



GOLDEN KAY APARTMENTS



2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

JUNE 5th, 2018

PWSID 0070202

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report for calendar year 2017.

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 effects we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is one active well which draws from an underground source known as an Aquifer. The depth of our well is approximately 92 feet.

Source water assessment and its availability

For more information on the source of your water, the significant potential sources of contamination, contact Maryland Source Water Assessment Program at the Maryland Department of the Environment at (410) 537-3706 or visit the web at: www.mde.maryland.gov

Why may there be contaminated in my drinking water?

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). 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 and through the grounds, 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum productions, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and

mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead Statement

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. Greenridge Utilities, 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 or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Water that remains stationary within your home plumbing for extended periods of time can leach lead out of pipes joined with lead-containing solder as well as brass fixtures or galvanized pipes. Flushing fixtures has been found to be an effective means of reducing lead levels. The flushing process could take from 30 seconds to 2 minutes or longer until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature. Faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions. Visit the NSF Web site at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures.

Combined Radium 226/228

Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violations

Combine Radium 226/228 - Our system received a MCL Average violation as you can see in the table below.

Lead and Copper Rule - Our system received a violation because we failed to test during 2017. We will be testing during the 2018 calendar year. Once MDE receives the test result we will be returned to Compliance.

Consumer Confidence Rule - This annual water quality report is required to be completed and posted for our residents by July 1st of each year. A copy must also be sent to Maryland Department of the Environment by that due date as well as Certification of distribution form by October 1st. We were late delivering this report for CY2017 and therefore received a violation notice for missing the due date. This did not pose any adverse health effects to our residents. Maryland Rural Water Association has provided assistance the last two years in completing the annual report, our system was returned to compliance after this report was received by MDE.

In the 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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risks for safety, MCLG allows for margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. 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.

AL: Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Units of Measurements & Conversions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligram 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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
Beta/photon emitter, Range (2017)	NO	13	pCi/L	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters, Range (2017) Annual Running Average	NO	5-22.2 12	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (226 & 228) Range (2017) Annual Running Average	YES	5.9 - 10.2 8	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2017)	NO	3	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2016) (Distribution)	NO	0.022	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

For additional information or questions contact: Golden Kay Apartments at (410) 398-6942