

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
 1800 Washington Boulevard Baltimore Maryland 21230
 410-537-3000 • In Maryland, 1-800-633-6101 • <http://www.mde.state.md.us>
 Water Supply Program 410-537-3729

Consumer Confidence Report Certification

Water Supply System Name: St. Martins by the Bay

PWSID: 0230008 County: Worcester

I confirm that the Consumer Confidence Report for the year 2009 has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given) in accordance with 40 CFR §141.155. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

Certified by: Name [Signature]
 Signature [Signature]
 Title Treasurer
 Phone # 443-497-0807 Date 9/23/10

Additional Information:

System-specific details on CCR distribution to customers are outlined below: (check all that apply)

- ☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery.
 Specify other direct delivery methods: _____
- ☒ Publishing or posting a notice of CCR availability
- ☐ Good faith efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:
- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at: _____
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (attach zip codes used).
- ☐ Advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement).
- ☐ Publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy).
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers.
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

Mandatory for systems serving 100,000 or more persons

- ☐ Posted CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site. List Internet address: _____
- ☐ Delivered CCR to other agencies. (Optional, attach list).
- ☐ Other (if additional methods used, attach description)

Consumer Confidence Report Due by July 1st each year
Certification of Delivery Due by October 1st each year.

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

St. Martins by the Bay

PWSID # 0230008

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 2009. 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 Source Water Assessment Program at the Maryland Department of the Environment at (410) 631-3714 or visit on the web www.mde.state.md.us/health/swap/

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. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its 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 Water Drinking 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, 2009. 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. 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 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 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. 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.

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>

Educational Statement on Lead

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing.

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 (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	Plant ID
Inorganic Contaminants								
Sodium (ppm)	MNR	MNR	85.8	NA	02/23/06	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching	01
Sodium (ppm)	MNR	MNR	76.8	NA	12/01/09	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching	01
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.03	0	12/31/07	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems	00
Lead (ppb)	0	15	2	0	12/31/07	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	00
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	3	0	02/23/06	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	01

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides

Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	1.4	NA	08/30/06	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical	01
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Organic Contaminants

TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	NA	18.27	NA	09/02/08	No	By-product of water disinfection	00
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	NA	13.58	NA	09/02/08	No		00

Unregulated Contaminants

Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	1.6	NA	08/30/06	No		01
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	3.2	NA	12/02/09	No		01
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	10.1	NA	08/30/06	No		01
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	16.4	NA	12/02/09	No		01

Secondary Standards – Related to the Aesthetic Quality of Drinking Water

Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.2	NA	02/16/06	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	01
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.12	NA	12/02/09	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	01

Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1	NA	07/10/07	No	Erosion of natural deposits	01
Combined Radium(226&228) (pCi/L)	NA	NA	0.28	NA	07/10/07	No	Erosion of natural deposits	01

Microbiological Contaminants

Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.13	NA	02/23/06	No	Soil Runoff	01
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Units Description:

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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.

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MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

For more information contact:**St. Martins by the Bay****Attn: Randy****129 Columbia Rd.****Salisbury, MD 21801****Phone: 410-742-3333**



Maryland Department of the Environment
 Water Supply Program
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Certified by: Name Robert M. Slutz
 Signature [Signature]
 Title Board Member Treasurer
 Phone # 443-497-0807 Date 9/20/11

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Inorganic Contaminants								
Sodium (ppm)	MNR	MNR	76.8	NA	12/01/09	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching	01
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.03	0	12/31/07	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems	00
Lead (ppb)	0	15	2	0	12/31/07	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	00
Organic Contaminants								
THM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	NA	18.27	NA	09/02/08	No	By-product of water disinfection	00
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	NA	13.58	NA	09/02/08	No		00
Unregulated Contaminants								
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	3.2	NA	12/02/09	No		01
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	16.4	NA	12/02/09	No		01
Secondary Standards – Related to the Aesthetic Quality of Drinking Water								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.12	NA	12/02/09	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	01
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1	NA	07/10/07	No	Erosion of natural deposits	01
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2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

St. Martins by the Bay

PWSID # 0230008

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Health Effects of Lead

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 over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	3.2	NA	12/02/09	No		01
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For more information contact:

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Phone: 410-742-3333

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

St. Martins by the Bay

PWSID # 0230008

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 2012. 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 or visit on the web: http://www.mde.state.md.us/programs/Water/Water_Supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/programs/waterprograms/water_supply/source_waterassessment/by_county.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. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. 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, 2012. 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.

Inorganic Contaminants Plant ID 01

Contaminant, units	MCLG	MCL	Result	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	Plant ID
				Low	High				
Fluoride, ppm	4	4	0.11	-	-	9/20/2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	01
Sodium, ppm	NA	NA	-	97.1	100	-	-	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching	01
			97.1			9/20/2012	-		01
			100			12/20/2012	-		01

Organic Contaminants Plant ID 01

Contaminant, units	MCLG	MCL	Result	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	Plant ID
				Low	High				
Chloroform, ppb	NA	80**	1.9	-	-	9/20/2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	01
Chloromethane, ppb	NA	NA	2.5	-	-	9/20/2012	No	Used as a foaming agent and in the production of other substances	01
Bromomethane, ppb	NA	NA	0.7	-	-	9/20/2012	No	Used as a fumigant as a fungicide	01

**= 80 ppb is the MCL for Total trihalomethanes (TTHM). TTHMs consist of Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, and Bromoform.

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:

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