

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
System ID# MD0060006
The Town of Manchester, Maryland
April, 2018

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

The Town of Manchester is pleased to present to you, the consumer, our 2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services the Town of Manchester delivers to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you and your family 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 sources. We at the Town of Manchester Water Department are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

We at the Town of Manchester are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements. The following report is 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. Should you have any questions concerning your water utility, please contact Donald Nott, Director of Public Works at 410-239-1482 between the hours of 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM Monday - Friday. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Council meetings. They are scheduled on the 2nd Tuesday of every month at 7:30PM at the Town Hall, 3337 Victory Street.

The Town of Manchester currently withdraws its' water from 18 Groundwater Sources (Wells) and 1 Surface Water Source (Springs). These sources are identified as: Holland Drive Well, Bachman Road Well, Patricia Court Well, Park Ridge Well A, Park Ridge #13 Well B, 2 wells at Hallie Hills#14, Crossroads Overlook Well #I, Crossroads Overlook Well# 2, Manchester Farms 2 Well#10, Hallie Hills Well# II, Walnut Street Spring and 3 wells on Ferrier Road, 3 Wells at Manchester Valley High School. One thing to remember is that Well Sources are columns that are drilled into the earth to an aquifer, this aquifer is tapped and the water is then pumped to the surface for distribution. Surface Water Sources are shallow water sources that are closer to the earth's surface, this water is collected in an underground tank called a cistern, treated, and is then ready for distribution. All of the Wells and the Walnut Street Spring are in the Gillis Group Formation Aquifer, with the exception of the Bachman Road Well which is in the Sam's Creek Formation Aquifer.

Summary

The Maryland Department of the Environment's Water Supply Program (WSP) has conducted a Source Water Assessment for the Town of Manchester. The required components of this report as described in Maryland's Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) are: 1) delineation of an area that contributes water to the source, 2) identification of potential sources of contamination, and 3) determination of the susceptibility of the water supply to contamination. Recommendations for protecting the drinking water supply conclude this report.

The source of Manchester's water supply is an unconfined fractured rock aquifer, known as the Upper Pelitic Schist. The system currently uses eighteen wells and one spring to obtain its drinking water. The Source Water Assessment Area was delineated by the Carroll County Bureau of Water Resources Management and the Water Supply Program using U.S. EPA approved methods specifically designed for each source.

Potential sources of contamination within the assessment area were identified based on site visits, database reviews and land use maps. Well information and water quality data were also reviewed. Figures showing land uses and potential contaminant sources within the Source Water Assessment Area and an aerial photograph of the well locations are available for review at the Town Hall.

The susceptibility analysis for Manchester's water supply is based on a review of the water quality data, potential sources of contamination, aquifer characteristics, and well and spring integrity. It was determined that all of Manchester's water supply sources are susceptible to contamination by nitrates, volatile organic compounds, and radon, but not to synthetic organic compounds, other radionuclides or inorganic compounds. It was also determined that all of Manchester's water supply sources are not susceptible to protozoans except for Crossroads Well I. In addition, Bachman Rd., Patricia Ct. and Walnut St. Wells and Hillside are susceptible to total coliform.

The Town of Manchester's Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The information on the following pages shows the results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. 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. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up these 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 is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Definitions

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

- Non-Detects (NID)*- laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- Not-Applicable (NIA)*- laboratory analysis was not required for this contaminant.
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligram per liter (mg/l)*-one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter-* one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.
- Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)*- one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years.
- Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)*- I part per quadrillion corresponds to 1 minute in 2,000,000,000 years.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/l)*- picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- Millirems per year (mrem/yr)*- measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)*- million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* - unit to measure the clarity of water.
- 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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Levels

Maximum Contaminant Levels (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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromise 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 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation	Level	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	Y/N	Detected	Measurement			
Inorganic Contaminants						
Lead (2017) (Distribution)	N	3	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2017) (Distribution)	N	0.9	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products						
Chlorine (2017)	N	0.7	ppm	4	4	Water Additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Distribution) (Total trihalomethanes) (2016)	N	8.5	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

HAA5 (Distribution) (Haloacetic Acids) (2016)	N	1	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Barium (2017)	N	0.0092	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (2017)	N	16	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2017)	N	8	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Note: Test results are for year 2017 or as otherwise indicated; all contaminants are not required to be tested for annually.

