

Dorchester County Sanitary District, Inc.
Lodgecliffe Water Distribution System
PWSID MD0090009 CH01
Water Quality Data

The table below lists drinking water contaminants that we detected up to the end of the 2016 calendar year. These represent testing we were required to perform. These tests are in addition to the tests required and completed by our wholesale supplier, Municipal Utilities Commission. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms & abbreviations used below:

- ❖ **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- ❖ **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- ❖ **Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant in which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ❖ **n/a:** not applicable **nd:** not detectable at testing limit **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter

Regulated Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Lodgecliffe Water	Violation	Typical Source
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) Site #1	80	N/A	16.21	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
HAA (Haloacetic Acids) Site #1	60	N/A	3.33	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) Site #2	80	N/A	25.06	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
HAA (Haloacetic Acids) Site #2	60	N/A	3.93	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection

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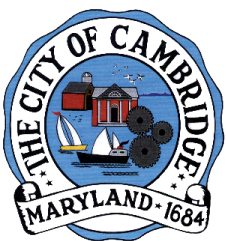
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ANNUAL
WATER
QUALITY
REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2016



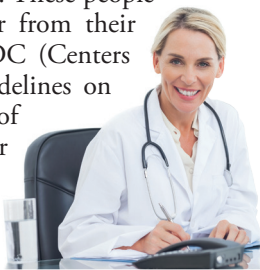
Presented By
**City of Cambridge Municipal
Utility Commission**

We've Come a Long Way

Once again we are proud to present our annual water quality report covering the period between January 1 and December 31, 2016. In a matter of only a few decades, drinking water has become exponentially safer and more reliable than at any other point in human history. Our exceptional staff continues to work hard every day—at any hour—to deliver the highest quality drinking water without interruption. Although the challenges ahead are many, we feel that by relentlessly investing in customer outreach and education, new treatment technologies, system upgrades, and training, the payoff will be reliable, high-quality tap water delivered to you and your family.

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, 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 (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 at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



Water Treatment Process

Due to the high-quality well water utilized, the treatment process consists of just two steps. First, raw water is drawn from our wells and sent to an aeration tray, which allows for oxidation of the low iron levels that are present in the water. The water then goes to a holding tank. Chlorine is then added for disinfection. (We carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the lowest quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water without compromising taste.) Finally, the water is pumped from the pumpage facilities to sanitized water towers and into your home or business. Our certified water production operators monitor samples 365 days a year at different points in the system to ensure the quality of the water.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the fourth Thursday of each month, beginning at 5:30 p.m. at the Municipal Utilities Office, 410 Academy St., Cambridge, MD.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are 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 or at www.epa.gov/lead.



Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is now available at our office. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area, and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

According to the Source Water Assessment Plan, our water system had a susceptibility rating of "not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of confining aquifers." If you would like to review the Source Water Assessment Plan, please feel free to contact our office during regular office hours.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Jane Dorman, Water Resource Administrator, Kevin Johnson Sr. Superintendent, or Ed Bramble, Asst. Superintendent, at 410-228-5440.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting 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 the 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 substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 may also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Tap vs. Bottled

Thanks in part to aggressive marketing, the bottled water industry has successfully convinced us all that water purchased in bottles is a healthier alternative to tap water. However, according to a four-year study conducted by the Natural Resources Defense Council, bottled water is not necessarily cleaner or safer than most tap water. In fact, about 25 percent of bottled water is actually just bottled tap water (40 percent according to government estimates).

The Food and Drug Administration is responsible for regulating bottled water, but these rules allow for less rigorous testing and purity standards than those required by the U.S. EPA for community tap water. For instance, the high mineral content of some bottled waters makes them unsuitable for babies and young children. Further, the FDA completely exempts bottled water that is packaged and sold within the same state, which accounts for about 70 percent of all bottled water sold in the United States.

People spend 10,000 times more per gallon for bottled water than they typically do for tap water. If you get your recommended eight glasses a day from bottled water, you could spend up to \$1,400 annually. The same amount of tap water would cost about 49 cents. Even if you installed a filter device on your tap, your annual expenditure would be far less than what you would pay for bottled water.

For a detailed discussion on the NRDC study results, go to their website at <https://goo.gl/Jxb6xG>.



What's Your Water Footprint?

