

Freedom District 2018 Drinking Water Quality Report



Important Information about your Drinking Water

The Bureau of Utilities is pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2018. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Maryland Environmental Service (MES), an Agency of the State of Maryland, provides operational support and prepared this report on behalf of Carroll County and the Freedom District water treatment plant.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates Public Water Systems and the contaminants found in water through the implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The SDWA sets regulations and guidelines for how public water systems operate and identifies several hundred drinking water contaminants, establishes monitoring frequencies and limitations. The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) is responsible for the enforcement of the SDWA and routinely complete Sanitary Surveys as part of their ongoing inspection and monitoring program. Carroll County provides safe dependable operations of the water system and is dedicated to consistently providing high quality drinking water that meets or exceeds the SDWA standards.

If you have any questions about this report or have questions concerning your water utility, please contact Andrew Watcher, Chief Carroll County Bureau of Utilities 225 North Center Street, Room 218, Westminster, MD 21157
Phone 410-386-2164

Public Meeting Information:

For the opportunity to ask more questions or participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality, the Carroll County Commissioners meet regularly and the weekly agenda is available at: <https://ccgoverment.carr.org/ccg/commiss/agenda.pdf>

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How Water is Treated:

Raw water is pumped from Liberty Reservoir via intake lines located in the reservoir which then travels into Freedom District system #1's dissolved air flotation clarifier. A coagulant is added causing small particles and other suspended matter to attach to one another for easy removal. This clarified water enters a channel which feeds the Membrane Ultra filters before entering the clearwell. The water is then chlorinated for disinfection and fluoridated for dental protection. Caustic soda is used to raise pH making the water less aggressive to pipes and fixtures. Plant #1 also has the potential to remove various minerals and organic compounds that are present in the reservoir at various times of the year. A corrosion inhibitor, poly orthophosphate, is added just before the treated water enters the distribution system. In addition to the Freedom District surface water system #1, ground water is supplied from one well in the Boulder Gineiss Wissahickon formation. This well is called the Fairhaven system #2 and it's water is chlorinated for disinfection and fluoridated for dental protection before it enters the distribution system.

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 (1-800-426-4791)**.

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Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 Contaminant Level (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.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity - Relates to a condition where suspended particles are present in the water. Turbidity measurements are a way to describe the level of “cloudiness” of the water.

pCi/l - Picocuries per liter. A measure of radiation.

ppb - Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm - Parts per million or milligrams per liter.

Mrem - Millirem roentgen equivalent in man. A measure of radiation dose.

Sources 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.

Special Points of Interest:

The water at the Freedom District is tested for over 120 different compounds. Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some compounds. The presence of these compounds 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's) Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**.

Contaminants that may be Present in Source Water:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. 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. 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Lead Prevention

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 Freedom District 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>**.

The Maryland Department of the Environment has performed an assessment of the source water. A copy of the assessment is available by calling or writing the Bureau of Utilities, Carroll County Government, 225 North Center Street, Room 218, Westminster MD 21157, 410-386-2164

