



Maryland

Department of the Environment

Larry Hogan, Governor
 Boyd K. Rutherford, Lt. Governor

Ben Grumbles, Secretary
 Horacio Tablada, Deputy Secretary

Consumer Confidence Report Certification

Water System Name: Southern Region Allegany Distribution Center (Kaysor)
 Water System Number: MDE001 - 0045

I confirm that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the year 2019 has been delivered to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given) in accordance with COMAR 26.04.01.20-2 by July 1, 2020. I further certify that the report is correct and consistent with compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE).

Certified by (print name): James L. Webber, P.E.
 Certified by (signature): James L. Webber Date 6/12/20 / 6/17/20
 Title: Utilities Division Engineer
 Telephone: 301-777-5942 x 2081 Email: jwebber@allegany.gov.org

CCR delivery information (must include completion dates for all applicable delivery actions; see reverse for delivery requirements):

Date CCR was delivered to MDE 6/12/20
 Date CCR was delivered to customers 6/12/20

Indicate method(s) used to deliver CCR to customers:

- Postal mail
- Electronic delivery*. Describe electronic delivery method: _____
 (*An electronic delivery plan must be approved by MDE prior to implementation of electronic delivery.)
- Other delivery methods (e.g., door-to-door delivery, posting in an appropriate location). Describe delivery method: CCR posted on County's web page and site address posted on water bills

Date a notice of CCR availability was published 6/17/20
 Date CCR published in local newspaper (attach copy) _____
 Date CCR delivered to other agencies (if required by the State) _____ Attach list or description (optional).

"Good faith" efforts:

Indicate the date(s) that any of the following "good faith" efforts were used to reach non bill-paying consumers: http://gov.allegany.org/2017/water-quality-reports

- 6/12/20 CCR posted on the Internet (include Internet address: _____)
- CCR mailed to postal patrons (bulk mail) within the service area (attach zip codes).
- Advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement).
- CCR published in local newspaper (attach copy).
- Delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and large private employers.
- Delivery to community organizations (attach a list).
- Other (describe delivery method): web address posted on water bills

Tier 3 Public Notices:

Check here if a monitoring or reporting violation public notice, fluoride secondary maximum contaminant level notice, special notice for the availability of unregulated contaminant monitoring date, or other Tier 3 Public Notice was included with the CCR.

Mandatory for systems serving 100,000 or more persons:

CCR must be posted on a publicly accessible Internet site. Indicate the date the CCR was made available on the Internet: _____ . Include Internet address: _____

MDE/WMA/COM.025 (Revised 2/2020)

KEYSER CITY OF

WV3302915

Consumer Confidence Report – 2020 Covering Calendar Year – 2019

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you would like to observe the decision-making process that affect drinking water quality, please call DAMON TILLMAN at 304-785-1511.

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
INTAKE-NEW CREEK	Surface Water

Buyer Name	Seller Name
There are no additional purchases to display.	

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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).

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 (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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 sources water before we treat it include:
Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, 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 storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.
Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system has an estimated population of 5202 and is required to test a minimum of 6 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2019 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31, 2019. 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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.

Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Testing Results for: KEYSER CITY OF

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2019				

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	10/16/2019	0.0809	0.0809	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	10/16/2019	0.5	0.5	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	10/16/2019	0.11	0.11	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	10/16/2019	0.2	0.2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRITE	10/16/2019	0.09	0.09	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCL G	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	CLARY STREET-LEARNING CENTER	2019	23	13.6 - 31.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	DAVIS STREET-POLICE STATION	2019	27	14.3 - 31.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	CLARY STREET-LEARNING CENTER	2019	40	16.3 - 64.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	DAVIS STREET-POLICE STATION	2019	38	14.1 - 63.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2017 - 2019	0.0616	0 - 0.25	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2017 - 2019	2.2	0 - 6.6	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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. Your water system 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 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>.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
09/01/2019 - 09/30/2019	6.8	MG/L	1.9	MG/L

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	Comments
02/02/2017	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	Water System has not fully implemented CCCBF program. New customers which pose hazard are advised to install appropriate device but existing customers have not been surveyed. Violation has been noted on multiple sanitary surveys.

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	8/1/2019	2.1	0.93 - 2.1	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment

Analyte	Facility	Highest Value	Unit of Measure	Month Occurred
TURBIDITY	TREATMENT PLANT	0.260	NTU	SEP 2019

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	10/16/2019	1.05	1.05	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
CARBON, TOTAL	8/1/2019	2.1	0.93 - 2.1	ppm	10000
SODIUM	10/16/2019	6.78	6.78	MG/L	1000
SULFATE	10/16/2019	31	31	MG/L	250

During the 2019 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
9/1/2019 - 9/30/2019	CHLORINE	FAILURE TO COMPLETE OR SUBMIT MOR
2/1/2019 - 3/26/2019	LT2ESWTR	FAILURE TO HAVE MONITORING PLAN (LT2)
1/1/2019	LEAD & COPPER RULE	LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)
7/1/2019 - 9/30/2019	CHLORINE	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
9/1/2019 - 11/30/2019	TRIHALOMETHANES	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
9/1/2019 - 11/30/2019	HALOACETIC ACIDS	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
1/1/2017 - 12/31/2019	TOTAL POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB)	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR
1/1/2017 - 12/31/2019	METHOXYCHLOR	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR
1/1/2017 - 12/31/2019	CARBOFURAN	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR
1/1/2017 - 12/31/2019	SIMAZINE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR
1/1/2017 - 12/31/2019	HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR
1/1/2017 - 12/31/2019	LASSO	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR
1/1/2017 - 12/31/2019	DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR
1/1/2017 - 12/31/2019	CHLORDANE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR
1/1/2017 - 12/31/2019	HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR
1/1/2017 - 12/31/2019	BHC-GAMMA	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR
1/1/2017 - 12/31/2019	ATRAZINE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR
1/1/2017 - 12/31/2019	BENZO(A)PYRENE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR
1/1/2017 - 12/31/2019	OXAMYL	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR
1/1/2017 - 12/31/2019	HEPTACHLOR	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR
1/1/2017 - 12/31/2019	DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR
9/1/2019 - 9/30/2019	CHLORINE	MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER)
11/16/2019	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Your CCR is available at WWW:// . To receive a paper copy in the mail, please contact us at the phone number above.

- * 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.
- * If you are a groundwater system that receives notice from a state of a significant deficiency, you must inform your customers in your CCR report of any significant deficiencies that are not corrected by December 31 of the year covered by it. The CCR must include the following information:
 - The nature of the significant deficiency and the date it was identified by the state.
 - If the significant deficiency was not corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding the State-approved plan and schedule for correction, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed.
 - If the significant deficiency was corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding how the deficiency was corrected and the date it was corrected.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

MD0010045

SOUTHERN REGION ALLEGANY DISTRI. SYSTEM

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019

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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name James L. Webber, P.E.
Phone 301-777-5942 x 208

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

SOUTHERN REGION ALLEGANY DISTRI. SYSTEM is Purchased Surface Water

- 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. 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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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

SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name

CC-WV3302915-TP99

KEYSER, WV PURCHASE

Type of Water

SW

Report Status

Location

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 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.
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	2019	0.9	0.7 - 0.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	27	15.56 - 35.37	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	37	14.43 - 48.03	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.