

2006 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE ST. JAMES SCHOOL WATER SYSTEM

Is my water safe?

In 2006, the St. James School Water System was tested for and found in compliance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. St. James School and the Washington County Department of Water Quality are committed to providing you with information on your water supply and taking the necessary actions to supply water in compliance with all drinking water health standards.

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

Where does my water come from?

The St. James School Water System utilizes a spring as its water source. The spring was determined to be under the direct influence of surface water by the Maryland Department of the Environment in 1999. Therefore, St. James School upgraded the water treatment facility to treat the spring water in accordance with the regulations. This treatment includes filtration, chlorination, pH adjustment, softening and ultra violet disinfection prior to entering the distribution system. In 2003, a well was placed into operation as a back up water supply. However, this water source was not utilized in the water system during 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Maryland Department of the Environment's Water Supply Program (WSP) has conducted a Source Water Assessment for the St. James School water system. The required components of this report as described in Maryland's Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) are 1) delineation of an area that contributes water to the source, 2) identification of potential sources of contamination, and 3) determination of susceptibility of the water supply to contamination. Recommendations for protecting the drinking water supply conclude this report.

The source of St. James School's water supply is a spring from an unconfined carbonate rock aquifer. The Source Water Assessment area was delineated by the WSP using EPA approved methods specifically designed for this source type.

Point sources of contamination were investigated within the assessment area from field inspections, contaminant inventory databases, and previous studies. The Maryland Office of Planning's 2000 digital land use map for Washington County was used to identify non-point sources of contamination. Well information and water quality data were also reviewed. An aerial photograph and maps showing potential contaminants sources and land use within the Source Water Assessment area are included in this report.

The susceptibility analysis is based on review of the existing water quality data for the St. James School Water System, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the source water assessment area, well integrity, and the inherent vulnerability of the aquifer. It was determined that the St. James School Water supply is susceptible to contamination by nitrate, radionuclides, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds and microbiological contaminants. Radon 222, a naturally occurring contaminant, may pose a risk to the water supply. The water supply is not susceptible to contamination by other inorganic compounds or other radionuclides.

Why are there contaminants 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).

How can I get involved?

To get involved with your water system, please contact Mr. William J. Wivell at (301) 733-9330.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2.91	0	6.57	2006	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	13.04	13.04	27.08	2006	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.23	NA		2005	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.6	NA		2005	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.3	NA		2006	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)		MPL	172.3	NA		2005	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching

Microbiological Contaminants

Turbidity (NTU) 100% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3
 A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation.
 The highest single measurement was 0.51. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.34	2006	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4	2006	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Reported Level</u>	<u>Range Low</u>	<u>High</u>
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	11	11	11
Chloroform (ppb)	70	70	70

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Results of voluntary monitoring

The Washington County Department of Water Quality conducts routine testing that is not included in the Water Quality Data Table. A list of these parameters and their results are included in the Table of Results of Customer Interest below.

TABLE OF RESULTS OF CUSTOMER INTEREST

PARAMETER	LEVEL/ RANGE DETECTED	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT
pH	7.0 to 7.6	Standard Units
Chlorine	0.3 to 2.2	ppm
Hardness	17 to 325	ppm
Alkalinity	51 to 103	ppm
Dibromochloromethane	2.7	ppb

Dibromochloromethane is an unregulated contaminant for this system. This contaminant is typically produced as a result of chlorination by a water treatment facility.

Results of radon monitoring

On March 25, 1999, the Maryland Department of the Environment tested for Radon in the St. James Water System. The results of this testing were 475 pCi/L. Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air-containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

What Levels of Radon in my water should I be concerned about?

There are currently no federally enforced drinking water standards for Radon. EPA is proposing to regulate radon in drinking water from community water supplies (water systems that serve 25 or more year-round residents). EPA proposed the rule in October 1999 and plans to finalize it in 2008.

EPA is proposing to require community water suppliers to provide water with radon levels no higher than 4,000 pCi/L, which contributes about 0.4 pCi/L to the air in your home. This requirement assumes that the State is also taking action to reduce levels in indoor air by developing EPA approved enhanced State radon indoor air programs. (Called Multimedia Mitigation Programs). This is because most of the Radon you breathe comes from the soil under your home. This option gives the States flexibility to focus on the greatest problems. By encouraging the public to fix radon in indoor air problems and homes that keep radon from entering.

For States that choose not to develop enhanced indoor programs, community water systems in that State will be required to reduce radon in drinking water to 300 pCi/L. This amount contributes 0.03 pCi/L of radon in the air of your home. Even if a State does not develop enhanced indoor air program, water systems may choose to develop their own local indoor radon program and meet a radon standard for drinking water of 4,000 pCi/L.

EPA has set up this option, under the framework specified in the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, so that the overall risks from exposure to radon, both through air and water are reduced.

**For more information
St. James School Water System
Phone: 301-733-9330
Attn: William J. Wivell**