TOWN COMMISSIONER OF PERRYVILLE

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2012

TOWN OF PERRYVILLE

MAY, 2012

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We're pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. In order to ensure water quality, the State and EPA require that the water be tested and the results reported on a regular basis. The Town has met these requirements. Therefore, the Town wants you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

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 from Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) and the Cecil County Public Library.

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).

The Town of Perryville's Susquehanna Filtration Plant routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the periods of January 2012 To December 2012. 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 is 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:

See chart to the right

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.

Pico curies per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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 (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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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.

See chart to the right

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean quality water. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers.

For more information about your water or this report, please contact Water Plant Operators at 410-378-3883.

"If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in 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 Perryville 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, test methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity (Average)	N	0.005	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants						
Beta/photon emitters (2001)	N	<0.02	pCi/1	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters (2001)	N	<0.02	pCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.93	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	<0.1	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium	N	.0.024	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (distribution) (2012)	N	0.037	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
TTHM (Distribution) [Total trihalomethanes]	**N**	40.62 average	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 Halocetic Acids (Distribution)	**N**	18.03	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Sodium	N	12.3	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural products
Sulfate	N	ND	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural products
Chloroform	N	29.5	ppb	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	N	2.1	ppb	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	N	9.0	ppb	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Note: All test results are for 2012 unless otherwise noted. Not all contaminants are required to be tested for annually.