



Water Quality Report for 2013

Harford County Government

Last year, as in past years, your drinking water met all EPA and State health standards.

IS MY WATER SAFE?

In Harford County's system, the answer is yes. However, as with any other public water supply, your water is not 100% H₂O. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Technically, a contaminant is anything that is not H₂O. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Water, traveling on or in the ground, dissolves naturally occurring minerals, vegetation, and sometimes radioactive material, which can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. It can also pick up animal waste, pesticides, and debris from human activity. Rain can also wash waste on impervious surfaces (sidewalks, roads, and etc.) to the rivers and reservoirs.

For more information call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or go to [EPA: Ground Water and Drinking Water](#)

WHAT IS IN THE WATER?

The tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected. The contaminant levels from other utilities that have provided us with water have been incorporated into the tables. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables are from January 1st to December 31st, 2013. The [definitions](#) provided may be useful in interpreting the data. For system PWSID 012-0016.

Contaminants	AL	90th%	# Samples > AL	Violation	Your Water			Typical Source			
					MCLG	MCL	CL	Low	High	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.13	0	No							Erosion, corrosion of plumbing, wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	15	ND	0	No							Erosion of natural deposits, corrosion of plumbing.
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products											
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)		4	4	3.6	0.7	3.6	No				Water additive to control microbes. 1.4 Average.
HAA5 (Total Haloacetic Acids) (ppb) For 2012 & 2013		N/A	60	21	6	33	No				By-product of drinking water chlorination. CL = rolling yearly average by quarter.
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) For 2012 & 2013		N/A	80	32	10	49	No				By-product of drinking water chlorination. CL = rolling yearly average by quarter.
Inorganic Contaminants											
Arsenic (ppb)		0	10	0.4	ND	0.5	No				Erosion. Runoff from orchards
Barium (ppm)		2	2	0.06	0.03	0.11	No				Erosion. Drilling waste and metal refineries.
Beryllium (ppb)		4	4	0.04	ND	0.12	No				Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries

Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.04	ND	0.11	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium, Total (ppb)	100	100	1.2	ND	4.0	No	Erosion. Discharge from steel and pulp mills
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.0	0.1	1.0	No	Erosion, water treatment additive, (Avg. 0.5)
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	0.08	0.05	0.10	No	Erosion, Discharge factories and refineries
Nitrate (ppm as Nitrogen)	10	10	4.1	1.0	4.12	No	Natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer use.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.1	ND	3.2	No	Erosion, Discharge from petroleum refineries
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform (% of positive tests)	0	5%	0%	0%	0%	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity (NTU) TT ≤ 0.3 in 95% of samples in a month. Never > 1.0	N/A	TT	100%	0.03	0.28	No	From soil runoff. (Avg. 0.05)
Organic Contaminants							
1,1-Dichloroethene (ppb)	7	7	0.04	ND	0.08	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.1	ND	0.3	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	0.07	0.07	0.08	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	0.18	0.15	0.22	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Ethyl Benzene (ppb)	700	700	9.3	ND	12.3	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	0.098	0.080	0.116	No	Herbicide runoff
Toluene (ppb)	1000	1000	0.03	ND	0.06	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Total Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.03	ND	0.06	No	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Trichloroethene (ppb)	0	5	0.2	ND	0.3	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	N/A	TT	CL by % removal Range 0.8 to 3.4		No	TOC has no health effects, but can provide a medium for formation of disinfection byproducts.	
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	2	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	0	50	4.2	4.2	4.2	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Unregulated Contaminants	Avg.	Low	High	Typical Source			
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene (ppb)	1.5	ND	2.6	Solvent used in Laboratories and the electronics industry			
Butylbenzylphthalate (ppb)	0.04	0.03	0.04	Used as a plasticizer for vinyl foams			
Chlorate (ppb)	285	60	430	Used in pyrotechnics and naturally occurring			
Chromium 6 (ppb)	1.3	ND	1.3	Used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather			
Colbalt (ppb)	0.04	ND	0.16	Used in the production of certain high performance alloys			
Diethylphthalate (ppb)	0.06	0.05	0.07	industrial uses include plasticizers, detergent bases and aerosols			
Dimethylphthalate (ppb)	0.01	ND	0.03	Used in solid rocket propellants, plastics, and insect repellents			
Di-n-butylphthalate (ppb)	0.23	0.15	0.30	Used as an additive to adhesives or printing inks			
Isopropylbenzene (ppb)	0.15	ND	0.3	It is a constituent of crude oil and refined fuels.			
Metolachlor (ppb)	0.11	0.09	0.12	Runoff from herbicide used on crops			
Molybdenum (ppb)	0.01	ND	0.05	Used as compounds in chemical applications and making alloys			
N-propylbenzene (ppb)	0.4	ND	0.7	Used to make other chemicals			
Nickel (ppb)	3.4	1.6	5.8	Erosion from Natural Deposits			
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (ppb)	0.01	ND	0.02	Used as a water and oil repellent in fabrics and leather and in the production of floor waxes			
Strontium (ppb)	128	ND	130	Used in manufacturing of television cathode ray tubes, refining of zinc, and in toothpaste.			
Vanadium (ppb)	0.08	ND	0.30	used as an alloy called ferrovanadium as an additive to improve steels			

