

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Barrelville Water System
PWSID #0010001

We are very 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 our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the highest quality of your water.

The **Barrelville Water System** routinely monitors your drinking water for contaminants according to Federal (EPA) and State (MDE) regulatory requirements. The Water Quality Data provided in this report will provide you with the results from our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2024**. The following report is provided in compliance with Federal regulations and is provided annually. This report outlines the quality of our finished drinking water and what that quality means.

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.

Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of certain 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 (800) 426-4791**

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.

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. ***Our water source is two (2) wells which draw from an underground aquifer.***

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS:

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 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)**.

INFORMATION STATEMENT FROM EPA ON LEAD:

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 **Barrelville Water System** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **Keith Albright at (301) 784-9272**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The Maryland Rural Water Association's State Circuit Rider assisted with the completion of this report.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you have any questions about this report or concerns with your water quality, please contact **Keith Albright** by calling **(301) 784-9272**. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings.

An initial Service Line Inventory has not been submitted.

Barrelville has not completed the service line inventory required by U.S. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (initial inventory due October 16th, 2024)

For more information on our service line inventory please call (301) 784-9272.

In the Water Quality Data table shown on the following page, you will find many terms, units and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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.

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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/L) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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 MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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.

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

ND – not detected.

NA – not applicable

WATER QUALITY DATA								
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Regulated Contaminants	Units	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL G	MCL	Violation	Typical Sources
Fluoride	ppm	8/3/2022	.18	.18-.18	4	4	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
Regulated Contaminants	Units	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL G	MCL	Violation	Typical Sources
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5/6/2021	2.1	2.1-2.1	0	5	NO	Erosion of natural Deposits
DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
Regulated Contaminants	Units	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL G	MC L	Violation	Typical Sources
Chlorine	ppm	2024	0.3	0.3-0.3	4	4	NO	Water additive to control microbes

VIOLATIONS

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of water of the water delivered by the systems

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LSL Inventory-Initial	10/17/2024	Present	An initial Lead and Copper Service Line Inventory has yet to be completed, Because of this we are in violation.
LSL Inventory-Initial	10/17/2024	Present	An initial Lead and Copper Service Line Inventory has yet to be submitted, Because of this we are in violation.
Nitrate	1/1/2024	12/31/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure our drinking water during the period indicated.
CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content	10/1/2024	Present	We failed to provide you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you the quality of our drinking and the risks from exposures to cantonments detected in our drinking water.