

Important Information Concerning Your Drinking Water

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2023. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Maryland Environmental Service, an Agency of the State of Maryland, prepared this report on behalf of the Maybelle Manor Mobile Home Park.

We want you to understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process, protect our water resources and encourage you to take the time to read this report and learn more about your drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

We're pleased to report that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements. This report shows the water quality and explains what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or have questions concerning your water utility, please contact Jay Janney at 410-729-8350, e-mail jjanney@menv.com.

For More Information:

For the opportunity to ask more questions, please contact Ms.

Nancy Dearolf at 717-519-5200 or by e-mail at ndearolf@fishercompanies.com

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The water for Maybelle Manor comes from two wells. The underground source for the well water is called the Baltimore Gabbro Complex aquifer. After the water is pumped out of the wells, we adjust the pH and add disinfectant to protect against microbial contaminants. The Maryland Department of the Environment has performed an assessment of the source water. A copy of the results are available. Please call Maryland Environmental Service at 410-729-8350.

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/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 (1-800-426-4791).

Definitions:

- ◆ Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.
- ◆ Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) 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.
- ◆ **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 required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ◆ **Turbidity** Relates to a condition where suspended particles are present in the water. Turbidity measurements are a way to describe the level of "cloudiness" of the water.
- ◆ NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Units of measurement used to report the level of turbidity or "cloudiness" in the water.
- ◆ pCi/I Picocuries per liter. A measure of radiation.
- ◆ ppb parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- ♦ ppm parts per million or milligrams per liter
- ◆ ppt parts per trillion or nanograms per liter

Special Points of Interest:

The water from the Maybelle Manor Water Treatment Plant is tested for over 120 different compounds. Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some compounds. The presence of these compounds does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency's** (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	
Regulated at the Treatment Plant				
Nitrate	10 ppm	2.3 ppm	10 ppm	
Typical Source of Contamination: Runoff from fertilize	er use; erosion			
Arsenic (2022 Testing)	10 ppb	3.8 ppb	10 ppb	
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural d	Range (3.6 - 3.8 ppb)			
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (2019 Testing)	5 pCi/l	0.3 pCi/l	0.0 pCi/l	
Source: Erosion of natural deposits				
Chromium (2022 Testing)	100 ppb	3.9 ppb	100 ppb	
		Range (0.0 - 3.9 ppm))	
Typical Source of Contamination: Discharge from stee	el and pulp mills, erosion of	natural deposits		
Regulated in the Distribution System Chlorine	4 ppm	0.95 ppm *	4 ppm	
Water additive used to control microbes	Range (0.60 - 1.06 ppm)			
* Annual rolling average				
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80 ppb	3.7 ppb	n/a	
(2023 Monitoring) Typical Source of Contamination:	By-product of drinking water	er disinfection		
Regulated in the Distribution System	Action Level	90th percentile	Ideal Goal	
Copper (2021 Testing)	1.3 ppm	0.20 ppm	1.30ppm	
Lead (2021 Testing)	15 ppb	3.6 ppb	0 ppb	
Regulated in the Distribution System	MCL	Positive Results	Ideal Goal	
Total Coliform	1	1*	0	
Source: Naturally present in the environment				
*Highest number of positive results in any month. Mo	CL was not exceeded in 20	23. Follow-up samples at the	he same locations and	
additional surrounding areas were absent.				

The table above lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2023 calendar year. The presence of these compounds in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2023. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

Contaminants That May Be Present in Source Water

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain compounds in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.



Lead Prevention

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 Maybelle Manor Mobile Home Park 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, please contact jjanney@menv.com for a list of laboratories in your area that provide drinking water testing. 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 – short for 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 stainand 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.

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) conducted a PFAS monitoring program for Community Water Systems from 2020 to 2022. No PFAS sampling was conducted for the Maybelle Manor Water Treatment System during 2023. The results are available on MDE's website: https://mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized regulations for 6 PFAS compounds in drinking water in April 2024. The MCLs for PFOA and PFOS are each 4.0 parts per trillion (ppt). The MCLs for PFNA, PFHxS, and HFPO-DA (GenX chemicals) are each 10 ppt. Additionally, a mixture of two or more of the following chemicals (PFNA, PFHxS, HFPO-DA, and PFBS) will be regulated with a Hazard Index of 1 (unitless) to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS pose a risk and require action.

2022 PFAS Sample Results

Parameter	PFOS (ppt)	PFOA (ppt)	PFHxS (ppt)	GenX Chemicals (ppt)	PFNA (ppt)	PFBS (ppt)	Hazard Index (ppt)
Result	4.75	4.11	4.63	<1.0	<1.5	3.91	0.52
Limit	4	4	10	10	10	No limit	1.0
Compliant	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes

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