ND = not detectable, see definitions; n/a = not applicable

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

**Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.

For questions concerning this report, water quality, or unregulated contaminants contact Talad Said or Allen Webb at 410-638-3939, Monday through Friday, 7 a.m. to 3 p.m.

For water-related emergencies, call 410-612-1612, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

[EPA: Drinking Water & Ground Water Kid's Stuff](#)

HEALTH INFORMATION ABOUT WATER CONTAMINANTS

Harford County's water supply met requirements set by the EPA and Maryland Department of Environment. However, Federal and State health organizations want people in special risk groups to understand the following information.

Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you should flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before consuming the water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or their web page

[EPA: Lead in Drinking Water](#) .

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. For more information go to [EPA: Consumer Factsheet on Nitrates](#) .

Special Precautions - 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) or their web page

[EPA: What if I have special health needs?](#)

FOR MORE INFORMATION GO TO

[EPA: Drinking Water and Health: What you need to know](#)

[EPA: Water on Tap - what you need to know](#)

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Harford County's water system has 600 miles of water mains with 12 storage tanks holding more than 12 million gallons of water. We have three water treatment plants: one plant treats surface water from either the Loch Raven Reservoir or the Susquehanna River, another plant treats surface water from the Susquehanna River, and the third plant treats ground water from seven wells. In 2013, we provided 4.4 billion gallons of water to 120,000 consumers for an average of 12.1 million gallons each day. We obtained 2.5 billion gallons of surface water from the Loch Raven Reservoir, 500 million gallons from the Susquehanna River, and 1.4 billion gallons of groundwater from wells tapping the Potomac Group Aquifer.

The well water treatment includes:

- chemical treatment with granular-activated carbon filters
- chlorine to eliminate health-threatening organisms
- soda ash to raise the pH and make the water less acidic
- a phosphate additive for corrosion prevention in the distribution system
- fluoride to help fight tooth decay for consumers

The surface water treatment includes:

- screening the incoming raw water for debris
- Alum or Ferric Sulfate plus polymer to condition the water for filtration
- powdered activated carbon to chemically absorb contaminants in the water
- clarification: one plant uses filtration through one layer of coarse filter media (adsorption clarifier) and the other plant uses sedimentation basins
- filtration: one plant uses mixed media (three layers of fine filter media) and the other plant uses dual media (two layers of fine filter media)
- chlorine to eliminate health-threatening organisms
- soda ash to raise the pH and make the water less acidic
- a phosphate additive for corrosion prevention in the distribution system
- fluoride to help fight tooth decay for consumers

Surface water requires filtration to remove turbidity from the water. Turbidity is the measure of cloudiness in the water usually attributed to soil runoff. Removing turbidity from the water improves the ability of chlorine to eliminate health-threatening organisms.

Our two surface water plants treat by adsorption clarification and mixed media filtration, with chemical treatment for coagulation. Our well water plant treats by Activated Carbon filtration. All three water plants have chemical treatment for disinfection, pH adjustment, corrosion inhibition, and fluoridation.

