Presbyterian Senior Living
Glen Meadows Retirement Community
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2015

PWSID 0030208

June 30, 2016

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source consists of two wells that draw from an underground aquifer that has become influenced by surface water. At times (usually during high rainfall events) the source water becomes adversely affected by turbidity which may bring along with it coliform and fecal coliform bacteria. The "state of the art" surface water treatment plant consisting of ultra and reverse osmosis filtration has been in service since November 2013 to effectively treat source water adversely affected by surface water contaminants.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

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

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Jack Bradshaw at 443-903-4758. We want our residents to be informed about their water.

Glen Meadows Retirement Community routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants						
Alpha emitters (2013)	N	2.0	pCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (2013)	N	4.0	pCi/1	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (226 & 228) (2013)	N	0.8	pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper (2015)	N	0.42	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (2015))	N	8.1	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (annual)	N	2.3	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (2014)	N	ND (>0.2)	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides						
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	1.0	ug/l	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
2,4-D (2013)	N	0.5	ug/l	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
TTHM (Distribution) [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2.55	ug/l	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (distribution) (2016)	N	5.20	ug/l	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform (2016)	N	0.550	ug/l	N/A	N/A	By product of chlorine disinfection

Bromoform (2016)	N	<1	ug/l	N/A	N/A	By product of chlorine disinfection
Bromodichloromethane (2016)	N	<0.5	ug/l	N/A	N/A	By product of chlorine disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (2016)	N	<0.5	ug/l	N/A	N/A	By product of chlorine disinfection

Note: Test results are for year 2010 unless otherwise noted: all tests are not required on an annual basis.

We are required to complete lead and copper monitoring every three (3) years. Ten (10) samples were collected from various locations within our retirement community in December 2015. I am very pleased to report that GMRC's LEAD AND COPPER levels were below the MCL of .015 mg/l for Lead and 1.3 mg/l for Copper at the 90th percentile reading. Lead analysis came in at .0081 and Copper at .420 respectively. The performance of the SWTP and the steady control of pH, chlorine residual, and water alkalinity has been the catalyst in improved water quality.

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. Presbyterian Senior Living 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

Both source water wells have been determined to be GWUDI. (ground water under direct influence with surface water). Although we do see spikes in turbidity and no doubt would have seen the presence of coliform bacteria during those spikes, the SWTP continues to operate flawlessly, removing all contaminants and delivering exceptional water quality for the 2.75 years the plant has been operational. In combination with supplying bacteria and virus free water the RO (reverse osmosis) system is removing 80% of the calcium / magnesium compounds which make the water very hard if applicable. Source water at GMRC is very hard, typically about 280 ppm but the RO process delivers finished water at approximately 50-80 ppm at a 75 / 25 % blend ratio, RO/UF. Softer water makes for better cleaning capabilities.

Thank you in advance for your attention to this Water Quality Report (CCR) for 2015. If you need additional information or have questions concerning this matter please do not hesitate to contact PSL Management or Jack Bradshaw (PSL), Plant Superintendent for Water and Wastewater at Glen Meadows Retirement Community. (#5036)

Sincerely,

Jack Bradshaw: Superintendent: Water/Wastewater