



The Town of Centreville

101 Lawyers Row
Centreville, Maryland 21617
410-758-1180 • Fax 410-758-4741
www.townofcentreville.org

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2016 TOWN OF CENTREVILLE PWSID # 0170001 JUNE 2017

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality 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 would like 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 Town's water source is located in the Aquia formation from two wells within the town limits.

The Maryland Department of the Environment's Water Supply Program completed a Source Water Assessment for the Town of Centreville in 2003. A copy of that assessment can be reviewed at Town Hall.

We would like our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled town meetings held on the first and third Thursday of each month at 7:00 pm at the Liberty building, 107 North Liberty Street.

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.

If you have any questions about this report or have questions concerning your water quality, please call Kip Matthews, Director of Public Works at 410-758-1180

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 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 can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 at (800) 426-4791.

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 (800-426-4791).

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 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
(NORTHBROOK) WELL 6 QA943510 WEXFORD DRIVE	GW	Y	NEAR 1 N OF CENTREVILLE APPROX. 100 FT W OF
CENTREVILLE WELL 5 QA941390	GW	Y	T OF CENTREVILLE APPROX. .3 MI E OF RT 213

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

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

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Unit Measurement	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	9/3/2015	1.3	1.3	0.104	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

NOTE: Lead is tested for triennial (every 3 years) in accordance with Federal and State Regulations in Centreville's distribution system, and was not detected in our most recently collected samples 2015.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 Contaminant Level Goal or 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 residual disinfectant level or 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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na:	not applicable.
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Detected Level	Range of levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit Measurement	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine		0.7	0.5-0.7	MRDLG=4	MRDLG=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)		1	0-1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)			0-1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*		1	0-1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)		1	0.6-2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)		1	0.6-2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Detected Level	Range of levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit Measurement	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic - While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs 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.		8	0-9	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2/10/2014	0.1	0.1-0.1	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2/10/2014	0.46	0.46-0.46	2	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Detected Level	Range of levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit Measurement	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/photon emitters	3/7/2017	8.6	8.6-8.6	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers.

Please call Kip Matthews Director of Public Works at 410-758-1180 if you have questions about this report.