Harford County also cooperates with other local water utilities. By the use of interconnections with these other utilities we can exchange water from system to system when needed. These systems include the City of Havre de Grace, Maryland American Water Company (in the Bel Air area), Town of Aberdeen, Greenridge Utilities, and Aberdeen Proving Ground.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS:

A new requirement, under the Safe Drinking Water Act, is for each State to develop a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The assessments evaluate the drinking water sources that serve public water systems, and examine activities associated with the surrounding areas to determine their contribution to contamination. The required components of an Assessment Report are: (1) outline the area that contributes water to the source; (2) identify potential sources of contamination; and (3) determine the susceptibility of the water supply to contamination.

COUNTY'S WELLFIELD

The Maryland Department of the Environment Water Supply Program (WSP) has conducted a Source Water Assessment for Harford County's well water supply. The source for Harford County's well water supply is a semi-confined aquifer in the Coastal Plain known as the Potomac Group. Potential sources of contamination within the assessment area are agricultural land use, underground storage tanks, ground water contamination sites, and commercial/industrial sites. It was determined that the water supply is susceptible to contamination by nitrates, volatile organic compounds (e.g. solvents and gasoline), and radionuclides.

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER

The Susquehanna River Basin Commission conducted a Source Water Assessment of the Susquehanna River. Harford County has two surface water plants that can draw water from the lower Susquehanna Sub-basin. Potential sources of contamination are agricultural land use, urban/residential development, boating activities, sewage effluent, major transportation corridors (highways, railroads) and nuclear power generating plants. It was determined that the water supply is susceptible to contamination by turbidity and sediment, microorganisms, inorganic compounds, organic compounds, disinfection byproducts, and radionuclides.

LOCH RAVEN RESERVOIR

The Maryland Department of the Environment has conducted a Source Water Assessment for Loch Raven Reservoir. The reservoir collects water from a 303 square-mile watershed spanning three Maryland Counties: Baltimore, Carroll, & Harford. Harford County has a surface water plant that can draw from the reservoir. Potential sources of contamination are public & private sewage systems, storm runoff from agricultural and developed areas, and spillage of hazardous materials. It was determined that the water supply is susceptible to contamination by phosphorus, turbidity and sediment, pathogenic protozoans, disinfection byproducts, and Sodium.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON HARFORD COUNTY'S SOURCE WATER ASSESMENTS

[MDE: Maryland's Source Water Assessment Program](#)

[EPA: Source Water Protection](#)

WATER REGULATIONS

The Federal Government signed the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) into law in December of 1974; the law was updated in 1986 and 1996. The push for Federal regulations was due to the possibility that carcinogenic chemicals were contaminating some of our Nation's water supplies. The SDWA identifies substances that are thought to pose a health threat, when present at certain levels. These water quality indicators are called Primary Standards or levels of contaminants.

- The setting of national standards regulating the levels of contaminants in drinking water. These are called the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL).
- Requiring public water systems to monitor and report the levels of identified contaminants.
- Definition of an approved treatment technique for each regulated contaminant.
- Mandatory revisions to the list of regulated contaminants, based on the available scientific data on contaminants.
- Filtration required for all surface water supplies, without documented source protection.
- Disinfection of all water supplies
- Prohibits the use of lead products in materials used to carry drinking water.

The SDWA identified 83 contaminants that had to be monitored for by 1989. More contaminants have been added to the list since then. The regulators that make sure the SDWA is followed are the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and for the State of Maryland: The Maryland Department of Environment (MDE). Monitoring is based on sanitary surveys, known pollutant sources, water chemistry, and the water source.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prioritizes contaminants for potential regulation based on risk and how often they occur in water supplies. Our system participates by monitoring for the presence of contaminants for which no national standards currently exist and reporting information on their occurrence to the EPA.

FOR MORE INFORMATION GO TO:

[EPA: Safe Drinking Water Act](#)

[EPA: Contaminant Candidate List 3](#)

PREVENTION OF PATHOGENS AND CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

Presently, the EPA and the Maryland Department of Environment (MDE) decide how often we must test for contaminants. The frequency of the tests depends on the vulnerability of our water supply to sources of these contaminants. Government regulators found the presence or absence of some contaminants can be very consistent, so we may only run some tests once a year. Usually tests are done biannually, quarterly, monthly, weekly, daily, and some contaminants like turbidity are monitored continuously.

