

Water Quality Reports

Allegany County Government itself does not own any source of water. The County purchases all potable water from regional suppliers: the Cities of Cumberland and Frostburg and the Town of Westernport in Allegany County, and the City of Keyser in West Virginia. This water is subsequently distributed and sold to individual customers by the County.

The [City of Cumberland water supply](#) (PDF) is used for the Barton Business Park Industrial Area, Bowman's Addition, Bowling Green, Corriganville, Cresaptown, Ellerslie, Mexico Farms, Oldtown Road, and Shades Lane. **Known as the Allegany Eastern Water District.**

The [City of Frostburg water supply](#) (PDF) is used for Borden, Carlos, Consol, Eckhart, Grahamtown, Hoffman, Klondike, Morantown, Route 36, Shaft, Vale Summit, Woodland, and Zihlman. **Known as the Allegany Western Water District**

The [Town of Westernport water supply](#) (PDF) is used for Grand View Apartments and Moran Manor. **Known as the Brophytown Water District.**

The [City of Keyser water supply](#) (PDF) is used for McCoolle. Water Quality Report. **Known as the Allegany Southern Water District.**

Quick Links

- [Lead and Copper Rule](#)
- [EPA Lead in Your Drinking Water](#)
- [DrinkTap.org](#)

[View All](#)

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2017
Town of Westernport
April, 2018
PWSID # 0010033

The Town of Westernport is 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. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect the valuable water resources that we have available to our community. The Town of Westernport is committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is the Savage River, which is a surface supply.

We have a source water assessment plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. This plan is also available at the Allegany County Public Library or from Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE).

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. This report is provided to you in compliance with federal and state regulations and reflects our finished water quality and what it means.

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 (800-426-4791).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact George Shingler, Superintendent of Water, at our water filtration plant at (301) 359-9281. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our regularly scheduled council meetings, which are held on the first Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chamber of the Westernport City Building located at 107 Washington Street, Westernport, Maryland 21562.

The Town of Westernport routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table 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:

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 - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants						
Radium 228 (2014)	N	1.9	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity (2017)	N	0.06	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper (Distribution) (2015)	N	0.07	ppm	0	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (distribution) (2015)	N	ND	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (2017)	N	1.1	ppm	4	4	Water Additive used to control microbes
Barium (2017)	N	0.036	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2016) Range Highest Level Detected	N	0.6 – 0.72 1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts: January 1, 2014 – December 31, 2014						
THM (Distribution) 2017 (Total trihalomethanes) Locational Annual Running Average Site # 1	N	14.5 – 54.6 32	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Distribution) 2017 (Haloacetic Acids) Locational Annual Running Average Site # 1	N	20.9 – 46.9 36	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Note: Test results are for year 2017 unless otherwise noted. All tests are not required annually.

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. The Town of Westernport 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>.

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 contaminants, 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.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with 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. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Please call our office if you have questions.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

BROPHYTOWN REGION ALLEGANY DISTRIBUTION CENTER

MD001-0038 Brophytown Region (from Westernport)

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of the drinking water used by
BROPHYTOWN REGION ALLEGANY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM is purchased Surface Water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Mark Yoder
301-777-5933 ext. 209

Source of Drinking Water

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.

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, 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 woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of material 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 the 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
CC-MD0010008-TPO1	PURCHASED-MD0010008 SW	SW	N

Also see Town of Westernport Water Quality Report

2017 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Water Quality Test Results

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 Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of 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 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 for the use of disinfectants for control of microbial contaminants.
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.
Avg.:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na:	not applicable
Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine		0.01	0-0.1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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)*	See below for details	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)	See below for details	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.

Brophytown Region (From Westernport)

Date Sampled	HAA5*	TTHM
8/9/2017	0.0287	37.2