

# *St. Mary's College*

## *2023 Drinking Water*

### *Quality Report*

PWSID: 018-0013

## Important Information Concerning Your Drinking Water

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2023. 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 St. Mary's College.

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 [jjanney@menv.com](mailto:jjanney@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 Mr. Thomas Brewer, Manager of Environmental Health, Safety, and Sustainability Programs for St. Mary's College at 240-895-3059.

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**T**he St. Mary's College water works consists of three drilled wells in the Aquia formation. After the water is pumped from the wells it is treated with a disinfectant to protect against microbial contamination. 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**.

**S**ome 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)**.

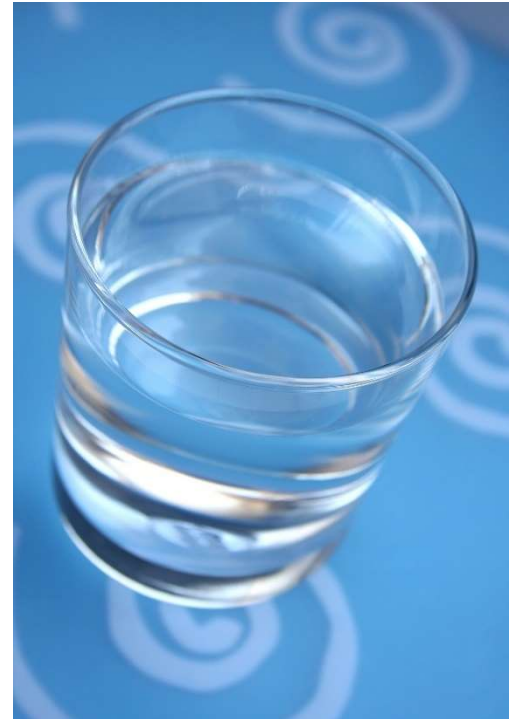
# St. Mary's College Treated Water Quality Report 2023

## 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
- “ **ppt** - parts per trillion or nanograms per liter

## Special Points of Interest

- The water system serving St. Mary's College is tested for over 120 different compounds.
- The St. Mary's College drinking water met all State and Federal requirements.
- 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)**.



## 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.

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Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)
<b>Regulated at the Treatment Plant</b>			
Gross Beta - (2022 Testing)	50 pCi/l*	5.7 pCi/l**	0.0 pCi/l
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits		(Range: 5.7 - 5.7 pCi/l)	
*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles			
** Because the beta particle results were below 50 pCi/l, no testing for individual beta particle constituents was required			
Fluoride (2022 Testing)	4000 ppb	660 ppb	4000 ppb
		(Range: 450 - 660 ppb)	
Typical sources of contaminant: Water additive that promotes strong teeth, erosion of natural deposits			
Arsenic (2022 Testing)	10 ppb	4.1 ppb	0 ppb
Typical sources of contaminant: Erosion of natural deposits		(Range: 4.0 - 4.1 ppb)	
<b>Regulated at the Consumer's Tap</b>			
Chlorine	4 ppm	0.86 ppm*	4 ppm
Water additive used to control microbes		Range (0.65 - 0.86 ppm)	
*Annual Rolling Average			
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2023 Testing)	80 ppb	1.1 ppb	n/a
Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water disinfection			
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2023 Testing)	60 ppb	1.3 ppb*	n/a
Typical Source of Contaminants: By-product of drinking water disinfection.		*Locational Rolling Average	
<b>Regulated at the Consumer's Tap</b>			
	<b>Action Level</b>	<b>90th percentile</b>	<b>Ideal Goal</b>
Copper (2023 Testing)	1300 ppb	150 ppb	1300 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems			
Lead (2023 Testing)	15 ppb	< 2 ppb	0 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems			

**T**he table above lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2023 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, 2023. 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 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. The Cooperative treats 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.*



## Contaminants That May Be Present in Source Water

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## Lead Prevention

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 St Mary's College Water Treatment Plant is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, please contact Jay Janney at [jjanney@menv.com](mailto:jjanney@menv.com) for a list of laboratories in your area that provide drinking water testing. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



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## Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

PFAS – short for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances – refers to a large group of more than 4,000 human-made chemicals that have been used since the 1940s in a range of products, including stain- and water-resistant fabrics and carpeting, cleaning products, paints, cookware, food packaging and fire-fighting foams. These uses of PFAS have led to PFAS entering our environment, where they have been measured by several states in soil, surface water, groundwater, and seafood. Some PFAS can last a long time in the environment and in the human body and can accumulate in the food chain.

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) conducted a PFAS monitoring program for Community Water Systems from 2020 to 2022. The results are available on MDE's website:

<https://mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx>. No PFAS sampling was conducted for the St. Mary's College Water Treatment System during 2023.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized regulations for 6 PFAS compounds in drinking water in April 2024. The MCLs for PFOA and PFOS are each 4.0 parts per trillion (ppt). The MCLs for PFNA, PFHxS, and HFPO-DA (GenX chemicals) are each 10 ppt. Additionally, a mixture of two or more of the following chemicals (PFNA, PFHxS, HFPO-DA, and PFBS) will be regulated with a Hazard Index of 1 (unitless) to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS pose a risk and require action.

## 2022 PFAS Results

Parameter	PFOS (ppt)	PFOA (ppt)	PFHxS (ppt)	GenX Chemicals (ppt)	PFNA (ppt)	PFBS (ppt)	Hazard Index (ppt)
Result	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.5	<1.0	0.0
Limit	4	4	10	10	10	No limit	1.0
Compliant	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes

*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 [jjanney@menv.com](mailto:jjanney@menv.com).*

