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: Eastern Allegany County Distribution Center (Cumberland)

Water System Number: MD001 - 0005

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. Webster, P.E.

Certified by (signature): James L Webster Date 6/12/20 / 6/17/20

Title: Utilities Division Engineer

Telephone: 301-777-5942 x 2048 Email: jwebster@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 6/12/20 / 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)

What You Should Know About Your Drinking Water Supply

Published by the City of Cumberland – Utilities Division

2020 Water Quality Report

Maryland Public Water Service Identification Number – 0010008
Pennsylvania Public Water Service Identification Number - 4050028
In Accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
National Primary Drinking Water Regulation 40 CFR 141

Introduction: The City of Cumberland is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report detailing all contaminant information collected between January 1 and December 31, 2019. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water services delivered to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable drinking water supply. We want you to be aware of the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. The City of Cumberland analyzes its drinking water for all parameters outlined in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation: Consumer Confidence Report 40 CFR 141 unless a waiver or variance has been granted by Maryland Department of the Environment and/or Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. The City also analyzes for many unregulated chemical compounds. Parameters and compounds that were detected in treated water over the calendar year are displayed in the **2019 Water Quality Data Chart**.

Where Does Your Drinking Water Originate: The water for the City of Cumberland is surface water originating from the Lake Koon and Gordon reservoirs located in the Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania. The primary tributaries supplying water to the reservoirs are Evitts Creek, Growden Run, Oster Run as well as several unnamed tributaries.

In accordance with the Drinking Water Act Amendments, Maryland Department of the Environment and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection has prepared a **Source Water Assessment Plan** for the Evitts Creek Watershed. The Plan evaluates the existing land use and water quality conditions, describes potential contamination threats as well as providing background to support ongoing efforts to protect the watershed through the Evitts Creek Steering Committee (ECSC).

An **Evitts Creek Watershed Assessment** was conducted by the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy from 2017 to 2019 to provide a baseline of water quality of the primary tributaries of the water supply.

Lake Koon and Gordon are surrounded by approximately 3,623 acres of forest cover. The **Forest Stewardship Plan** adopted by the City of Cumberland in August of 2019 outlines goals and guiding principles for sustainable management of forestland with a primary focus on maintaining or improving water quality and quantity.

For more information on watershed plans and assessments contact the City of Cumberland at 301-759-6604.

Water Conservation: Our water resources are not unlimited – they are affected everyday by precipitation, population growth, economic development and pollution. The most cost-effective way to protect your water resources is through conservation. Visit http://www.epa.gov/watersense/ for water conservation tips, facts, information, and online activities for you and your family.

At Home Pollution prevention: Prevent the flow of pollution into local waterways is to prevent water from leaving your property as you perform daily activities.

Around the Home: Sweep up trash, dirt, and debris and place it in the garbage. Use Safer Choice products https://www.epa.gov/saferchoice, that contain ingredients that are safer for human health and the environment.

In the Yard: Yard waste has the potential to carry hazardous landscaping chemicals like pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers into your local watershed. Sweep up yard waste instead of hosing it away. Reduce bacteria in our waterways by picking up litter from around your yard and neighborhood and carry bags to pick up after your pet.

City of Cumberland

Maryland Public Water Service # 0010008 - Pennsylvania Public Water Service Identification # 4050028

