

San Mar Children's Home

2015 Drinking Water

Quality Report

PWSID: 021-0214



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 San Mar Children's Home.

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 **410-729-8200**, 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 Mr. Paul Leatherman with the **San Mar Children's Home** at **301-733-9067**

The San Mar Children's Home water works consists of one well in the Tomstown formation. After the water is pumped out of the well, it is filtered to remove and reduce some contaminants. Finally, 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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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:

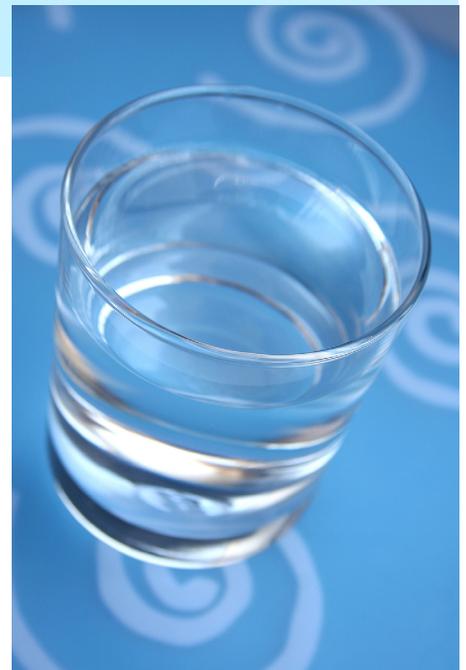
- ◆ **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- ◆ **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs 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.
- ◆ **ppb** - parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- ◆ **ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter

Special points of interest:

The water at San Mar Children's Home 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)**

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.



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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	3.9 ppm	10 ppm
Typical Source of Contamination: Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits			
Barium (Range: 0 ppb - 13.4 ppb) (2013 Testing)	2000 ppb	6.7 ppb *	2000 ppb
Typical Sources of Contaminant: Erosion of natural deposits		*average	
Chromium (Range: 2.4 ppb - 10.0 ppb) (2013 Testing)	100 ppb	6.2 ppb *	100 ppb
Typical Sources of Contaminant: Erosion of natural deposits		*average	
Fluoride (Range: 116 ppb - 190 ppb) (2013 Testing)	4000 ppb	190 ppb	4000 ppb
Typical sources of contaminant: Water additive that promotes strong teeth			
Regulated in the Distribution System			
Chlorine	4 ppm	0.91 ppm	4 ppm
Source: Water additive to control microbes.		(Range: 0.59 - 1.27 ppm)	
* Average of monthly results			
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) (2014 Testing)	80 ppb	17.0 ppb	n/a
Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water disinfection			
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2014 Testing)	60 ppb	7.4 ppb	n/a
Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water disinfection			
Regulated in the Distribution System			
	Action Level	90th percentile	Ideal Goal
Copper (2015 Testing)	1300 ppb	137.6 ppb	1300 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems			
Lead (2015 Testing)	15 ppb	2.98 ppb	0 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems			
Tested at the Treatment Plant			
Turbidity	TT=filtration	1.76 NTU	n/a
Turbidity cannot exceed 1.0 NTU and must be < or = to 0.3 NTU in at least 95% of the measurements taken each month.			
The water plant met the turbidity limits 100% of the time. Turbidity monthly maximum Ranged from (0.05 NTU to 1.76 NTU)			

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.

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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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.



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. San Mar Children's Home 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>.

Monitoring Violation

The Maryland Environmental Service (MES) operates and monitors the Distribution System for San Mar Children's Home. Due to a scheduling error, the system did not complete the 2015 testing for TTHM/HAA5's. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2014, the system completed testing for TTHM/HAA5's. The 2014 results were below the MCLs and are listed in the table of results. Due to the low past results there is no expectation that the quality of the drinking water was effected in 2015.