You may have some understanding about your carbon footprint, but how much do you know about your water footprint? The water footprint of an individual, community, or business is defined as the total volume of freshwater that is used to produce the goods and services that are consumed by the individual or community or produced by the business. For example, 11 gallons of water are needed to irrigate and wash the fruit in one half-gallon container of orange juice. Thirty-seven gallons of water are used to grow, produce, package, and ship the beans in that morning cup of coffee. Two hundred sixty-four gallons of water are required to produce one quart of milk, and 4,200 gallons of water are required to produce two pounds of beef.

According to the U.S. EPA, the average American uses over 180 gallons of water daily. In fact, in the developed world, one flush of a toilet uses as much water as the average person in the developing world allocates for an entire day's cooking, washing, cleaning, and drinking. The annual American per capita water footprint is about 8,000 cubic feet; twice the global per capita average. With water use increasing six-fold in the past century, our demands for freshwater are rapidly outstripping what the planet can replenish.

To check out your own water footprint, go to <http://goo.gl/QMoIXT>.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Cambridge Municipal Utilities Commission customers are fortunate because we enjoy an abundant water supply from ten wells withdrawing from three different aquifers. We have six wells pumping from the Piney Point aquifer, two wells in the Magothy aquifer, and two wells withdrawing from the Patapsco (Raritan) aquifer.

Piney Point Formation

The Piney Point aquifer is used by eight of the nine community water systems in the area. The thickness of the Piney Point Formation is variable, and ranges from a few feet to about 160 feet. The formation consists of medium- to course-grained, olive green to black, slightly glauconitic sand with interbedded clayey layers. The top of the Piney Point Formation ranges about 340 feet below sea level at Cambridge. Transmissivity values in Cambridge range from 25,000 to 45,000 gallons per day (gpd) per foot. The Piney Point aquifer is overlain by the Chesapeake Group Formations that function as confining and leaky confining beds to this aquifer. The Piney Point aquifer does not outcrop at the ground surface, and therefore is not directly recharged by precipitation. Recharge is derived from lateral and vertical leakage through adjacent beds.

Magothy Formation

This formation consists of medium- to course-grained white, yellow, and gray sands with irregular lenses of dark clay containing lignite. The thickness ranges from 30 to 139 feet. The top of the Magothy Formation is at about 900 feet below sea level in Cambridge. Transmissivity values at Cambridge are between 8,000 and 15,000 gpd per foot. The formation is overlain unconformably by the Matawan Formation, which functions as a confining unit in Dorchester County.

Patapsco (Raritan) Formation

The Patapsco Formation consists of fine- to medium-grained greenish-gray sand, with layers of mottled, tough clay. The sands occur in four beds, ranging in thickness from 15 to 40 feet. The top of the Patapsco Formation ranges from about 1,000 to 1,500 feet below sea level in Dorchester County. Cambridge's wells have a transmissivity of over 16,000 gpd per foot. The Patapsco aquifer is overlain by multiple, younger aquifers and confining units of variable thickness. The outcrop area extends from Washington, D.C., to Elkton, Maryland, in a band of varying width. Between Washington and Baltimore, the outcrop area is between 10 and 20 miles wide.

To meet our daily demand, we are currently operating three or four of the wells, with others in reserve. The wells pump water into ground storage tanks located at our four pumping stations. The stations are located on Stone Boundary Road, Nathans Avenue, Glasgow Street, and Brohawn Avenue. Water is pumped from our pumping stations into the distributions system, which consists of approximately 90 miles of pipe supported by our elevated storage tanks with a capacity of 1.5 millions gallons. We provide our customers with roughly 1.5 million gallons of good, safe drinking water every day.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of contaminants on a very strict sampling schedule. The information below represents only those substances that were detected; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the 3rd stage of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR3 benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Contact us for more information on this program.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2015	10	0	2.8	0–2.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beta/Photon Emitters ¹ (pCi/L)	2015	50	0	6.9	6.9–6.9	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	[4]	[4]	0.7	0.5–0.7	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2015	4	4	1.13	0.77–1.13	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	2016	60	NA	4	1.1–5.57	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2015	10	10	0.5	<0.5–0.5	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2016	80	NA	13	7.48–11.34	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap Water Samples Collected for Lead and Copper Analyses from Sample Sites throughout the Community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2014	1.3	1.3	0.14	0/32	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2014	15	0	0	0/32	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Nickel (ppm)	2015	0.013	0–0.013	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2015	122	68–151	Naturally occurring

¹ The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. The U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Definitions

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

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as LRAAs.

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.

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.

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.

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 microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

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

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).