



# Annual Water Report

## Reporting Year 2024

Presented by the Town of Hampstead



PWS ID#: MD0060003

**For more information on this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call:**

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# Annual Water Report 2024

## There When You Need Us

We are once again proud to present our Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. This report is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all State and Federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please remember that we are always available to assist should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

## Where Does My Water Come From?

Our ground water source is the Wissahickon Aquifer, which lies about 300 feet below the Earth's surface. An Aquifer is an underground river that we tap by drilling wells and pumping the water to the surface for distribution. The 300 feet of earth between surface sources of contamination and this underground river help to purify our water. The Aquifer is a natural source of high-quality water and is naturally replenished by rainfall. From a system of fourteen deep wells, water moves through our treatment facilities and storage towers to your homes and businesses. Combined, our treatment facilities provide roughly 120 million gallons of clean drinking water every year.

## Important Health Information

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 and some elderly and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

## Source Water Assessment

The Maryland Department of the Environment's Water Supply program has conducted a Source Water Assessment for the Town of Hampstead. The required components of this report as described in Maryland's Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) are a delineation of an area that contributes water to the source, identification of potential sources of contamination and determination of the susceptibility of the water supply to contamination.

The system currently uses fourteen wells to obtain drinking water. Potential sources of contamination within the assessment area were identified based on site visits, database reviews and land use maps. Well information and water quality data were also reviewed.

The susceptibility analysis for the Town of Hampstead's water supply is based on a review of the water quality data, potential sources of contamination, aquifer characteristics and well integrity. It was determined that all Town of Hampstead wells are susceptible to contamination by inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds, radioactive compounds, and other regulated compounds.

If you would like to view this Plan, please contact our office during regular business hours Monday – Friday 8:30 am – 4:30 pm.

## Contaminants That Could Be In Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

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, 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**, 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and residential uses;
- 💧 **Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems;
- 💧 **Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

## **Water Main Flushing**

Distribution mains (pipes) convey water to homes, businesses, and hydrants in your neighborhood. The water entering distribution mains is of very high quality; however, water quality can deteriorate in areas of the distribution mains over time. Water main flushing is the process of cleaning the interior of water distribution mains by sending a rapid flow of water through the mains.

Flushing maintains water quality in several ways. For example, flushing removes sediments like iron and manganese. Although iron and manganese do not pose health concerns, they can affect the taste, clarity, and color of the water. Additionally, sediments can shield microorganisms from the disinfecting power of chlorine, contributing to the growth of microorganisms within the distribution mains. Flushing helps remove stale water and ensures the presence of fresh water with sufficient dissolved oxygen and disinfectant levels and an acceptable taste and smell.

During flushing operations in your neighborhood, some short-term deterioration of water quality, though uncommon, is possible. You should avoid tap water for household use at such times. If you do use the tap, allow your cold water to run for a few minutes at full velocity before use and avoid using hot water to prevent sediment accumulation in your hot water tank.

Please contact us if you have any questions or if you would like more information on our water main flushing schedule.

## **How Long Can I Store Drinking Water?**

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria before it was filled with the tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water could be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth. Disinfection is considered one of the major public health advances of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## **Lead in Home Plumbing**

An initial inventory of service line pipe materials located within our service area was required to be submitted to the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) by October 16, 2024. Our initial inventory was submitted to MDE on October 8, 2024 and is available on request.

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 Hampstead 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 the Town of Hampstead at 410-239-7408. 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>.

## **Information on Arsenic**

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The Environmental Protection Agency's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from

drinking water. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Information on Nitrates

A nitrate in drinking water at levels above ten (10) ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six (6) months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Radon

Radon is an unregulated contaminant found throughout the United States. It is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste or smell. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen and breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause an increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, it is recommended to have your air tested. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly, and testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is four (4) picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. For additional information, call your state radon program or call the U.S. EPA’s Radon Hotline at 800-SOS-RADON.

PFAS Information

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 5<sup>th</sup> 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.

5<sup>th</sup> Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) Information

The Town of Hampstead water system has been sampled for a series of contaminants as requested by the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) 5<sup>th</sup> Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). If you are interested in examining the results or would like more information, the results are available for viewing on the Town of Hampstead website at: <http://hampsteadmd.gov/reports>

	Well 11 & 12		Wells 13		Well 19		Wells 20 & 21		Well 22 & 23		Well 26		Well 27		Well 28 & 29		Well 31		Well 32		NCF	
	UCMR 5 (2/7/2023)	UCMR 5 (8/13/2023)	UCMR 5 (2/7/2023)	UCMR 5 (8/13/2023)	UCMR 5 (2/7/2023)	UCMR 5 (8/13/2023)	UCMR 5 (2/7/2023)	UCMR 5 (8/13/2023)	UCMR 5 (2/7/2023)	UCMR 5 (8/13/2023)	UCMR 5 (2/7/2023)	UCMR 5 (8/13/2023)	UCMR 5 (2/7/2023)	UCMR 5 (8/13/2023)	UCMR 5 (2/7/2023)	UCMR 5 (8/13/2023)	UCMR 5 (2/7/2023)	UCMR 5 (8/13/2023)	UCMR 5 (2/7/2023)	UCMR 5 (8/13/2023)	UCMR 5 (2/7/2023)	UCMR 5 (8/13/2023)
PFBS	4.9	6.3	7	9.1	5.3	5.3	<DL	<DL	3.7	4.3	9.1	10.5	11.1	13.4	7.1	8.3	5.9	6.1	3.8	5.6	<DL	3.3
PFHpA	3.2	3.5	<DL	3	5.2	5.1	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	3.6	4.1	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL
PFHxS	<DL	3.4	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL
PFHxA	5.3	5.9	4.8	5.6	14.9	13.4	<DL	<DL	3.4	4.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	<DL	5	5.8	<DL	<DL	3.2	4.2	3	3.3
PFNA	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL
PFOS	5.2	5.7	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	4	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL
PFOA	6.7	7.8	4	5.3	9.1	9	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	6.6	7.9	<DL	<DL	<DL	4.7	<DL	4.9
PFBA	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	5.6	5.3	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	5.3	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL
PFPeA	5.2	5.9	5	6.1	17.3	15.6	<DL	<DL	3.7	4.9	4.9	5.4	6.7	6.5	5.2	5.7	<DL	<DL	3.1	4.1	<DL	3.2
HFPO-DA (GenX)	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL	<DL