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 caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

NOTE: As can be seen by results listed in the above tables, lead, which is tested for on a triennial basis (every 3 years) in Manchester's distribution system in accordance with Federal and State regulations, has not been detected in collected samples. Our most recent testing was in 2017.

Lead

"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>."

Radon

The Town of Manchester monitors the water supply for various contaminants. The Town of Manchester has detected Radon in the finished water supply in 7 out of 12 locations tested. Results were: Walnut 2020pC/L, Holland Drive Well 4500pC/L, Patricia Ct. Well SOSOpCIL, Ferrier Road 4300pC/L, Park Ridge 1975pC/L, Crossroads Overlook #2 4000 pC/L, and Manchester Farms 2945pCIL. At the current time Federal regulation for Radon standards in drinking water have been proposed, the proposed levels may be between 300 - 4000 pC/L. Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found all over the United States. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline at 1-800-SOS-RADON.

Educational Information

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 chemo-therapy, 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 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 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, and can also 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.

Violations

We at the Town of Manchester are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

What The Future Holds !!!!

The Town of Manchester is continually making strides to up-grade your water system. The Town of Manchester is also continuing our exploration of new water sources for the Town to enhance the current system.

To keep making these improvements to your water system, and to maintain a safe and dependable supply, the costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary and dictated by the State in order to continually make improvements.

We at the Town of Manchester work very hard and diligently to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us to protect all of our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Thank you again for allowing us to continue providing you and your family with clean, quality water in 2017.

Again, should you have any questions about this report, please contact:

Donald Nott, Director of Public Works

3286 Beaver Street

Manchester, Maryland 21102

or

Manchester Town Office

3337 Victory Street

Manchester, Maryland 21102

Consumer Confidence Report

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

(This report must be printed in Landscape Orientation to prevent cutting off of text)

The following pages comprise the Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your water system.

To download the CCR into your word processing program follow these steps (Remember you must have the document set up in Landscape Orientation):

- Choose Select All from the edit dropdown MENU, (it will highlight all the information).
- Choose Edit from the MENU, select Copy from the edit dropdown MENU.
- Open your word processing program.
- Choose Edit from the MENU, select Paste from the edit dropdown MENU and the information will transfer.
- Choose Edit from the MENU.

In order to meet all of the requirements of the CCR, you must include the following additional information if it pertains to your water system.

- The report must include the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information concerning the report.
- In communities with a large proportion of non-English speaking residents, as determined by the Primary Agency, the report must contain information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the report or contain a telephone number or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain a translated copy of the report and/or assistance in the appropriate language.
- The report must include information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water (e.g., time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings).
- If your water system purchases water from another source, you are required to include the current CCR year's Regulated Contaminants Detected table from your source water supply.
- If your water system had any violations during the current CCR Calendar year, you are required to include an explanation of the corrective action taken by the water system.
- If your water system is going to use the CCR to deliver a Public Notification, you must include the full public notice and return a copy of the CCR and Public Notice with the Public Notice Certification Form. This is in addition to the copy and certification form required by the CCR Rule.

- The information about likely sources of contamination provided in the CCR is generic. Specific information regarding contaminants may be available in sanitary surveys and source water assessments and should be used
- If a community water system distributes water to its customers from multiple hydraulically independent distribution systems fed by different raw water sources, the table should contain a separate column for each service area, and the report should identify each separate distribution system. Alternatively, systems may produce separate reports tailored to include data for each service area.
- Detections of unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required are not included in the CCR and must be added. When added, the information must include the average and range at which the contaminant was detected.
- If a water system has performed any monitoring for Cryptosporidium, including monitoring performed to satisfy the requirements of the Information Collection Rule [ICR] (§141.143), which indicates that Cryptosporidium may be present in the source water or the finished water, the report must include: (a) a summary of the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results.
- If a water system has performed any monitoring for radon which indicates that radon may be present in the finished water, the report must include: (a) The results of the monitoring; and (b) An explanation of the significance of the results.
- If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, EPA strongly encourages systems to report any results which may indicate a health concern. To determine if results may indicate a health concern, EPA recommends that systems find out if EPA has proposed an NPDWR or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). EPA considers detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. For such contaminants, EPA recommends that the report include: (a) the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results noting the existence of a health advisory or a proposed regulation.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TOWN OF MANCHESTER

MD0060006

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 drinking water used by TOWN OF MANCHESTER is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name DONALD NOTT

Phone 410-239-1482

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Drinking Water
<p>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.</p> <p>Contaminants that may be present in source water include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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>.

