

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TOWN OF UNION BRIDGE MD0060013

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015

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.

The source of drinking water used by
TOWN OF UNION BRIDGE is Ground Water Under Direct Influence of Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Dawn Metcalf, Clerk Treasurer 410.775.2711

To learn more about your water quality please attend our Mayor and Council meetings which occur on every 4th Monday of each Month.

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

Source 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.

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.

Drinking water, in expected to contain contaminants. The necessarily indicate information about can be obtained by Hotline at (800) 4

In order to ensure prescribes regulat contaminants in wa regulations establ water which must p health.

Some people may be drinking water tha immuno-compromised undergoing chemoth transplants, peopl disorders, some el risk from infectio drinking water fro EPA/CDC guidelines of infection by Cr contaminants are a Hotline (800-426-4

If present, elevat problems, especial lead in drinking w components associa We cannot control components. When y hours, you can min flushing your tap water for drinking lead in your water Information on lea steps you can take the Safe Drinking http://www.epa.gov

Source Water Information

Source Water Name

UNION BRIDGE TOWN HALL NO PERMIT GU

WHYTE ST WELL (FIRE DEPT) CL940608CL940608

Type of Water

GU

Report Status

Y

Location

GU

Y

T OF UNION BRIDGE APPROX. 5C

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	Violation	Likely Source
Copper	12/31/2015	1.3	1.3	0.32	0	ppm	N	Erosion of copper pipes and fittings
Lead	12/31/2015	0	15	3.7	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of lead pipes and fittings

Water Quality Test Results

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.

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 available treatment technology.

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 allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that additional control of microbial contaminants.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na: not applicable.

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorine		1.6	0 - 1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water addition
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)		2	0 - 6.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of
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 should occur in the future								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*		2	0 - 6.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of
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 should occur in the future								
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)		32	6.72 - 83.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of
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 should occur in the future								
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)		32	6.72 - 83.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of
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 should occur in the future								
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source
Barium		0.033	0.033 - 0.033	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of refineries;
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.		6	3.31 - 6.17	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from tanks, sewage

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source
Beta/photon emitters	10/07/2011	4.4	4.4 - 4.4	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural
Combined Radium 226/228	10/07/2011	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	10/07/2011	3.1	3.1 - 3.1	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1.0 NTU	0.05 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
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 section.



Market on the Roll

Fresh Produce and Bakery
Items at Reduced Prices

Every Wednesday Starting June 8

1pm-2pm Seniors only (age 55+)

2pm-4pm Open to Public

Union Bridge Community Center

Brought to Union Bridge by

Seed of Life Nurseries RSVP Carroll County

Special Assistance from The Town of Union Bridge