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: Brophytown Region Allegany Distribution Center (Westernport)

Water System Number: MD 001 - 0038

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 6/12/20

Title: Utilities Division Engineer

Telephone: 301-777-5942 x 208 Email: jwebber@alleganygov.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 6/12/20

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.allconet.org/257/water-quality-reports

_____ 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): with 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)

Town of Westernport

Office of the Mayor
Laura Freeman-Legge

Certified # 7017 3380 0000 6976 3819
Return Receipt Requested
May 13, 2020

Chris Watling, Chief
SDWA Implementation Division
Water Supply Program
Maryland Department of the Environment
1800 Washington Boulevard STE 450
Baltimore, MD 21230

Re: Consumer Confidence Report for the Town of Westernport for the year 2019
Consumer Confidence Report Certification for the year 2018
PWSID #0010033

Dear Mr. Watling:

Enclosed please find the Town of Westernport's Consumer Confidence Report for the year 2019. Tests were within Federal and State standards. Also enclosed is the Consumer Confidence Certification for the year 2019 and a copy of the newspaper article that appeared in our local newspaper, the Mineral Daily News-Tribune on April 23, 2020.

If you should have any questions, please don't hesitate to call me @ 301-359-3932.

Sincerely yours,

Barb Morris

Billing Clerk

P.O. Box 266, 107 Washington Street, Westernport, MD 21562
Office: 301-359-3932 Fax: 301-359-3894
townofwesternport@verizon.net

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: TOWN OF WESTERNPORT

Water System Number: 0010033

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): Laura Freeman Legge

Certified by (signature): Laura Freeman Legge Date _____

Title: Mayor

Telephone: 301-359-3932 Email: townofwesternport@verizon.com

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

Date CCR was delivered to MDE 05-18-2020

Date CCR was delivered to customers _____

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: Posted on door of City Building

Date a notice of CCR availability was published 04-23-2020

Date CCR published in local newspaper (attach copy) 04-23-2020

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:

- _____ CCR posted on the Internet (include Internet address: _____)
- _____ CCR mailed to postal patrons (bulk mail) within the service area (attach zip codes).
- X Advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement).
- X 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).
- X Other (describe delivery method): Posted to Town of Westernport Face Book page

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: _____

1800 Washington Boulevard | Baltimore, MD 21230 | 1-800-633-6101 | 410-537-3000 | TTY Users 1-800-735-2258

www.mde.maryland.gov

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2019
Town of Westernport
March, 2020
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 Tim Jackson, Superintendent of Water, at our water filtration plant at (301) 616-7860. 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, 2019. 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
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity (2019)	N	0.1	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper (Distribution) (2018)	N	0.253	ppm	0	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (distribution) (2018)	N	ND	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (2019)	N	1.3	ppm	4	4	Water Additive used to control microbes
Barium (2019)	N	0.033	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019						
TTHM (Distribution) 2019 (Total trihalomethanes) Locational Annual Running Average Site # 1	N	12.7-52.38 30	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Distribution) 2019 (Haloacetic Acids) LocationalAnnual Running Average Site # 1	N	14.9 – 48.7 32	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Note: Test results are for year 2019 unless otherwise noted. All tests are not required annually.

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

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 you water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30seconds 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.

• 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 WESTERNPORT

MD0010033

null

null

The source of drinking water used by TOWN OF WESTERNPORT is Surface Water

null

null

null

null

Source of Drinking Water	null
Phone _____	
	null

Source Water Information

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SAVAGE RIVER RESERVIOR (UNFILT	02-WESTERNPORT WTP -	SW	Y	

2019 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	Lead and Copper	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/12/2018	1.3	1.3	0.253	0	ppm	Copper	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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		1.3	1.1 - 1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)		32	14.9 - 48.7	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)		32	14.9 - 48.7	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)*		32	14.9 - 48.7	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)		28	12.7 - 52.38	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)		28	12.7 - 52.38	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		0.033	0.033 - 0.033	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]		1	1 - 1	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1.0 NTU	0.1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

95PT

Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.

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.

* 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 indicate 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

MD0010038 BROPHYTOWN DISTRIBUTION 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

BROPHYTOWN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM is Purchased Surface Water

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

Sources 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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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.

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		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC-MD0010033-TP99	PURCHASED - MD0010033	SW		

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	0.7	0.6 - 0.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	62	62.48 - 62.48	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.