

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2022
Facilities and Engineering Service
Perry Point VA Medical Center
April 2023
PWID# 0070017

Facilities and Engineering Service is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services delivered to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) has performed an assessment of our source water. This Source Water Assessment Report may be viewed in the Calvert County Public Library, or a copy may be obtained from MDE. The website is:

https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/by_county.aspx

For more information call 1-800-633-6101

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).

Facilities and Engineering Service wants to keep you informed of the excellent water and services provided to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is the Susquehanna River and is treated by rapid sand filters. Fully staffed of State Certified operators ensure good water quality. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report concerning your water utility, please contact James Willen, Filter Plant Operator at 410-642-2411, extension 25918. We want our valued residents to be informed about their water utility.

Perry Point VAMC Water Filtration Plant routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the periods of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. 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 is 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 Facilities and Engineering Service 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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Microgram per liter - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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 treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 (MCLG) - 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.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity	N	0.028	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper (distribution) (2021)	N	0.112	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (2021)	N	1	ppb	0	15	
Barium (2022)	N	0.038	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2021)	N	0.8	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts						
TTHM (Distribution) [Total trihalomethanes] (2021) ** Highest Locational Running Average (LRAA)	N	27.8 34	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Haloacetic acids) (distribution) (2021) Highest Locational Running Average (LRAA)	N	3.75 6	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Note: All test results are for 2022 unless otherwise noted. Not all contaminants are required to be tested for annually.

Total Organic Carbon The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removed was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

The New Perry Point VAMC Water Filtration Water Plant is online as of March 2020. The new plant utilizes plate settlers, membrane filtration along with chlorine dioxide for primary disinfection.

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. Perry Point V. A. Hospital 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, contact Perry Point V. A. Hospital at 410-642-2411. 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>.

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. Our 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-Landing-Page.aspx

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. 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. For 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.

MCL's 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.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean quality water. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers.

The Maryland Rural Water Association's State Circuit Rider assisted with the completion of this report.

Facilities and Engineering Service works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.