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: Western Region Allegany Distribution Center (Frostburg)
Water System Number: MD-001-0009

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, PE.
Certified by (signature): James L Webber Date 6/12/20/6/17/20
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 is 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:

- 6/12/20 CCR posted on the Internet (include Internet address: http://gov.allconst.org/267/water-quality-reports)
- _____ 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)

City of Frostburg
2019 Drinking Water Quality Report

PWSID: 001-0011

Important Information Concerning Your Drinking Water:

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2019. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Maryland Environmental Service, an Agency of the State of Maryland, began operating the water treatment facility in January 2002 and prepared this report on behalf of the City of Frostburg.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates Public Water Systems and the contaminants found in water through the implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The SDWA sets regulations and guidelines for how public water systems operate, identifies several hundred drinking water contaminants and establishes monitoring frequencies and limitations. The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) is responsible for the enforcement of the SDWA and routinely conducts sanitary surveys, inspections and monitoring for all public water systems. MES provides safe, dependable operations of the water system and is dedicated to consistently providing high quality drinking water that meets or exceeds the SDWA standards.

If you have any questions about this report or have questions concerning your water utility, please contact **Jay Janney at 410-729-8350, e-mail jjanney@menv.com** .

Stay Informed on Water Quality

Public Meeting Information:

For the opportunity to ask questions or participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality, please visit the City's webpage at www.frostburgcity.org to find upcoming meetings of the Mayor and Council. Customers may also call 301-689-6000 for more information.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Inside This Issue:

The Maryland Environmental Service (MES) operates and maintains the water treatment facility for the City of Frostburg. The facility is rated to treat 3.0 million gallons per day (MGD) and currently averages 1.2 MGD. The Frostburg water treatment facility receives raw water from numerous sources. MES maintains 29 springhouses with related collection and transmission equipment, and two deep wells in the Pocono aquifer. The balance of raw water is pumped from the Piney Dam reservoir in Garrett County. All raw water sources are commingled in a one million gallon supply reservoir which feeds the water treatment facility. The raw water is treated using a surface water treatment plant which consists of four basic components: coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation and filtration. These processes are specifically designed to treat the water at Frostburg. The treated water is stored in two finished water reservoirs. The last steps of treatment include the addition of Chlorine for disinfection, fluoride for dental protection and a corrosion inhibitor to help maintain the distribution system.

The Maryland Environmental Service provides personnel who are properly trained and licensed to operate and maintain the water treatment facility and related equipment in accordance with all applicable regulations. The operational tasks include daily visits to the water treatment facility, checking the facility, performing daily process testing, performing daily, weekly, and monthly calibrations/maintenance, performing all outside grounds maintenance, and continuing on-going quality control and preventative maintenance programs. The Maryland Environmental Service procures all necessary supplies and materials outlined in the operating budget for the efficient control of treatment, compiles and submits all reports required by Local, State, and Federal Regulatory Agencies and provides response 24 hours per day in the event of emergency situations such as an equipment malfunction.

Special points of interest:

- The water at Frostburg is tested for over 100 different compounds.
- The City of Frostburg's Drinking Water met all of the State and Federal requirements.

Definitions:

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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 Level (MCL) - 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.
- Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Turbidity - Relates to a condition where suspended particles are present in the water. Turbidity measurements are a way to describe the level of "cloudiness" of the water.
- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Units of measurement used to report the level of turbidity or "cloudiness" in the water.
- ppb - Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.
- ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter

City of Frostburg Treated Water Quality Report 2019

Nitrate	10 ppm	0.98 ppm	10 ppm
Typical Sources of Contaminant: Runoff from the use of fertilizer			
Fluoride	4.0 ppm	0.24 ppm	4.0 ppm
Typical Sources of Contaminant: Added for dental protection			
Barium	2 ppm	0.056 ppm	2 ppm
Typical Sources of Contaminant: Erosion of natural deposits			
Chlorine	4 ppm	1.12	4 ppm
Typical Sources of Contaminant: Added for microbial protection		Range (0.74 to 1.71)	
Ethylene dibromide (2018 Testing)	50 ppt	10 ppt	0 ppt
Typical Sources of Contaminant: Discharge from petroleum refineries			

Regulated in the Distribution System	**EPAs MCL**	**Detected**	**(EPA's MCLG)**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80 ppb	(Range 14 -59)* 46 ppb**	N/A
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60 ppb	(Range 7.1 - 16.3)* 16 ppb**	N/A

Typical Source of Contaminants: By-product of drinking water disinfection

* Highest Individual Result from a Single Location

** Four monitoring sites are individually averaged and reported quarterly. Compliance is determined on a Locational Rolling Annual Average (LRAA) of the individual sites. Value reported is the highest LRAA during 2018.

Treatment Technique	
Turbidity	TT = filtration 0.3 NTU (Range 0.014- 1.07) Average 0.015 NTU

Typical Source of Contaminant: Soil Runoff

Turbidity cannot exceed 1.0 NTU and must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU taken each month-in at least 95% of the measurements.

The water plant consistently met all of the turbidity requirements in 2019.

Regulated at the Consumer's Tap	**Action Level**	**Detected**	**(EPA's MCLG)**
Copper - (2018 Testing)	1.3 ppm	0.09 ppm*	1.3 ppm
Lead - (2018 Testing)	15 ppb	0.0 ppb*	0.0 ppb
Typical Source of Contaminant: Corrosion of household plumbing		* 90th Percentile	

The table above lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2019 calendar year. The presence of these compounds in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from 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.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each quarter and the system met all TOC removal requirements. During 2019 the minimum required TOC removal rate was between 47% to 100%. The actual removal rate during 2019 was 68%.

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 compounds. The presence of these compounds does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain compounds 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.

Source Water Assessment

The Maryland Department of the Environment completed a source water assessment. You may read this source water assessment by contacting the City office.

Lead in Drinking Water

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 City of Frostburg is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Contaminants That May Be Present in Source Water:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. 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. 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Thank you for another great year of Water Quality!

MARYLAND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE

* 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

MD0010009 WESTERN REGION ALLEGANY DISTRIB. 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.

WESTERN REGION ALLEGANY DISTRIB. SYSTEM is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name James H Webber, P.E.

Phone 301.777.5442 x208

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

- 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-MD0010011-TP01	PURCHASED - MD0010011	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	0.6	0.5 - 0.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	13	0 - 16.24	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	45	17.94 - 88.12	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.