

Woodstock Job Corps Center 2015 Drinking Water Quality Report



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 the Woodstock Job Corps Center.

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 *Rodney H. Butler, Finance & Administration Director of Woodstock Job Corps, at 410-696-9310*.

The Woodstock Job Corps Center water works consists of three drilled wells in the in the Baltimore gneiss. After the water is pumped out of the well 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*

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)*.

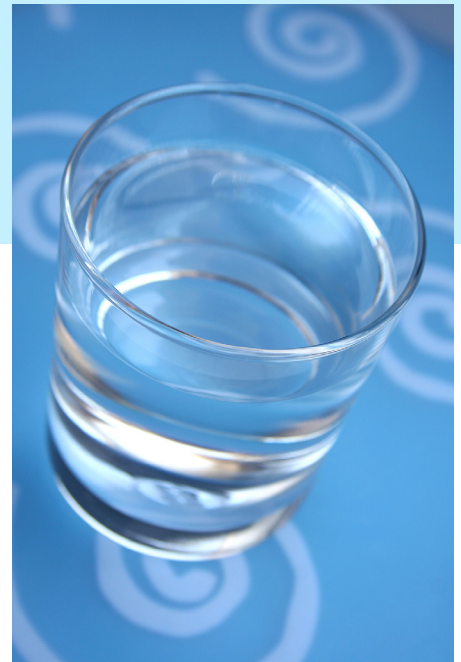
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Definitions:

- ◆ **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
- ◆ **Mrem** - millirem roentgen equivalent in man. A measure of radiation dose



Special points of interest:

The water at the Woodstock Job Corps Center 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			
Gross Beta (2015 Testing) (Range 0.0 pCi/l - 8.0 pCi/l) Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits *EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. The MCL is 4 mrem/year ** Because the beta particle results were below 50 pCi/l, no testing for individual beta particle constituents was required	50 pCi/l*	10 pCi/l*	0.0 pCi/l
Combined Radium (226 & 228) (2015 Testing) Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits	5 pCi/l	2.1 pCi/l	n/a
Gross Alpha (2015 Testing) Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits * Please read page 4 of the Consumer Confidence report for more information on Gross Alpha Emitters	15 pCi/l	8.9 pCi/l*	0.0 pCi/l
Nitrate (Range 0.0 ppm - 0.4 ppm) Typical Source of Contamination: Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion	10 ppm	0.4 ppm	10 ppm
Total Xylenes (2014 Testing) Typical Source of Contamination: Discharge from petroleum and/or chemical factories.	10 ppm	0.01 ppm	10 ppm
Barium (2014 Testing) Typical Source of Contamination: Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.	2000 ppb	54.5 ppb	2000 ppb
Ethylbenzene (2014 Testing) Typical Source of Contamination: Water additive which promotes strong teeth and erosion of natural deposits;	700 ppb	0.8 ppb	700 ppb
Regulated in the Distribution System			
Chlorine Water additive used to control microbes * Average of results	Action Level 4 ppm	Highest Level 0.57 ppm * Range (0.00 - 1.84 ppm)	Ideal Goal 4 ppm
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2015 Testing) Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water disinfection	80 ppb	6 ppb* (Range 2.47 ppb - 9.3 ppb) *Locational Rolling Annual Average	n/a
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2015 Testing) Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water disinfection	60 ppb	4 ppb (Range 1.68 ppb - 5.4 ppb) *Locational Rolling Annual Average	n/a
Regulated in the Distribution System			
Copper (2015 Testing)	Action Level 1300 ppb	Highest Level 1.05 ppb	Ideal Goal 1300 ppb
Lead (2015 Testing) Typical Source of Contaminant: Corrosion of household plumbing	15 ppb	315 ppb	0.0 ppb

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.

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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



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 Woodstock Job Corps Center 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>*.

RADON:

We constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. We have detected radon in the water supply in a sample collected on November 14, 2007. At this time, there is no Federal Regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Exposure to air transmitted radon over a long period of time may cause adverse health effects. The radon result of the November 2007 sample was 1941 pCi/l (pCi/l = picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity). For additional information call the EPA radon hotline at 1-800-SOS-RADON.

Important Information Regarding Gross Alpha Emitters:

Alpha emitters are naturally occurring radiations in soil, air and water. These emitters generally occur when certain elements decay or break down in the environment. The emitters enter drinking water through various methods including the erosion of natural deposits. There are no immediate health risks from consuming water that contains gross alpha, however some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Currently, Maryland Department of the Environment is testing the levels of Gross Alpha Emitters quarterly. The highest level detected during 2015 is 8.9 pCi/l which is below the EPA MCL of 15 pCi/l.

