

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2016

Laurel Water Supply, Inc.

PWSID 0080026

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We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water quality report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and service we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is one well which draws from the Patapsco Aquifer. Depth of the well is 729 feet.

A source water assessment plan has been completed for our system by the Maryland Department of the Environment's Water Supply Program that provides more information and its potential sources of contamination. This plan is available for review at our office or by contacting the Maryland Department of the Environment Water Supply Program.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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. Laurel Water Supply, Inc. 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 and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in your drinking water, testing methods,

and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Laurel Water Supply routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table on the next page shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016.

As water travels over land and 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 is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants do not necessarily pose a health risk.

In the table below you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To 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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - (mandatory language) 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 (MCLG) - (mandatory language) 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
Radioactive Contaminants						
Beta/photon emitters (2011)	N	5.2	pCi/L	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Fluoride (2015)	N	1.3	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (distribution) (2014)	N	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (2016)	N	0.8	ppm	4	4	Water Additive used to control microbes
Copper (distribution) (2014)	N	0.32	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Unregulated Contaminants						
Sodium (2013)	N	105	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Note: Test results are for year 2016 or as otherwise indicated; All contaminants are not required to be tested for annually.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact me at number or e-mail listed below. We want our residents to be informed about their water. We will make every effort to continue to maintain a safe and dependable water system at a minimum cost and maximum benefit to all our residents.

Sincerely,

Patricia Biles

Secretary/Treasurer

Laurel Water Supply, Inc. (240) 695 2474

Pat.biles@gmail.com