

Brook Lane Health 2022 Drinking Water Quality Report

PWSID: 021-0004



Important Information Concerning Your Drinking Water

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2022. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Maryland Environmental Service, an Agency of the State of Maryland, began operating the water treatment facility in July 2022 and prepared this report on behalf of Brook Lane Health.

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 410-729-8361, e-mail jjanney@menv.com.

Public Meeting Information:

For the opportunity to ask more questions or participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality, please contact Michael Reyka at 301-733-0331 X1234 or michael.reyka@brooklane.org

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)**.

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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 of 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.
- ◆ **ppt** - parts per trillion or nanograms per liter.

Special points of interest:

The Brook Lane Health water is tested for over 120 different compounds. The Brook Lane Drinking Water met all of the 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**

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Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)
Regulated at the Treatment Plant			
Wells 1, 2, 3, and 4			
Nitrate	10 ppm	3.2 ppm	10 ppm
Source: Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer, and leaching from septic tanks and sewage			
Fluoride (2022 Testing)	4000 ppb	0.9	4000 ppb
Source: Erosion of natural deposits and discharge from steel and pulp mills			
Barium (2022 Testing)	2000 ppb	17.4 ppb	2000 ppb
Source: Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries and drilling waste			
Gross Alpha (2021 Testing)	15 pCi/l	3.1 pCi/l	0 pCi/l
Source: Erosion of natural deposits			
Gross Beta/ photon emitters (2021 Testing)	50 pCi/l	4.3 pCi/l	0 pCi/l
Source: Decay of natural and man made deposits			
Combined Radium 226/228 (2021 Testing)	5 pCi/l	0.4 pCi/l	0 pCi/l
Source: Erosion of natural deposits			
Regulated in the Distribution System			
Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL) Highest Level Detected Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)			
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2022 Testing)	80 ppb	15.9 ppb	n/a
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2022 Testing)	60 ppb	3.3 ppb	n/a
Source: By-product of drinking water disinfection			
Chlorine	4 ppm	0.9 ppm *	4 ppm
*Annual rolling average Source: Water additive used to control microbes. (Range: 0.6 - 0.9)			
Regulated at the Consumer's Tap			
Action Level 90 Percentile Goal			
Copper (2021 Testing)	1.3 ppm	0.288 ppm	1.3 ppm
Lead (2021 Testing)	15 ppb	<0.002 ppb	0 ppb
Source: Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems, erosion of natural deposits, and wood preservatives			

The table above lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2022 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, 2022. 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.

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 activi-

The drinking water for the Brook Lane Health consists of water from four (4) wells in the Conococheague Limestone rock formation. Water is pumped out of the wells and is filtered before passing through a water softener. In addition, a disinfectant is added to protect against microbial contaminants and an ortho/polyphosphate is added to protection from corrosion. The Maryland Department of the Environment has completed an assessment of the source water. If you are interested in receiving a copy of the source water assessment report please call Jay Janney at 410-729-8361 or email your

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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. 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.

Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

PFAS – or 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. Beginning in 2020, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) initiated a PFAS monitoring program. Your water system was not tested for PFAS in 2022. In March 2023, EPA announced proposed Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) of 4 ppt for PFOA and 4 ppt for PFOS, and a Group Hazard Index for four additional PFAS compounds. Future regulations would require additional monitoring as well as certain actions for systems above the MCLs. EPA will publish the final MCLs and requirements by the end of 2023 or beginning of 2024. Additional information about PFAS can be found on the MDE website: mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-LandingPage.aspx

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 Brook lane system 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 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>.

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.

