



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Mountain Lake Park Water Plant

PWSID # 0110007
301-334-6983

In Accordance With: The U.S.
Environmental Agency National Primary
Drinking Water Regulation 40 CFR Parts
141 and 140

Introduction:

It is our pleasure to provide you with our 2018 Water Quality Report. This annual report is a summary of last year's water quality produced at the Mountain Lake Park water treatment plant. Included are details about where your water comes from, water quality tests results, how they compare to standards set by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and answers to frequently asked questions. In 2018, once again, all the water produced at the Mountain Lake Park Water Treatment Plant exceeded all state and federal guidelines for safe drinking water. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. We hope you find this report informative

and helpful. Please contact us with any questions or comments.

Where Does Your Drinking Water Originate:

The source of the Mountain Lake Park water supply is the Greenbrier Formation, which is an unconfined, sandstone, and shale aquifer. The Mountain Lake Park Water System obtains raw water from one spring and four wells. The wells range from 50 to 238 feet deep. The spring is located on Back Bone Mountain. The Source Water Protection Area (SWPA) is approximately 577 acres and is irregular in shape.

How Your Water is Treated:

The raw water obtained from the various sources is combined and disinfected with chlorine to kill harmful bacteria and viruses. As recommended by the American Dental Association and the Maryland Department of the Environment, supplemental fluoride is then added as tooth decay preventive. Finally, the water is treated with soda ash adjusting the pH level to minimize the potential for dissolving copper plumbing and lead solder used in older household plumbing.

Testing Parameters:

The Mountain Lake Park Water System analyzes its finished drinking water for all parameters outlined in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation 40 CFR Parts 141 and 142 unless a waiver has been granted by Maryland Department of the Environment, Water Management Administration. The system also analyzes for many unregulated chemical compounds. The Water Quality Data table on the back shows all of the contaminants detected in Mountain Lake Park's drinking water between January 1 and December 31, 2018 unless dated otherwise.

Source Water Assessment:

The Garrett County Public Utilities has received from the Maryland Department of the Environment, Water Management Administration, Water Supply Program, a Final Source Water Assessment for the Mountain Lake Park Water System. This report is available for your review upon request to the Garrett County Department of Public Utilities, (301) 334 - 6976. The assessment determined that the Mountain Lake Park Water supply is highly susceptible to microbiological contamination, specifically from surface water infiltration into the springs. The system is moderately susceptible to nitrate and radon-222. The system has a low susceptibility to volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, other radionuclides, and other inorganic compounds.

General Drinking Water Information:

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, 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, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants and radioactive contaminants. To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791).

The Bottom Line:

Last year your tap water met all drinking water standards. However, some individuals may be more vulnerable than the general population to contaminants in drinking water. Immuno-compromised individuals such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/Aids or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. Those individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791).

For More Information:

Please contact the Garrett County Department of Public Utilities at 301-334-6983 or the Laboratory Director at 301-387-6162 for additional information regarding the data in this report. The Board of Garrett County Commissioners holds regularly scheduled public meetings every Tuesday at 9:00am. The public meeting room is located in the Court House at 203 South 4th Street, Oakland, MD. Please call to schedule your topic on the agenda for discussion at any regularly scheduled meeting.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Regulated Contaminants	Units	Distribution System	Mountain Lake Park Water	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	1			AL = 15	0	2017	corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	ppm	0.375			AL = 1.3	1.3	2017	corrosion of household plumbing systems
Chlorine	ppm	1.6		1.5 - 1.6	4	4	2018	Water additive to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	4		3.21 - 5.18	80	n/a	2018	by-product of drinking water chlorination
Arsenic*	ppb		6.530	6.53 - 6.53	10	0	2017	erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb		19.80	19.8 - 19.8	50	50	2017	discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppm		0.0667	0.0667-0.0667	2	2	2017	Discharge from drilling waste and metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	ppm		26	not regulated			2017	

Terms and Units Defined:

AL - Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements for the water system.

ppm - parts per million: Corresponds to one penny in \$10,000. **ppb - parts per billion:** Corresponds to one penny in \$10,000,000.

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 best available treatment technology.

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.

pCi/l - picocuries per liter: A measure of radioactivity.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

***ARSENIC:** While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high levels and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

The Maryland Dept. of the Environment requires monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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 Department of Utilities 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 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>.