EXAMPLES OF PATHOGENS:

Bacteria, Viruses, and Intestinal Parasites are classes of disease causing organisms (pathogens) that can be transmitted through water.

Bacteria

- Shigella - dysentery
- Bacillus typhus - typhoid fever
- Vibrio cholerae - cholera

Viruses

- Infectious Hepatitis
- Poliovirus

Intestinal Parasites

- Giardia lamblia
- Cryptosporidium

Harford County Water Operations uses chlorine and filtration as the primary means of protection against pathogens. Chlorine is a chemical element that was first used for the disinfection of drinking water in the 1890s. One such application of chlorine occurred in England following an 1897 typhoid epidemic where chlorine was used to disinfect the water mains. The first continuous use of chlorine in the United States was at a Jersey City, New Jersey water utility in 1908. Chlorine is a well proven disinfectant for the prevention of water borne disease outbreaks.

Before chlorination of drinking water, typhoid fever killed about 25 out of every 100,000 people in the U.S. annually, a rate that is close to the statistics of contemporary automobile accidents.

Unfortunately there are some pathogens that are resistant to chlorine. These organisms fall in the class of intestinal parasites with the most notorious being Giardia Lamblia and Cryptosporidium. Generally these pathogens are found in surface waters, and the most effective means of protection is to keep the turbidity of the water at a very low level with multimedia filtration. For this reason the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) have set the maximum allowable level of instantaneous turbidity at 1.0 NTU, and the finished water must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU for 95% of the time during each month.

QUALITY ASSURANCE AGAINST PATHOGENS

Harford county monitors three criteria to judge our effectiveness in the battle against pathogens .

We constantly monitor the turbidity levels of the water leaving our surface water treatment plants. For 2013 the average turbidity at the Abingdon Water Treatment Plant was 0.050 NTU, which is 6 times below the allowable level.

We constantly monitor the chlorine residuals of the water leaving our surface and groundwater treatment plants. We not only want the chlorine to produce an initial disinfection of the water, but we also want to maintain a minimum chlorine residual throughout the entire distribution system. The 2013 chlorine levels in our distribution system did not fall below the 0.1 mg/l minimum residual allowed.

We take samples throughout the distribution system to test for the presence of bacteria. In 2013 we tested 1217 samples, taken from every section of our distribution system, for Total Coliform bacteria. We also randomly monitor for Giardia and Cryptosporidium.

FOR MORE INFORMATION GO TO [EPA: Total Coliform Rule Revisions](#)

QUALITY ASSURANCE AGAINST CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION

An example of how the monitoring system can help safeguard our water supply: In February of 1992 routine monitoring found the presence of Trichloroethylene (TCE) in two of Harford County's Wells located at Aberdeen Proving Ground. Further study showed that the water our customers were receiving had TCE levels well below the Maximum Contaminant Level of 5 ppb (parts per billion.) Even though we met guidelines set by the SDWA, the County Executive and APG officials decided to treat the Well water to remove the TCE. The Department of the Army built a GAC (Granular Activated Carbon) filtration system that was in service by the summer of 1993. The TCE concentration of water treated by this system is nondetectable, or better than ten times below the allowable consumption concentration.

In 2001 the Harford County Executive, and APG officials decided to expand treatment to all wells that supply water to the Perryman Water Treatment Plant. The units were put in service in 2003 with the number of GAC filtration units increased from 5 to 11. The reason for expanding treatment was to be ready incase there was a migration of contamination beyond the two wells served by the GAC filters.

Both the County and APG continue to actively monitor, share results, ideas, and recommendations; Assuring the five (5) million gallon per day (MGD) County wellfield is available to provide safe high quality water to the customers of Harford County's water system.

