



Maryland
Department of
the Environment

Larry Hogan
Governor
Boyd Rutherford
Lieutenant Governor
Ben Grumbles
Secretary

Consumer Confidence Report Certification

Water System Name: Town of Snow Hill
Water System Number: MD0230007 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 Jason Self
Signature Jason Self
Title Superintendent
Phone # 410-251-8828 Date 4/19/17

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

CCR was delivered to MDE.
CCR was distributed to customers by mail.
CCR was distributed by other methods. List methods of delivery: _____
☐ 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: Town of Snow Hill, (com))
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.

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PLEASE READ CAREFULLY • SUBMIT CORRECTIONS ONLINE

PROOF O.K. BY:

O.K. WITH CORRECTIONS BY:

Spanish (Español)
Este informe contiene información muy sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
Is my water safe?
We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality 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. I'm also pleased to report that our drinking water meet all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigorously 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.
Where does my water come from?
Our water source is the Manokin aquifer which is tapped by drilling wells and pumping the water to the surface for distribution. The depths of our 3 wells are approximately 365 feet. The earth between the surface and this underground aquifer helps to purify the water before it actually reaches the aquifer, making it easier for us to treat before we pump it into our water distribution system.
Source water assessment and its availability
Maryland Department of the Environment has performed an assessment of the source water. You may read this source water assessment by contacting the Town Hall, The County Health Department or your local County Library.
How can I get involved?
If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jason Saff at (410) 632-1144. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Mayor and Council meetings. Please call (410) 632-2080 to confirm actual dates and times.
Why are contaminants in my drinking water?
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's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 (800-426-4791).
The Town of Snow Hill 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.
In this table 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 \$10,000,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLs 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.
Water Quality Data Table

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Detected	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants						
Barium	N	4.3 -	pCi/l	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Lead 2 (2013)	N	5.1				
Lead (Distribution)	N	5.1				
Copper (Distribution)	N	0.014	ppb	AL=1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Chlorine	N	1.3	ppm		4	Water Additive used to control microbes

Water Quality Data Table

Water failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period. Once we tested for the contaminant and MDE and testing the results we were put back into compliance.
We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels.
All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. 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.
MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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.
Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.
Please call our office if you have questions.
Town of Snow Hill Water Department - 410-632-1144

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Detected	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	N	5	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Sodium	N	108	ppm	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Well 2 (2013)	N	97.1			
Well 3 (2014)	N	150			
Bromochloromethane	N	16.8	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Well 3 (2014)	N	18.1	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
pH range (2014)	N	7.9			
Well 1	N	7.1			
Well 3	N	0			

Additional Information for 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. The Town of Snow Hill 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 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/sdwatertesting>.
NOTE: As can be seen by results listed in the preceding tables, lead, which is tested for on a biennial basis (every 3 years) in Snow Hill in accordance with Federal and State regulations, was not detected in our most recent samples which were collected and tested in 2014.
Nitrate Violation
We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period. Once we tested for the contaminant and MDE and testing the results we were put back into compliance.
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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2016
Town of Snow Hill
April 2017
WPSID 0230007

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2016
Town of Snow Hill
April 2017
PWSID 0230007

Spanish (Español)

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I'm also pleased to report that our drinking 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.

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NOTE: As can be seen by results listed in the preceding tables, lead, which is tested for on a triennial basis (every 3 years) in Snow Hill in accordance with Federal and State regulations, was not detected in our most recent samples which were collected and tested in 2014.

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. The Town of Snow Hill 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 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>.

Additional Information for Lead

Note: Test results are for 2016 unless otherwise noted; these are the most recent available results.

Note: Well 1 – Ross Street; Well 2 – Washington Street; Well 3 – Coulbourne Lane

Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform Well 1 (2014) Well 3 (2012)	N	N	.6	13.3		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Sodium Well 1 (2014) Well 2 (2013) Well 3 (2014)	N	N	108 97.1 150			Erosion of natural deposits
Bromodichloromethane (2014) Well 3	N		16.8	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane Well 3 (2014)	N		18.1	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
pH, range (2014) Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	N	N	7.9 7.1 0			

Additional test results for contaminants which were detected but are not currently regulated are listed in the following table.

Note: Test results are for 2016 unless otherwise noted; these are the most recent available results.

Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Fluoride (Distribution) (2016) Highest Level Detected	N		0.4	ppm	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
TTM (Distribution) (2016) [Total trihalomethanes] Range Highest Locational Running Annual Avg	N		0.031- 125.5 54	ppb	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Range Highest Locational Running Annual Avg	N		.00937- 21.73 21	ppb	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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 (800-426-4791).

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

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

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.

Water Quality Data Table

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Detected Level	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants						
Beta emitters (2014) Range Highest Level Detected	N	4.3 – 5.1 5.1	pCi/l	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium Well 1 (2014) Well 2 (2013) Well 3 (2014)	N N N	0.006 < 0.10 0.004	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Distribution) (2014) Lead (Distribution) (2014)	N N	0.014 ND	ppm ppb	AL=1.3 AL=15	AL=1.3 AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Chlorine	N	1.3	ppm	4	4	Water Additive used to control microbes