Maryland
Department of the Environment

Larry Hogan
Governor

Boyd Rutherford
Lieutenant Governor

Ben Grumbles
Secretary

Consumer Confidence Report Certification

Water Supply System Name: Sharptown Water System

PWSID: 022005 **County:** Wicomico

Consumer Confidence Report due to customers and to MDE no later than July 1st; Certification of Delivery due to MDE no later than October 1st each year.
CCR and Certification are best delivered together by email attachment if possible.

I confirm that the Consumer Confidence Report 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** William R White

Signature William R White

Title Superintendent

Phone # 410-883-3767 **Date** 6-27-17

Specific details on CCR distribution: (***Date*** all that apply)

6-27-17 ***Date*** CCR was delivered to MDE.

_____ ***Date*** CCR was distributed by mail.

6-28-17 ***Date*** CCR was distributed by other methods. List methods of delivery: Hand Delivered to all Customers Door to Door

☐ Approved electronic delivery plan is on file with MDE. (Check if applicable)

_____ ***Date*** a notice of CCR availability was published.

6-28-17 ***Date*** good faith efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following recommended methods:

_____ ***Date*** of posting the CCR on the Internet at: _____

_____ ***Date*** of mailing the CCR to postal patrons (bulk mail) within the service area (attach zip codes).

_____ ***Date*** of advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement).

_____ ***Date*** of publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy).

6-28-17 ***Date*** of delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers.

6-28-17 ***Date*** of delivery to community organizations (attach a list).

Check violation types addressed:

- ☐ A tier 3 public notice is distributed with the CCR.
- ☐ Monitoring violations are addressed in the CCR.
- ☐ MCL violations are addressed in the CCR.
- ☐ CCR Delivery or Adequacy Violations are addressed in the CCR.

Mandatory for systems serving 100,000 or more persons:

_____ ***Date*** posted CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site. List Internet address: _____

_____ ***Date*** CCR delivered to other agencies or additional methods used. (Optional, attach list or description).

1800 Washington Boulevard | Baltimore, MD 21230 | 1-800-633-6101 | 410-537-3000 | TTY Users 1-800-735-2258

www.mde.maryland.gov

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TOWN OF SHARPTOWN

MD0220005

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by TOWN OF SHARPTOWN is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name William White

Phone 410-883-3767

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Drinking Water

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 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.

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. We 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.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL 1 NOPERMIT		GW	Y	ABANDONED
WELL 4 WI035019	WI035019	GW	Y	SHARPTOWN
WELL 5 WI732005	WI732005	GW	Y	NEAR 0 MI S OF SHARPTOWN APPROX. 100 FT S OF STATE ST
WELL 6 WI881308	WI881308	GW	Y	T OF SHARPTOWN APPROX. 270 FT S OF RD 313
WELL 7 WI140033	WI140033	GW	Y	T OF SHARPTOWN APPROX. 270 FT S OF RD 313

2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	12/31/2014	1.3	1.3	0.179		ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	12/31/2014	0	15	3		ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	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 or MCLG:	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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	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.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na:	not applicable.

Water Quality Test Results

ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine		0.2	0.1 - 0.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)		6	0 - 18.03	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)		9	0 - 18.03	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*		9	0 - 18.03	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)		28	6.8 - 30.67	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)		28	6.8 - 30.67	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride		0.3	0.3 - 0.3	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby		9	7.4 - 8.94	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	08/09/2012	7.7	7.7 - 7.7	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.