the Bay

Water System Number: MD 0230008 County: Worcester

Deadlines:

- **July 1, 2017--Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) due to customers and to the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE).**
- **October 1, 2017--CCR Certification form due to MDE.** (Water systems are encouraged to submit the CCR Certification form with the CCR by July 1.)

I confirm that the CCR for the year **2016** has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given) in accordance with COMAR 26.04.01 by **July 1, 2017**. I further certify that the report is correct and consistent with compliance monitoring data previously submitted to MDE.

Certified by: Name Justin McGinnis
Signature [Signature]
Title Hot President
Phone # 443 513 1887 Date 6-18-17

Specific details on CCR distribution: (Insert DATE that the Actions were completed for all that apply)

- 5/16/17 CCR was delivered to MDE.
- X CCR was distributed to customers by mail.
- 6-18-17 CCR was distributed by other methods. List methods of delivery: Website
☒ Approved electronic delivery plan is on file with MDE. (Check if applicable)
 _____ A notice of CCR availability was published.
- _____ Good faith efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following recommended methods:
 _____ CCR posted on the Internet (include Internet address: _____.)
 _____ CCR mailed to postal patrons (bulk mail) within the service area (attach zip codes).
 _____ of advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement).
 _____ CCR published in local newspaper (attach copy).
 _____ of delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers.
 _____ delivery to community organizations (attach a list).

Mandatory for systems serving 100,000 or more persons:

- _____ CCR posted on a publicly accessible Internet site
 (include Internet address: _____.)
 _____ CCR delivered to other agencies or additional methods used. (Optional, attach list or description).

Check violation types that use the 2016 CCR for public notification:

- ☐ Maximum Contaminant Level and Treatment Technique violations.
☐ Monitoring and reporting violations.
☐ CCR Delivery or Adequacy Violations are addressed in the CCR.

MDE/WMA/COM.025 (Revised 2/2017)

Maryland Code of Regulations

26.04.01.20-2 Consumer Confidence Report Delivery

(G.) Report Delivery and Record Keeping.

(1) Except as provided in §H of this regulation, each supplier of water to a community water system shall mail or otherwise directly deliver one copy of the report to each customer.

(2) 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 State. 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.

(3) Not 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 State, 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 State.

(4) Not 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 State.

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

(6) 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.

(7) 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(1), (5) and (6) of this regulation for a supplier of water to a community water systems serving less than 10,000 persons has been waived. Such systems shall:

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

(2) 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

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

SYSTEMS SERVING ≤ 500

(I.) Supplier of water to systems serving 500 or fewer persons may forego the requirements of paragraphs §H (1) and (2) 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.

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.

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant, units	MCLG	MCL	Result	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	Health Effects
				Low	High				
Copper, ppm	1.3	AL 1.3	0.07**	0	Exceeded AL	12/31/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

**= result is the 90th Percentile reading

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant, units	MCLG	MCL	Result	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	Health Effects
				Low	High				
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	NA	80	54	-	-	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	NA	60	56	-	-	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chlorine, ppm	4	4	-	0.7	0.8	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes.	Eye/nose irritation; stomach discomfort.

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)

of monthly positive samples: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive

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.

TT: Treatment Technique – a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

For more information contact:

St. Martins by the Bay

Attn: Randy

129 Columbia Rd.

Salisbury, MD 21801

Phone: 410-742-3333

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

St. Martins by the Bay

PWSID #MD0230008

In compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act amendments by Congress of 1996 and subsequent Federal and State regulations, St. Martins by the Bay is pleased to provide this annual water quality report for calendar year 2016. St. Martins by the Bay routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water. For more information on the source of your water and the significant potential sources of contamination, contact the Maryland Water Supply Program at the Maryland Department of the Environment at (410) 537-3714.

Is my water safe?

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water 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 enduring the quality of your water. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not 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). 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 (1-800-426-4791).

How do we monitor for contaminants?

St. Martins by the Bay routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 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, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- 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.

Educational Statement on 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. St. Martins by the Bay 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>