



Chesapeake Beach

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

MD0040003

Is my water safe?

In the 2023 calendar year, as in years past, the Town of Chesapeake Beach is pleased to provide this annual water quality report. Public Works staff work around the clock to provide you with a safe, dependable supply of drinking water, to provide transparency of the water treatment process, and to protect our water resources. The Town is committed to ensuring the quality of your water and routinely monitors for contaminants. Last year, our system received a monitoring violation; we failed to test one of our drinking water treatment plants for nitrates during the 2023 calendar year. The laboratory in charge of collecting and analyzing our drinking water samples neglected to collect the annual nitrate sample. Historical data for the past five years indicate this treatment plant had no detectable nitrates; analytical data

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from and what are the potential sources of contamination?

Your drinking water is supplied by three wells. The source of Chesapeake Beach's water supply is the Aquia aquifer, which is located 500 feet below ground. The susceptibility analysis for The Town of Chesapeake Beach's water supply is based on a review of the water quality data, potential sources of contamination, aquifer characteristics, and well integrity. For more information on the source of your water, the significant potential sources of contamination, and susceptibility analysis, contact the Maryland Source Water Assessment Program at the Maryland Department of the Environment at (410) 537-3714 or visit on the web at:

https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/by_county.aspx

Why may there be contaminants in my drinking water?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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:

1. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
2. 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.
3. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
4. 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.
5. 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.
- 6.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected in your water. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, may be up to five years old.

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# sites over AL	Units	Violation	Typical Source
Copper	06/26/2020	1.3	1.3	0.43	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems

Contaminant (units)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products:								
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.1	1	1.1	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2023	No goal for the total	80	2	2.4	2.4	No	Byproduct of chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants:								
Arsenic (ppb)	2023	0	10	1.3	1.3	1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2023	2	2	0.0769	0.0769	0.0769	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)	2023	100	100	3.9	3.9	3.9	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	0.2	0.2	0.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Radioactive Contaminants:								
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	04/23/2020	0	50	8.1	8.1	8.1	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium (pCi/L)	04/23/2020	0	15	4.6	4.6	4.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine, Major (Nitrate, measured as Nitrogen)	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	We failed to test one of our drinking water treatment plants for nitrates during the 2023 calendar year. The laboratory in charge of collecting and analyzing our drinking water samples neglected to collect the annual nitrate sample. Historical data for the past five years indicate this treatment plant had no detectable nitrates; analytical data for the current year also indicates no detectable nitrates.

Units of Measurement & Conversions:

NA: Not applicable

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risks for safety. MCLG allows for margin of safety.

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 the best available treatment technology.

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

ALG: Action Level Goal. 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbe contaminants.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. 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 microbe contaminants.

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 Town of Chesapeake Beach 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 Kiley Gorgard at 410-257-2230. 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>.

Copper

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Arsenic

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Barium

Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Fluoride

Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

PFAS

PFAS – short for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances – refers to a large group of more than 4,000 human-made chemicals that have been used since the 1940s in a range of products, including stain- and water-resistant fabrics and carpeting, cleaning products, paints, cookware, food packaging and fire-fighting foams. These uses of PFAS have led to PFAS entering our environment, where they have been measured by several states in soil, surface water, groundwater, and seafood. Some PFAS can last a long time in the environment and in the human body and can accumulate in the food chain.

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) conducted a PFAS monitoring program for Community Water Systems from 2020 to 2022. The results are available on MDE's website: <https://mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx>.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed regulations for 6 PFAS compounds in drinking water in March 2023. The MCLs for PFOA and PFOS are proposed to be 4.0 parts per trillion (ppt). The proposal for HFPO-DA (GenX), PFBS, PFNA and PFHxS is to use a Hazard Index of 1.0 (unitless) to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS pose a risk and require action.

The 5th Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) began testing for 29 PFAS compounds and lithium in 2023, and testing will run through 2025. The UCMR5 should test all community water systems with populations of at least 3300 people. Three randomly selected systems in Maryland with populations less than 3300 people will also be tested under the UCMR5. Detections greater than the minimum reporting levels for each constituent should be reported in the CCR.

If you want to learn more, you are encouraged to attend any town meeting held on the third Thursday of every month at 8:00 pm at the Town Hall. For additional information or questions contact:

**The Town of Chesapeake Beach
P.O. Box 400
Chesapeake Beach, MD
(410)-257-2230 or (301)-855-8398**

Prepared by: Water Testing Labs of Maryland, Inc.
For more information on contaminants in drinking water and its effects go to www.wtlmd.com

PUBLIC NOTICE FOR January 2023 to December 2023

Monitoring and Reporting Violation of the Safe Drinking Water Act

Town of Chesapeake Beach

5/16/2024

date of notice

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During **January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023**, we did not complete testing for **NITRATE** and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.



A - Reason(s) for failure to collect, test, and report January 2023 to December 2023 results for nitrate:



B - Reason(s) for failure to report January 2023 to December 2023 test results for nitrate:

The laboratory in charge of collecting and analyzing our drinking water samples neglected to collect the annual nitrate sample. Historical data for the past five years indicate this treatment plant had no detectable nitrates; analytical data for the current year also indicates no detectable nitrates.

Additional testing will be conducted during 2024. For additional information contact

Dept. of Public Works

contact name

at

410-535-1600, ext. 2554

telephone number

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who do not receive this notice directly (for example: people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place, distributing copies by hand, or mail.

Date Distributed: _____

MD0040003

Please check and complete when appropriate:



Public notification will appear in our

June 2024

CCR.

DATE



Other _____

Maryland Department of the Environment
Water and Science Administration, *Water Supply Program*
1800 Washington Blvd, STE 450, Baltimore MD 21230
Phone:(410) 537-3729

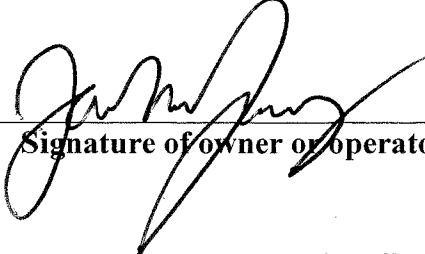


DRINKING WATER SYSTEM CERTIFICATION

System Name: Town of Chesapeake Beach
System Plant#: TP01 WTP 1 Chesapeake Beach Well 2
System #: MD0040003
For Violation: Failure to Monitor Annually for Nitrate [EPA Code 03]
Occurring in: January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

The public water system indicated above hereby affirms that public notice has been provided to consumers in accordance with the delivery, content, and format requirements and deadlines in [COMAR 26.04.01.20].

- Distributed by direct delivery on _____
- Notice provided by posting/newspaper publishing on _____
- Included in 2023 Consumer Confidence Report. on June 2024



Signature of owner or operator

5-16-24

Date

*Email to allison.tritt@maryland.gov
[along with a copy of completed posting/notification]*