

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2020

Calvert Manor Corporation • Accokeek, Maryland
PWSID MD 0160004

WE'RE PLEASED TO PRESENT our Drinking Water Quality Report for Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 2020. 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.*

Sources of Drinking Water

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 dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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. One well is located at the pump house and one is just off of Captain Brendt Drive. A source water assessment was completed by the Maryland Department of the Environment and is available at mde.maryland.gov.

Contaminants in 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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 can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount 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.

Information for People with Vulnerabilities

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

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

More Information on Your 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 calvertmanorcorp@yahoo.com for the location, which changes monthly.

Water Quality Test Results

The following page reports 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

Lead and Copper							
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	Sites over AL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.22 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	2020	0.4	0.3-0.5	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)	2020	4.2	4.2-4.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride*	11/09/2018	0.7	0.7-0.7	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

*Calvert Manor does not add fluoride to its water.