## What Can I Do?

Did you know the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day?

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever possible. It is not hard to conserve water, and small changes can make a big difference. Here are some tips:

- 💧 Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Even a slow drip can waste 15 – 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- 💧 Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- 💧 Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances and check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.
- 💧 Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- 💧 Take short showers – a five (5) minute shower uses four (4) to five (5) gallons of water. A bath can use up to 50 gallons of water.
- 💧 Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- 💧 Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- 💧 Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- 💧 Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- 💧 Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

## Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our Town Council Meetings held by the Mayor and Town Council on the second Tuesday of each month beginning at 7:30 p.m. in Town Hall. The Town Hall is located at 1034 South Carroll Street, Hampstead, Maryland 21074.

## Questions?

For more information about this report or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Kevin Hann, Water Department Superintendent, or Toby David, Water Department Assistant Superintendent at 410-239-6659. You may also send an email message to [hampstead@carr.org](mailto:hampstead@carr.org).

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## Sampling Results

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all the contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. The table provided on the next page illustrates only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The State requires us to monitor for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

## Definitions

The acronyms used in the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report are defined below:

- 💧 **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- 💧 **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.
- 💧 **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** 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 microbial contaminants.
- 💧 **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- 💧 **Not Applicable (N/A).**
- 💧 **Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L):** A measure of radioactivity.
- 💧 **Parts Per Billion (ppb):** One ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
  - 💧 One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).
- 💧 **Parts Per Million (ppm):** One ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
  - 💧 One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).
- 💧 **Parts per Trillion (ppt) or One Nanogram per Liter (ng/l):**
  - 💧 One ounce in 7.3 billion gallons of water.
- 💧 **Range:** Indicates lowest level to highest level of contaminant detected.

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Town of Hampstead**  
**PWS ID#: MD0060003**

LEAD AND COPPER	DATE SAMPLED	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90 <sup>TH</sup> PERCENTILE	# SITES OVER AL	UNITS	RANGE OF TAP SAMPLING
Copper	08/20/2024	1.3	0.243	0	ppm	ND 0.036 – 0.544
Lead	08/20/2024	15	2	0	ppb	ND (<0.001) – 0.003

CONTAMINANT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG [MRDLG]	MCL [MRDL]	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium (ppm)	2024	2	2	0.16	0.00 -0.16	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Benzo(A)Pyrene (ppt)	2024	0	200	114	0.00 -114	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
DI (2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate (ppb)	2024	400	400	1.49	0.00 – 1.49	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Mercury (ppb)	2024	2	2	0.3	0.00 – 0.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Nickel (MG/L)	2024	0.1	0.1	0.007	0.002 – 0.007	No	
Nitrate (ppm) [Measured as Nitrogen]	2024	10	10	9.6	4.13-9.6	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)	2024	10	10	4.1	4.1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products</b>							
Chlorine (as C12) (ppm)	2024	4	4	0.5	0.2 – 1.4	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2024	0	60	5	1-5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2024	0	80	20	12.6-19.8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2024	0	15	5.3	0.0 – 5.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2024	0	5	2.3	0.8-2.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross ALPHA, INCL Radon &U (pCi/L)	2020	0	15	13.7	13.7	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium – 226	2024	0	5	0.8	0.7 – 0.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium – 228	2024	0	5	1.5	0.0 - 1.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	2024	0	5	1.55	1.55	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.

**Undetected Contaminants**  
The following contaminants were monitored for, by not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL,TT, or MRDL	YOUR WATER		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppb)	2023	2		ND		No	
HFPO-DA (GenX)	2023			ND		No	

**Additional Monitoring**

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure the future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

NAME	YEAR SAMPLED			REPORTED LEVEL	RANGE LOW	RANGE HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ppb)	2023			0.0134	.0033	0.0134	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ppb)	2023			0.0034	<DL	0.0034	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppb)	2023			.004	<DL	.004	
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppb)	2023			.0091	<DL	.0091	
NAME	YEAR SAMPLED			REPORTED LEVEL	RANGE LOW	RANGE HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
PFHpA	2023			.0052	<DL	.0052	
PFHxA	2023			.0149	<DL	.0149	
PFBA	2023			.0056	<DL	.0056	
PFPeA	2023			.0173	<DL	.0173	

