



**2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE  
BROOK LANE HEALTH SERVICES WATER SYSTEM  
PWSID # 0210004**

**Is my water safe?**

Last year, the Brook Lane Health Services Water System was evaluated for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Results of this testing met the levels allowed by EPA. The Brook Lane Health Services Water System 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. Immunocompromised 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 proper means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

**Where does my water come from?**

Brook Lane Health Services utilizes three wells as its water source. The water from the wells is chlorinated and treated to prevent corrosion prior to entering the distribution system.

**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 Brook Lane Health Services 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 are included in this report.

The sources of Brook Lane's water supply are three wells in an unconfined fractured 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.

The susceptibility analysis is based on review of the existing water quality data for the Brook Lane 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 Radon-222, a naturally occurring contaminant, may pose a risk to the Brook Lane Health Services water supply. The water supply is not susceptible to other radionuclides, inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, or microbiological contaminant.

For more information on this report, please contact Mr. Ben Corbett at (301) 733-0330.

### **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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Possible contaminants consist of:

**Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife

**Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming

**Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses

**Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems

**Radioactive contaminants**, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

### **How can I get involved?**

For information on how to get involved with the Brook Lane Health Services Water System, please contact Mr. Ben Corbett at (301) 733-0330.

### **Water Quality Data Table**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report.

Although many more contaminants were evaluated, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water have some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not supply increased protection of public health.

A few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not

considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have supplied the definitions below the table.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u> <u>TT, or</u> <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
<i>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.</i>								
Chlorine	4	4	0.6	0.5	0.6	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	No Goal for total	80	7.9	7.9	7.9	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	No Goal for total	60	1.4	1.4	1.4	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.07	1.07	1.07	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	4	3.5	3.5	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	0	15	7.7	7.7	7.7	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.4	0.4	0.4	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u># Samples</u> <u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds</u> <u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.949	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives	
Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15.0	2.46	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	

*Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future*

## Important Terms

Unit / Term Descriptions	
Unit / Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: Not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required but recommended
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
AVG	Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running average of monthly samples
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**

Brook Lane Health Services conducts routine testing of your water system that is not included in the Water Quality Data Table. MDE has also completed testing that is not included in the Water Quality Data Table. A list of these parameters and their results are in the Table of Results of Customer Interest below.

### **Voluntary Monitoring**

PARAMETER	LEVEL/RANGE DETECTED	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT
pH	7.0 to 7.9	Standard Unit

**For more information on the Brook Lane Health Services Water System contact Mr. Ben Corbett at (301) 733-0330**