FOR MORE INFORMATION GO TO [EPA: Drinking Water Standards](#)

PHARMACEUTICALS AND WATER SUPPLIES

Pharmaceuticals and personal care products have been detected in trace amounts in surface water; drinking water and wastewater effluent sampling conducted in both Europe and the U.S. Today the technology exists to detect more substances at lower levels than ever before. These compounds are being found at levels 1000 times lower than where drinking water standards are typically set. The fact that a substance is detectable in drinking water does not mean the substance is harmful to humans. To date, research throughout the world has not demonstrated an impact on human health from the trace amounts of pharmaceuticals and personal care products found in drinking water.

MTBE (methyl-t-butyl ether)

MTBE is used as an oxygenate additive to gasoline to help lower carbon monoxide emissions. Although improvements in air quality have been made, contamination of drinking water supplies has occurred as a result of MTBE use. MTBE is more soluble in water than most other petroleum components, making it more likely to impact public and private drinking water. There is no data concerning the health effects to humans of MTBE contaminated drinking water. Laboratory tests support a concern for potential human health hazard, but there are significant uncertainties about the degree of risk associated with the low concentrations typically found in drinking water.

For more information on MTBE go to the EPA website: [EPA: MTBE](#)

WATER CONSERVATION

During the 2002 drought condition, Harford County supplemented the reservoir water supply by drawing water for 9 months out of the Susquehanna River to the Abingdon Water Plant. During the 2007 drought watch condition, it was necessary to draw water for 3 months out of the Susquehanna River to the Abingdon Water Plant. Although the current status is normal, it's important for everyone to practice good water conservation measures. Population growth can cause increasing water demands by residential, commercial, and industrial users. Only 3% of the world's supply is fresh water, and 2% of that is locked up in the polar ice caps and glaciers. That leaves 1% for all of humanity's needs; including agricultural, manufacturing, community, and personal. Everyone can help by using water wisely. For example, a slight faucet drip or toilet leak can waste 15 gallons a day (105 gallons a week, 5,460 gallons a year). For information on water efficiency, visit these websites:

[MDE - Water Conservation](#)

[EPA - Watersense](#)

WATER SYSTEM SECURITY

Harford County Government completed a vulnerability assessment of our water system in 2003. The assessment, per EPA guidelines, was done to evaluate our water systems susceptibility to potential threats and identify corrective actions. We are implementing these ideas through improved procedures, emergency response planning, and new security technology. We are also working with other utilities, government agencies, and law enforcement to minimize threats. Since a water or wastewater system has numerous facilities that can be isolated and cover a large area, they can be difficult to secure and patrol. Residents can assist by being aware of suspicious activities and reporting them to local law enforcement (call 911).

Examples of suspicious activities might include:

- People cutting or climbing a security fence
- People discharging material into a water source (stream, river, reservoir)
- Unmarked vehicle parked near a water source or facility for no apparent reason
- Suspicious opening or tampering with fire hydrants, manhole covers, buildings, or equipment
- People climbing on top of water tanks
- People photographing or video taping utility facilities, structures, or equipment
- Strangers hanging around locks or gates

For more information go to the EPA website: [EPA: Water Security](#)

WATER DEFINITIONS

Action Level - If a contaminant exceeds this concentration, it can trigger improved treatment techniques or other requirements a utility must follow.

Chlorine - A greenish-yellow gas, it occurs in nature in numerous and abundant compounds, e.g., sodium chloride (common salt). Chlorine is soluble in water; chlorine water has strong oxidizing properties. Chlorine is used in water purification, and as a disinfectant and antiseptic.

Coliform Bacteria - A group of bacteria found in the intestines of warm-blooded animals (including humans). The presence of coliform bacteria indicates that the water is polluted and may contain disease causing organisms. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio.

Compliance Level (CL) - Is the value used to determine compliance with MCL or TT. The CL for contaminants can be a maximum test value, an average, or meeting a condition for a certain percentage of the time.

Cryptosporidium - Intestinal Parasites that can cause gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting, cramps). None were found in the treated drinking water or in the untreated surface water in 2013. See Special Precautions.

Disinfection - A process designed to kill most microorganisms in water, including essentially all disease causing organisms. There are several ways to disinfect, with chlorine being the most frequently used in water treatment.

