2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE ST. JAMES SCHOOL WATER SYSTEM PWSID # 0210209 April 2016

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The St. James School Water System utilizes a spring as its water source. The spring was determined to be under the direct influence of surface water by the Maryland Department of the Environment in 1999. Therefore, St. James School upgraded the water treatment facility to treat the spring water in accordance with the regulations. This treatment includes filtration, chlorination, pH adjustment, softening and ultra violet disinfection prior to entering the distribution system. In 2003, a well was placed into operation as a back up water supply. However, this water source was not utilized in the water system during 2015.

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/Centers for Disease Control (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 (800-426-4791).

St. James School routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. 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's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants 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) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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:

- *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.
- *Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level* - 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* - 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.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity (2015)	N	0.4	ntu	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper (distribution) (2012)	N	0.19	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (distribution) (2012)	N	3.0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (2015)	N	1	ppm	4	4	Water Additive used to control microbes
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2014)	N	4	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (2014)	N	0.24	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chromium (2011)	N	.013	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
TTHM (2014) [Total trihalomethanes]	N	.59	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Sodium (2014)	N	202.9	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromodichloromethane (2010)	N	2.5	ppb	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (2010)	N	1.9	ppb	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (2010)	N	1.1	ppb	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
pH, range (2014)	N	6.9	Std. Units	N/A	N/A	

Note: Test results are for year 2015 unless noted otherwise; testing for all contaminants is not required annually.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Our system was required to notify its water customers of the lead test results for January 1, 2013 within 30 days and did not meet this requirement therefore we received a reporting violation.

Our system received monitoring violations for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) for October 1, 2014 thru September 30, 2015. trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer."

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. Saint James School 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.

NOTE: As can be seen by results listed in the above tables, lead, which is tested for annually at St. James, has been detected in our most recently collected samples in 2012 but below the action level of 15.