

Maybelle Manor 2015 Drinking Water Quality Report

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Important Information About Your Drinking Water

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2015. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Maryland Environmental Service (MES), an Agency of the State of Maryland, operates the water treatment facility and prepared this report on behalf of Maybelle Manor.

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 and identifies several hundred drinking water contaminants, establishes monitoring frequencies and limitations. The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) is responsible for the enforcement of the SDWA and routinely complete Sanitary Surveys as part of their ongoing inspection and monitoring program. 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 jjann@menv.com.

For More Information:

For the opportunity to ask more questions or participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality, please contact *Ms. Susie Comer* with *Maybelle Manor* at 410-879-6094.

The Maybelle Manor water works consists of two drilled wells in the Baltimore Gabbro Complex. After the water is pumped out of the wells, the pH is adjusted and disinfectant is added to protect against microbial contaminants. The Maryland Department of the Environment has performed an assessment of the source water. A copy of the results is available. Call *Maryland Environmental Service* at 410-729-8350

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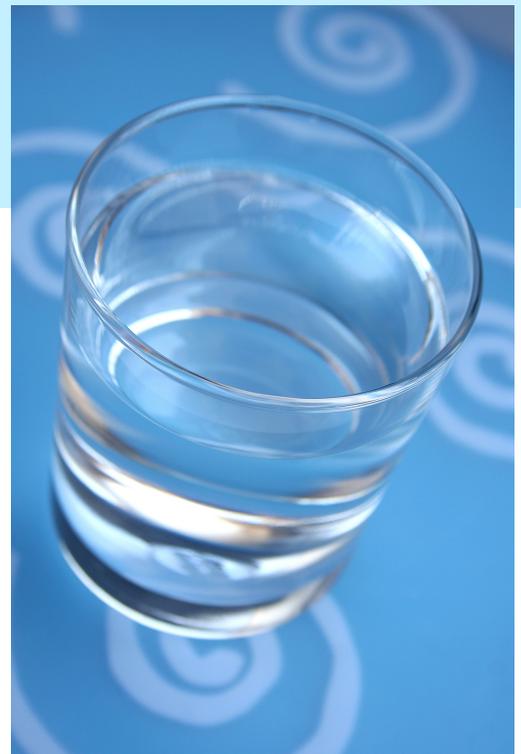
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Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or 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).

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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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- ◆ *Maximum Contaminant Level (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.
- ◆ *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 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.
- ◆ *pCi/l* - Picocuries per liter. A measure of radiation.
- ◆ *ppm* - parts per million or milligrams per liter
- ◆ *ppb* - parts per billion or micrograms per liter



Special points of interest:

The water at the Maybelle Manor is tested for over 120 different compounds.

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)*

Water Security is Everyone's Responsibility

Water system security continues to be an enormously important issue. If you notice suspicious activities in or around local water utilities, such as persons cutting or climbing facility fencing, loitering, tampering with equipment or other similar activities, please contact your local law enforcement agency immediately by dialing 911.

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Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)
Regulated at the Treatment Plant			
Nitrate	10 ppm	1.7 ppm	10 ppm
Typical Source of Contamination: Runoff from fertilizer use			
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phtalate (2010 Testing)	6 ppb	0.86 ppb	0 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Discharge from chemical factories			
Arsenic (2013 Testing)	10 ppb	4.6 ppb	10 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits			
Selenium (2013 Testing)	50 ppb	3.6 ppb	50 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines, petroleum refineries			
Chromium (2013 Testing)	100 ppb	2.9 ppb	100 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from steel and pulp mills			
Regulated in the Distribution System			
Chlorine	4 ppm	0.99 ppm *	4 ppm
Water additive used to control microbes		Range (0.62 - 1.81)	
* Average of results			
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2014 Testing)	80 ppb	4.65 ppb	n/a
Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water chlorination			
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2014 Testing)	60 ppb	2.58 ppb	n/a
Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water chlorination			
Regulated in the Distribution System			
	Action Level	90th percentile	Ideal Goal
Copper (2015 Testing)	1300 ppb	148 ppb	1300 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems			
Lead (2015 Testing)	15 ppb	4.3 ppb	0 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems			

The table above lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2015 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, 2015. 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.

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.

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.



Lead Prevention

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 Maybelle Manor 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>.*

Arsenic Information:

Arsenic is a semi-metallic element in the periodic table. It is odorless and tasteless. It enters drinking water supplies from natural deposits in the earth or from agricultural and industrial practices. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Currently, the arsenic levels are less than 1/2 the MCL and are being monitored every three years.

If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Jay Janney at 410-729-8350 or email your request to jjann@menv.com.

