

2020 Annual Water Quality Report for the Town of North East Water Department PWSID0070016



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 THE TOWN OF NORTH EAST is surface water.

If you want to learn more please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town meetings. They are held on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at the North East Town Hall Meeting Room at 7:00 p.m.

> Rolling Mill Water Treatment Plant 39 Rolling Mill Lane North East, MD 21901 410-287-8102

Leslie Water Treatment Plant 39 Leslie Road North East, MD 21901 410-287-8102

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, 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 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 contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health side effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

A source water assessment was performed by MDE and is available on their website, mde.maryland.gov.

Regulations and Contaminants

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-comprised 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 week advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium 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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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.

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 for drinking or cooking.

Use Water Wisely

Think about your water-use habits. Make every drop count.

In the Bathroom

Your toilet is the biggest water user in the house. It uses 1.6 to 5 gallons down the drain per flush.

Your shower uses 2-5 gallons per minute.

Your sink faucet uses about 2.5 gallons per minutes. Think about turning the water off while brushing your teeth or shaving.



In the Kitchen

At the sink, use a basin for washing and rinsing dishes or washing vegetable instead of letting the water run.

Only run the dishwasher when it is full.

In the Laundry

Adjust the washing machine setting to match the amount of clothes being washed.

Outdoors

Use a bucket rather than running a hose to wash your car.

Water plants in early morning

By reducing your outdoor water use, either by cutting back on irrigation or planting more drought tolerant landscaping, you can dramatically reduce your overall water use.

2020 Annual Water Quality Report for the Town of North East Water Department 2020 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) | 90 th Percentile | # Sites over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 2020 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.042 | 0 | ppm | Copper | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 2020 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 0 | ppb | Lead | 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 best available | The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the |
| or MCL | treatment technology. |
| Level 1 Assessment: bacteria have | A Level I assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform been found in our water system. |
| Maximum Contaminant Level of safety. MCLGs 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 |
| 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 any E coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our system on multiple occasions. |
| Maximum Residual Disinfectant necessary for | The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is |
| Level or MRDL: | control of microbial contaminants. |
| Maximum Residual Disinfectant benefits of the | The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the |
| Level Goal or MRDLG: | use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| 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 Contami | nants | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---|
| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Product | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range or Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Chlorine | 2020 | 1.2 | 1 - 1.2 | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | ppm | Ν | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) | 2020 | 34 | 13.94- 39.3 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | Ν | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2020 | 52 | 23.8- 54.7 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | Ν | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Inorganic | Collectio | Highest | Range or | | | | | |
| Contaminants | n Date | Level Detected | Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Fluoride | n Date 2020 | | Levels | MCLG 4 | MCL 4 | Units ppm | Violation N | Likely Source of Contamination Discharge of drinking wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| | | Detected | Levels Detected 0 - | | | | | Discharge of drinking wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion |
| Fluoride Nitrate (measured as | 2020 | Detected | Levels Detected 0 - 0.0307 | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Discharge of drinking wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; |
| Fluoride Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides | 2020 2020 Collectio | Detected 0.8 3 Highest Level | Levels Detected 0 - 0.0307 3-3.42 Range or Levels | 4 10 | 4 | ppm ppm | N | Discharge of drinking wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |

Turbidity

| | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Highest single measurement | 1.0 NTU | 0.298 NTU | N | Soil runoff |

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration

| Lowest monthly & meeting limit | 0.3 NTU | 100% | Ν | Soil runoff |
|-----------------------------------|---------|------|---|-------------|
|-----------------------------------|---------|------|---|-------------|

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Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.