

Green Ridge Boys Camp

2016 Drinking Water

Quality Report



Important Information Concerning Your Drinking Water

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2016. 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 Green Ridge Boys Camp.

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 **Steve Baer with the Maryland Department of Juvenile Services at 301-777-2486**.

The Green Ridge Boys Camp water works consist of three drilled wells in the Jennings formation, a treatment facility, a 6,000 gallon ground storage tank, and a distribution network. The treatment facility consist of two green sand filters for Iron and Manganese removal and a chemical feed facility designed to disinfect the water and adjust the pH. 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)**.

Green Ridge Boys Camp Treated Water Quality Report 2016

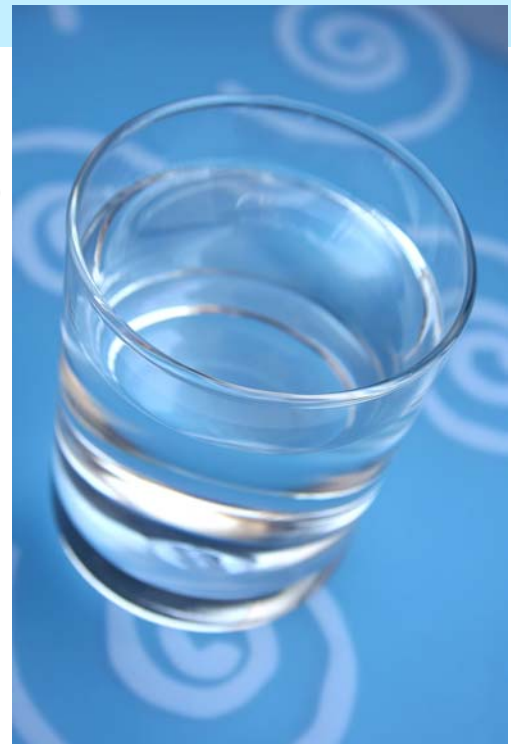
Definitions:

- ◆ **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.
- ◆ **NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units.** Units of measurement used to report the level of turbidity or “cloudiness” in 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 Green Ridge Boys Camp 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)**



Green Ridge Boys Camp Treated Water Quality Report 2016

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)
Regulated at the Treatment Plant			
Barium (2014 Testing)	2000 ppb	53.6 ppb	2000 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits			
Regulated in the Distribution System			
Total Coliform	No more then one sample per month may be positive	1 Positive	0 Positive
Source: Naturally present in the environment			
Chlorine	4 ppm	1.05 ppm *	4 ppm
Water additive used to control microbes		(Range: 0.59 - 1.55 ppm)	
* Annual average of results			
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2014 Testing)	80 ppb	5.0 ppb	n/a
Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water disinfection			
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2014 Testing)	60 ppb	1.4 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 (2014 Testing)	1300 ppb	69 ppb	1300 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems			
Lead (2014 Testing)	15 ppb	0 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 2016 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 conducted between January 1 – December 31, 2016. The State requires monitor of 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.

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 Green Ridge Boys Camp 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>.

Water Conservation Tips

- ◆ Take short showers—a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- ◆ Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving— this may save up to 500 gallons per month

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.



Maryland
Department of
the Environment

Larry Hogan
Governor

Boyd Rutherford
Lieutenant Governor

Ben Grumbles
Secretary

Consumer Confidence Report Certification

Water Supply System Name: GREEN RIDGE YOUTH CENTER

PWSID 001-0212 County: ALLEGANY

Consumer Confidence Report due to customers and to MDE no later than July 1st;
Certification of Delivery due to MDE no later than October 1st each year.
CCR and Certification are best delivered together by email attachment if possible.

I confirm that the Consumer Confidence Report for the year 2016 has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given) in accordance with COMAR 26.04.01 by July 1, 2017. I further certify that the report is correct and consistent with compliance monitoring data previously submitted to MDE.

Certified by: Name STEVE BARR
Signature [Signature]
Title MAINT SUPER
Phone # _____ Date 6-12-17

Specific details on CCR distribution: (Date all that apply)

- _____ Date CCR was delivered to MDE.
- _____ Date CCR was distributed by mail.
- _____ Date CCR was distributed by other methods. List methods of delivery: _____
 Approved electronic delivery plan is on file with MDE. (Check if applicable)
- _____ Date a notice of CCR availability was published.
- _____ Date good faith efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following recommended methods:
 - _____ Date of posting the CCR on the Internet at: _____
 - _____ Date of mailing the CCR to postal patrons (bulk mail) within the service area (attach zip codes).
 - _____ Date of advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement).
 - _____ Date of publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy).
 - _____ Date of delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers.
 - _____ Date of delivery to community organizations (attach a list).

Check violation types addressed:

- A tier 3 public notice is distributed with the CCR.
- Monitoring violations are addressed in the CCR.
- MCL violations are addressed in the CCR.
- CCR Delivery or Adequacy Violations are addressed in the CCR.

Mandatory for systems serving 100,000 or more persons:

- _____ Date posted CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site. List Internet address: _____
- _____ Date CCR delivered to other agencies or additional methods used. (Optional, attach list or description).

MDE/WMA/COM.025 (Revised 3/2016)