Information about Source Water Assessments

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
BACHMAN RD (WELL 4) CL733684	GW	Y	NEAR .38 MI W OF MANCHESTER APPROX. 1200FT S OF BACHMAN RD
CHAUNCEY ESTATES WELL 13B CL943596	GW	Y	NEAR 2 SW OF MANCHESTER APPROX. 800 FT E OF 2701 BERT FOWLER RD
CROSSROADS 1 (WELL 8) (BLEVINS) CL882877	GW	Y	NEAR .5 SW OF MANCHESTER APPROX. 2000FT N OF MD. RTE. 27
CROSSROADS 2 (WELL 9) (BLEVINS) CL881367	GW	Y	NEAR 1 W OF MANCHESTER APPROX. 1400FT W OF BUCHMAN LANE
FERRIER ROAD 1 (WELL 12A) CL943120	GW	Y	NEAR .2 NE OF MANCHESTER APPROX. 300 FT N OF FERRIER ROAD
FERRIER ROAD 3 (WELL 12C) CL943119	GW	Y	NEAR .2 NE OF MANCHESTER APPROX. 500 FT N OF FERRIER ROAD
FERRIER ROAD 2 (WELL 12B) CL941668	GW	Y	NE OF MANCHESTER APPROX. 2500FT E OF HANOVER PIKE
HALLIE HILL (WELL 11) CL930067	GW	Y	NEAR 1 NW OF MANCHESTER APPROX. 875 FT N OF FRIDINGER MILL
HALLIE HILL 2 (WELL 1) (WELL 14) CL883073	GW	Y	NEAR 1 N OF MANCHESTER APPROX. 1500FT E OF HANOVER PIKE (RT 30)
HALLIE HILL 2 (WELL N) (WELL 15) CL883071	GW	Y	NEAR 1 N OF MANCHESTER APPROX. 1500FT E OF HANOVER PIKE (RT 30)
HIGH SCHOOL WELL 2 (WELL 16) CL951121	GW	Y	T OF MANCHESTER APPROX. 200 FT N OF MAPLE GROVE RD
HIGH SCHOOL WELL 3 (WELL 17) CL951172	GW	Y	MANCHESTER OF MD 30
HOLLAND DR (WELL 2) CL738001	GW	Y	NEAR 0 MI MANCHESTER APPROX. 150 FT W OF MARYLAND RT 30
MANCHESTER FARMS B (WELL10) CL738744	GW	Y	NEAR 0 MI MANCHESTER APPROX. 50 FT OF WESSEL RD & MARY AVE
PARK RIDGE (WELL 13A) CL943593	GW	Y	NEAR 2 SW OF MANCHESTER APPROX. 1550FT E OF 00 BERT FOWLER RD
PATRICIA COURT (WELL 7) CL738745	GW	Y	NEAR 0 MI MANCHESTER APPROX. 500 FT E OF MARY AVE
WALNUT ST (HILLSIDE SPRING) 01-WTP WALNUT ST.	GW	Y	
WALNUT ST (WELL 1) CL816577	GW	Y	NEAR .5 MI N OF MANCHESTER APPROX. 300 FT E OF WALNUT ST

2017 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper		1.3	1.3	0.9	1	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead		0	15	3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 residual disinfectant level or

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.

MRDL:

Maximum residual disinfectant level

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Goal or MRDLG:

na:

not applicable.

mrem:

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine		0.7	0.7 - 0.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	07/27/2016	1	1 - 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)	07/27/2016	1	1 - 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) *	07/27/2016	1	1 - 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)	07/27/2016	8.5	8.5 - 8.5	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)	07/27/2016	8.5	8.5 - 8.5	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								
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium		0.0092	0 - 0.0092	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium		16	0 - 16	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] - 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		8	0 - 8.14	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.