



Maryland
Department of
the Environment

Larry Hogan, Governor
Boyd K. Rutherford, Lt. Governor

Ben Grumbles, Secretary
Horacio Tablada, Deputy Secretary

Consumer Confidence Report Certification

Water System Name: St. Martins By The Bay
Water System Number: MD0230008

I confirm that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the year **2019** has been delivered to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given) in accordance with COMAR 26.04.01.20-2 by July 1, 2020. I further certify that the report is correct and consistent with compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE).

Certified by (print name): John Shook
Certified by (signature): John Shook Date 6/25/20
Title: President
Telephone: _____ Email: JWAA17@yahoo.com

CCR delivery information (must include completion dates for all applicable delivery actions; see reverse for delivery requirements):

Date CCR was delivered to MDE 6/25/20
Date CCR was delivered to customers _____
Indicate method(s) used to deliver CCR to customers:

- Postal mail
- Electronic delivery*. Describe electronic delivery method: _____
*(*An electronic delivery plan must be approved by MDE prior to implementation of electronic delivery.)*
- Other delivery methods (e.g., door-to-door delivery, posting in an appropriate location). Describe delivery method: _____

Date a notice of CCR availability was published _____
Date CCR published in local newspaper (attach copy) _____
Date CCR delivered to other agencies (if required by the State) _____ Attach list or description (optional).

"Good faith" efforts:

Indicate the date(s) that any of the following "good faith" efforts were used to reach non bill-paying consumers:

- _____ CCR posted on the Internet (include Internet address: _____)
- _____ CCR mailed to postal patrons (bulk mail) within the service area (attach zip codes).
- _____ Advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement).
- _____ CCR published in local newspaper (attach copy).
- _____ 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).
- _____ Other (describe delivery method): _____

Tier 3 Public Notices:

Check here if a monitoring or reporting violation public notice, fluoride secondary maximum contaminant level notice, special notice for the availability of unregulated contaminant monitoring date, or other Tier 3 Public Notice was included with the CCR.

Mandatory for systems serving 100,000 or more persons:

CCR must be posted on a publicly accessible Internet site. Indicate the date the CCR was made available on the Internet: _____ . Include Internet address: _____

MDE/WMA/COM.025 (Revised 2/2020)

2020 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 2019. 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) 537-3000 or visit the web: https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Pages/index.aspx.

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, 2019. 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>.

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	08/21/2017	-	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.
Lead, ppb	0	15	4.0**	0	Exceeded AL	08/21/2017	-	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

**= 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	6	5.7	5.7	2019	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	11	10.8	10.8	2019	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	0.9	0.7	0.9	2019	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)

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/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

mrem/yr: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of water clarity)

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.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefit of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

For more information contact:

St. Martins by the Bay

Attn: Randy Merrill

Sharp Water Culligan

129 Columbia Rd.

Salisbury, MD 21801

Phone: 410-742-3333