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Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)
Regulated at the Treatment Plant (Freedom District Plant 01)			
Gross Beta (2017 Testing)	50 pCi/l*	6.5 pCi/l*	0.0 pCi/l
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits			
*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. The MCL is 4 mrem/year			
** Because the beta particle results were below 50 pCi/l, no testing for individual beta particle constituents was required			
Combined Radium (226 & 228) (2017 Testing)	5 pCi/l	1.9 pCi/l	n/a
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits			
Gross Alpha (2017 Testing)	15 pCi/l	8.6 pCi/l*	0.0 pCi/l
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits			
* Average of Results, please read page 4 of the Consumer Confidence report for more information on Gross Alpha Emitters			
Uranium (2015 Testing)	30 pCi/l	4 pCi/l	0.0 pCi/l
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits			
Nitrate (2018 Testing)	10 ppm	2.2 ppm	10 ppm
Typical Source of Contamination: Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion			
Fluoride (2018 Testing)	4.0 ppm	0.51ppm	4 ppm
Typical Source of Contamination: Added for dental protection			
Barium (2018 Testing)	2000 ppb	19.4 ppb	2000 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.			
Arsenic (2018 Testing)	10 ppb	1.4ppb	0 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.			
Turbidity (Continuously Tested)	0.3 ntu TT*	0.13 ntu	0 ntu
Typical Source of Contamination: Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.			
Turbidity cannot exceed 1.0 NTU and must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95% of the measurements.			
Regulated in the Distribution System			
Chlorine (Water additive used to control microbes)	4 ppm	1.03 ppm*	4 ppm
* Annual average of results			
Range (0.18 - 2.1 ppm)			
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2018 Testing)	80 ppb	81.4 ppb*	n/a
There were two (2) MCL violations in 2018, more informaton on page 4			
(Range 12.6 ppb - 150 ppb)			
Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water disinfection			
* Locational Rolling Annual Average			
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2018 Testing)	60 ppb	67.1 ppb*	n/a
There were three (3) MCL violations in 2018, more informaton on page 4			
(Range 17 ppb - 122.9 ppb)			
Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water disinfection			
* Locational Rolling Annual Average			
Regulated in the Distribution System			
Copper (2017 Testing)	1300 ppb	90 ppb	1300 ppb
Typical Source of Contaminant: Corrosion of household plumbing			
Lead (2017 Testing)	15 ppb	0	0.0 ppb
Typical Source of Contaminant: Corrosion of household plumbing			
Regulated at the Treatment Plant (Fairhaven Plant 02)			
Nitrate (2018 Testing)	10 ppm	1.8 ppm	10 ppm
Typical Source of Contamination: Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion			
Fluoride (2018 Testing)	4.0 ppm	0.738 ppm	4 ppm
Typical Source of Contamination: Added for dental protection			
Barium (2018 Testing)	2000 ppb	5.6 ppb	2000 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.			
Arsenic (2018 Testing)	10 ppb	1.1 ppb	0 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.			

The table above lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2018 calendar year. The presence of these compounds in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2018.

The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

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Public Notice

Our water system recently violated drinking water standards. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did (*are doing*) to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results from the third and fourth quarter of 2018 show that our system exceeds the standard or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for TTHM and HAA5. The standard for TTHM is 80 parts per billion (ppb) and the standard for HAA is 60 parts per billion. Compliance is determined by averaging the samples collected at each sampling location for the past 12 months. The level(s) of TTHM averaged at the sampling location(s) for the third quarter of 2018 were

Monitoring period	System Location	Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	Total Haloacetic acids (ppb)
End of 3 rd quarter	Southern States, 7625 Main St.	81 (above limit)	57 (below limit)
End of 3 rd quarter	Liberty Rd.	54 (below limit)	63 (above limit)
End of 4 th quarter	Southern States, 7625 Main St.	81 (above limit)	62 (above limit)
End of 4 th quarter	Liberty Rd.	70 (below limit)	67 (above limit)

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. Should a situation ever arise where the water is not safe to drink, you will be notified immediately. Certain people may be at an increased risk. Customers with severely compromised immune systems; infants; pregnant women; and the elderly are at an increased risk, and should receive advice from their health care providers about drinking this water.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been an emergency, you would have been notified immediately. TTHM are total trihalomethane compounds which form when disinfectants react with natural organic matter in the water. *People who drink water containing total trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

What is being done?

The Freedom District has hired the Maryland Environmental Service (MES) to evaluate the TTHM problem. MES started evaluating the issue in October 2018 and will develop a best management program. The best management program will evaluate all disinfectants added to the water and will develop and implement better control strategies in our effort to return to compliance in 2019.

For more information, please contact Andrew Watcher, Chief Carroll County Bureau of Utilities 225 North Center Street, room 218, Westminster MD 21157 or 410-386-2164 or email awatcher@carrollcountymd.gov

Monitoring Violation

Due to a scheduling error, the system did not complete some of the raw water (untreated water) monitoring for e.Coli. These results are used to determine if the current treatment is working as it should. All results from previous monitoring and monitoring conducted after the samples were missed, were within acceptable levels.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain compounds in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.