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AMELANO WATER COMPANY, INC.
PWSID: 010-0001
2015 CONSUMERS CONFIDENCE REPORT

Amelano Water Company is presenting a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual “Consumer Confidence” report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where the water comes from, what it contains, and how it is treated.

This report is to let you know that your water is safe to use and drink.

Overview Water Source – The water is supplied by one well that fills a water tank, which distributes to you, the customer. The location of the plant is at the end of Amelano Drive.

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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground) dissolve 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, 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, can 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.

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Definitions:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL is set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Amelano Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Antimony	0.006	0.006	<0.002	09/29/14	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic	0.010	0	<0.003	09/29/14	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass & electronics production wastes.
Barium	2	2	0.028	09/29/14	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	0.004	0.004	<0.002	09/29/14	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium	0.005	0.005	<0.002	09/29/14	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium	0.1	0.1	<0.002	09/29/14	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4	---	<0.2	09/29/14	No	
Mercury	0.002	0.002	<0.0002	09/29/14	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	5.4 5.6 5.3 5.0	03/28/14 06/26/14 09/29/14 11/11/14	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaking from septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	0.1	0.1	<0.005	09/29/14	No	
Selenium	0.05	0.05	<0.005	09/29/14	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	---	---	9.9	09/29/14	No	
Thallium	0.002	0.0005	<0.002	09/29/14	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.

Microbiological Contaminants						
	>5%	0	0	03/28/14 06/26/14 09/29/14 11/11/14	No	Naturally present in the environment.

Organic Chemical Contaminants					
Lead	AL	MCLG	Amelano Water	# of sites found above the AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (mg/l)	0.015	0	0.0013	None were found out of 5 sites sampled	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Cooper (mg/l)	1.3	1.3	0.204	None were found out of 5 sites sampled.	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproduct Rule (Stage 2 DBPR)

	AL	MCLG	Amelano Water	Violations
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80 ug/L	N/A	<0.5 ug/L	No
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60 ug/L	N/A	6.00 ug/L	No

About Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six 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 carrying an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

About lead: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in your community as a result of your materials used in your home's plumbing. If lead is 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. Amelano Water Company, Inc. 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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to call me at 240-315-3530.