Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Harman Subdivision Water system
PWSID # 005-0007
April 17, 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water 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 the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The source of our drinking water is a well drilled into the Piney Point aquifer, which lies about 400 feet below the earth's surface. An aquifer is an underground body of water, which is tapped by drilling wells and pumping the water to the surface for distribution. The 400 feet of earth between surface sources and this aquifer helps to purify the water before it actually reaches the aquifer, making it easier for us to treat before we pump it into your water distribution system.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets Federal and State requirements. The following report is provided in compliance with Federal regulations and will be provided annually. This report outlines the quality of our finished drinking water and what that quality means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Miller Environmental at (443) 206-2535**.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The Harman water department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables on the following pages show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016**.** As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances.

"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. Harman 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 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."

Definitions

In this report you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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 (u/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

Non-Detected Contaminants

Harman is only required to provide information on those contaminants it has detected in the finished water supply.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection by-products (There is evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80.0 ppb	6.12 ppb	NA	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5(Haloacetic Acids)	NA	60.0 ppb	3.49 ppb	NA	2014	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	4.0	4.0 ppm	0.8 ppm	1.2-1.6	2016	NO	Water Additive to control microbes
Inorganic and Organic Contaminants							
Arsenic	0	10 ppb	5 ppb	0-8 ppb	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Fluoride	4	4 ppm	1.99 ppm	1.99-1.99	2015	NO	Erosion of natural deposits: Water additive which promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	MPL	0.13 ppm	NA	2015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppm)	15 ppb	MPL	2.0 ppb	NA	2015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters	0	4 mrem/yr	5.4	NA	2012	No	Natural decay of natural and man-made deposites.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
MCLG	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
MCL	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	AL: Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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 microbial contaminants.

MRDL	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 microbial contaminants.

Violation Table

Violation Type	Violation Began	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content	10/01/2015	05/26/2016	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	01/01/2016		We failed to provide the results of lead tap water was tested. These were supposed to be provided
Nitrate	01/01/2016	12/31/2016	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for Arsenic, it does contain low levels of Arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of Arsenic's possible health effects against the cost 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 concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Usted puede obtener informacion en espanol por llamar por telefono la casa del ayuntamiento de Harman, Maryland a (443) 206-2535.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Please call our office if you have questions.

Harman Subdivision, Maryland is dedicated to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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