Data for both MD and PA water distribution systems unless otherwise noted

2019 Water Quality Data Chart

Regulated Parameter	Units	RESULT	RANGE	MCLG	MCL	VIOLATION	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Water Treatment Facility (Point of Entry)							
Turbidity (max)	NTU	0.06	0.02 - 0.06	NA	1	NO	Soil run-off. Turbidity is a measurement of cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles and is monitored as an indicator of water quality and effectiveness of filtration
Turbidity Samples <0.3	%	100	100	NA	<95	NO	
Barium	ppm	0.0347	0.0347	2	2	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (avg)	ppm	0.62	0.53 - 0.73	4	4*	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (2015)	pCi/L	2.96	2.96	0	15	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	1.36 - 1.94	NA	TT**	NO	Naturally occurring in the environment
Maryland Distribution System							
Chloramines (as Chlorine)	ppm	1.8	1.8 - 1.8	4	4	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper (2017)	ppm	0.171	0.005-0.442	1.3	1.3	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (2017)	ppb	0.9	<0.3 - 4.2	0	15	NO	
Total Trihalomethanes (LRAA)	ppb	43	18 - 41	NA	80	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (LRAA)	ppb	35	10 - 27	NA	60	NO	
Total Coliform Bacteria	count	0	0	0	>1	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Pennsylvania Distribution System							
Chloramines (Chlorine)	ppm	2.3	1.2 - 2.7	4	4	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper	ppm	0.0552	<0.005 - 0.355	1.3	1.3	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	<5.00	<0.50 - <5.00	0	15	NO	
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	31	31	NA	80	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	18	18	NA	60	NO	
Total Coliform Bacteria	count	0	0	0	>1	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Unregulated Parameters - Maryland & Pennsylvania							
Sodium	ppm	6.63	6.63	NA	NA	NO	
Source Water Supply (Lake Gordon)							
E. Coli (avg) 2018	mpn	88.3	<1.0 - 1986	0	NA	NA	Human and animal fecal waste
Cryptosporidium (avg) 2018	oocysts/L	0.042	0 - 0.5	0	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment

* *PA DEP maximum contaminant level for Fluoride is 2 ppm*

** *Total Organic Carbon Treatment Technique (TT) compliance was achieved through a variance obtained from Maryland Department of the Environment and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. As per CFR 141.135(a)(2) an alternative Step 2 TOC removal requirement was provided in consistency with all other National Primary Drinking Water Regulations*

2019 Water Quality Data Chart (continued)

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (Maryland Distribution System)						
Regulated Parameter	**Units**	**RESULT**	**RANGE**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**VIOLATION**
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	3.01	ND - 3.01	NA	NA	NA
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	24.8	15.2 - 24.8	NA	NA	NA
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	24.3	11.2 - 24.3	NA	NA	NA
Bromochloroacetic Acid	ppb	1.56	1.12 - 1.56	NA	NA	NA
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	ppb	1.77	1.28 - 1.77	NA	NA	NA
Manganese	ppb	31.8	31.8	NA	NA	NA

DEFINITIONS
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allows in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using best available treatment technology
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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - Set by the USEPA - 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
Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or 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
Waiver, Variance, or Exception - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions
NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity
pCi/L – Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
Oocysts/L - Oocyst per liter
ppb – Parts per billion
ppm - Parts per million
ppt - Parts per trillion
S.U. – Standard Units
LRAA - Locational running annual average
NA - Not Applicable

The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every five years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. This national survey is one of the primary sources of information on occurrence and levels of exposure that the Agency uses to develop regulatory decisions for contaminants in the public drinking water supply.

https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule

Water Treatment

Surface water treatment facilities like Cumberland's are designed and operated to take a raw water source of variable quality and produce consistent high quality drinking water. Multiple treatment processes are provided in series and each process represents a barrier to prevent the passage of particulate matter, cysts and other microbial contaminants. Our Water Treatment Facility utilizes barriers which include clarification, filtration, and disinfection.

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 pickup 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 water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

General Drinking Water 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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 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/Centers for Disease Control (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).

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. See the **2019 Water Quality Data Chart** that summarizes water testing results for the **2019** calendar year.

Additional Information Regarding Lead

In 1992 EPA created new standards for acceptable levels of lead and copper in drinking water. 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 Cumberland – Utilities Division is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing components. 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. 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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION OR QUESTIONS:

Call: 301-759-6464

Email: WaterQuestions@cumberlandmd.gov

City of Cumberland's website: www.ci.cumberland.md.us

Other water distribution systems in your area include:
LaVale Sanitary Commission at 301-729-1638
Allegany County Sanitary District at 301-777-5942

This Water Quality Report is also available at anytime via the web-link: http://tinyurl.com/cpshwod

* 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

MD0010005 EASTERN 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.

EASTERN REGION ALLEGANY DISTRIB. SYSTEM is Purchased Surface 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.

- 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-MD0010008-TP01	PURCHASED - MD0010008	SW		

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

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	0.4	0.1 - 0.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	36	0 - 31.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	40	17.46 - 32.33	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	03/21/2017	0.43	0.42 - 0.43	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	03/21/2017	0.01	0.01 - 0.01	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.