

Poplar Hill Pre-Release Unit 2017 Drinking Water Quality Report

PWSID: 022-0003



Important Information About Your Drinking Water

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2017. 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 Poplar Hill Pre-Release Unit.

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.

For More Information:

For the opportunity to ask more questions or participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality, please contact Mr. William Maycock **the administrator for the Poplar Hill Pre-Release Unit at 410-845-4764.**

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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

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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.



Special points of interest:

The water at the Poplar Hill Pre-Release Unit 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)**

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,

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Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)
Regulated at the Treatment Plant			
Barium (2017 Testing)	2000 ppb	13 ppb	2000 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits		(Range: 0- 13 ppb)	
Regulated in the Distribution System			
Chlorine	4 ppm	0.99 ppm	4 ppm
Source: Water additive to control microbes. * Average of monthly results		(Range: 0.55 - 1.74 ppm)	
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) (2017 Testing)	80 ppb	3.3 ppb	n/a
Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water disinfection			
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2017 Testing)	60 ppb	7.2 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 (2017 Testing)	1300 ppb	398 ppb	1300 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems			
Lead (2017 Testing)	15 ppb	14.2 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 2017 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,

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 Poplar Hill Pre-Release Unit 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**

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

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.

Your Treatment facility

The Poplar Hill Pre-Release Unit water works consists of two drilled wells in the Manokin formation. The water treatment plant was upgraded in 2009. The current water treatment plant is housed in a 34 ft. long by 20 ft. wide building. Treatment of the well water is provided by metered chemical feed units for soda ash, polyorthophosphate, potassium permanganate, and liquid chlorination to disinfect the water and adjust the pH. Two zeolite (greensand) filters remove iron and manganese. The facility has a 15,000-gallon tank that provides storage of the treated water and pressure for the distribution system. In the event of a power outage the emergency generator will provide up to 80 kilowatts of power through its 500 gallon fuel tank. The Maryland Department of the Environment