Disinfection By-Products - are formed when disinfectants used in water treatment plants react with bromide and/or natural organic matter (i.e., decaying vegetation) present in the source water. Different disinfectants produce different types or amounts of disinfection byproducts. Disinfection byproducts for which regulations have been established have been identified in drinking water, including trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, bromate, and chlorite.

Distribution System - A network of pipes, valves, fire hydrants, service lines, meters, and pumping stations that deliver water to homes, businesses, and industries for drinking and other uses. This water is also used for fire protection.

EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) - An independent US agency in the executive branch of the federal government. It was established in 1970 to reduce and control air and water pollution, noise pollution, and radiation and to provide safe handling and disposal of toxic substances. The EPA engages in research, monitoring, and the setting and enforcement of national standards.

Filtration - A physical and chemical process for the removal of turbidity from water.

GAC (Granular Activated Carbon) - Adsorptive granules of carbon usually obtained by heating carbon (such as wood). These granules have a high capacity to remove certain trace and soluble materials from water.

Giardia lamblia - Intestinal Parasites that can cause gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting, cramps). None were found in the treated drinking water or in the untreated surface water in 2012. See Special Precautions.

Groundwater - Part of the precipitation that falls infiltrates the soil and percolates down until all voids in the earth's materials are filled with water. This zone of water is called ground water with the upper part of the zone called the water table. A Well penetrates the water table and is used to extract water from the ground water basin.

Inorganics - Material such as sand, salt, iron, calcium salts and other mineral materials. Inorganic substances are of mineral origin, whereas organic substances are usually of animal or plant origin.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water as set by federal law.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - This is the level of a contaminant in drinking water, below which there is no known or expected health risk. The MCLGs allow for an extra margin of safety, over and above the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

MDE (Maryland Department of the Environment) - An agency of the State of Maryland that monitors for and enforces federal and state regulations. Is held accountable by the EPA.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - A unit of measure for the clarity of water. A turbidity level of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Ninetieth Percentile (for lead and copper testing only) - Ninety percent of the homes, where the tap water was tested, are at or below this value. EPA only requires the voluntary testing of homes built between 1983 and 1986 where lead solder has been used in the plumbing.

Nondetectable - Is the value given for a specific water quality test when there isn't any of the particular substance found. A nondetectable value doesn't mean the value is zero, but the level is below the sensitivity of current analysis procedures.

Organics - A term that refers to chemical compounds made from carbon molecules. These compounds may be natural materials (such as animal or plant sources) or man-made. Volatile Organic Chemicals are organic compounds that evaporate readily at normal pressures and temperatures.

ppb (Parts Per Billion) - A measurement unit for the level of contaminants in water. One part contaminant to one billion parts water. One ppb corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

ppm (Parts Per Million) - A measurement unit for the level of contaminants in water. One part contaminant to one million parts water. One ppm corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

ppt (Parts per trillion) - A measurement unit for the level of contaminants in water. One part contaminant to one trillion parts water. One ppt corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water. Results for testing radon in water are expressed as pCi/L.

Radionuclides - A term for radioactive elements that are sometimes found in drinking water. The MCLs for radiological contaminants are divided into two categories: (1) natural radioactivity which results from well water passing through deposits of naturally occurring radioactive materials; and (2) man-made radioactivity such as might result from industrial wastes.

SDWA (Safe Drinking Water Act) - An act passed by the US congress in 1974. The Act establishes a cooperative program among local, state and federal agencies to provide safe drinking water for consumers.

Surface Water - The accumulation of water on the surface of the ground as a result of runoff from precipitation. Surface water for drinking water supplies are usually classified into rivers, lakes, or reservoirs.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. The (CL) compliance level for meeting turbidity standards is based on the Treatment Technique used instead of using a MCL.

Trihalomethanes - A compound that can be formed with hydrogen and either chlorine or bromine. It is a suspected cancer causing contaminant.

Turbidity - The cloudy appearance of water caused by the presence of suspended matter. A turbidity measurement is used to indicate the clarity of the water. A turbidimeter is an instrument that measures the amount of light that is reflected by suspended particles in the sample of water. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms.

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC) - Organic compounds that evaporate readily at normal pressures and temperatures.

Unregulated Contaminants - Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.