

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2018

Calvert Manor Corporation • Accokeek, Maryland  
PWSID MD 0160004

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**WE'RE PLEASED TO PRESENT** our Drinking Water Quality Report for Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 2018. The following report is provided annually in compliance with federal regulations and is intended to help you understand the efforts we make to ensure the quality of your water. *Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

## Where Does My Water Come From?

The sources of our drinking water are the groundwater in the Patapsco Aquifer, which our wells tap about 372 feet to 635 feet below the surface. An aquifer is an underground river or reservoir of water, which is tapped by drilling wells and pumping the water to the surface for distribution. The impervious layers of earth between surface sources of contamination and this underground river help protect it. The sands of the aquifer help to purify the water, making it easier for us to chlorinate it before we pump it into your water distribution system. See the map on the Calvert Manor Directory (not attached) for the location of the two wells, marked as "CMC."

## More Information about My Water System?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the President of the Calvert Manor Corporation (CMC), Doug Harris, at (301) 535-2878, System Operator Katie Fisher at (202) 316-2015, or any other director. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled CMC board meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of every month beginning at 7:00 p.m. Email [calvertmanorcpr@yahoo.com](mailto:calvertmanorcpr@yahoo.com) for the location, which changes monthly.

## Why Are There Contaminants in My Drinking Water?

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. 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 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 (800) 426-4791 or visiting <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/index.cfm>.

## Lead in Drinking Water

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. The Calvert Manor Corporation 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 (800) 426-4791 or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>.

## Cryptosporidium and Other Microbiological Contaminants

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 people, 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 micro-biological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Additional information is available at the EPA drinking water web site (<http://www.epa.gov/safewater>).

## Water Quality Test Results

The following two pages report on regulated contaminants in our drinking water, beginning with definitions of terms used that may not be familiar.

**Definitions.** The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

**Avg** — Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL** — The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG** — 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.

**Treatment Technique or TT** — A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

*na* — not applicable

*mrem* — millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

*ppm* — milligrams per liter or parts per million, or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

*ppb* — micrograms per liter or parts per billion, or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**Level 1 Assessment** — A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found.

**Level 2 Assessment** — A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. Coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found on multiple occasions.

**Action Level (AL)** — The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

## REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Coliform Bacteria						
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper							
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Sites over AL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	9/19/2017	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.14 ppm	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts									
	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Chlorine	2018	0.5	0.3-0.5	MRDLG=4	MRDL =4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes	
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)	7/26/2017	2.7	2.7-2.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Fluoride*	10/6/2015	1.17	1.17-1.17	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	

\*Calvert Manor does not add fluoride to its water.

A source water assessment was completed by the Maryland Department of the Environment as is available at [mde.maryland.gov](http://mde.maryland.gov).