**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2023**
**Parkway Subdivision Water Company MD0080035**
**Charles County, Maryland**
**April, 2024**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring that the quality of your water meets all local, State and Federal standards and regulations.

A Source Water Assessment was prepared by MDE and is available from the MDE website: https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/cl.aspx. For more information call 1-800-633-6101.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer who are 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 form their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-900-426-4791).

The source of the drinking water for your system is one well in the Patapsco Aquifer. An aquifer is a sort of underground reservoir or deposit of water that is tapped by drilling wells, and pumping the water to the surface for distribution. The earth between the surface (where sources of contamination occur) and this underground aquifer help to purify the water before it actually reaches the aquifer. This makes it easier for us to treat the water supply before we pump it into your water distribution system.

We are pleased to report that the drinking water in your system is safe and meets Federal and State requirement. The following report is provided in compliance with Federal regulations and will be provided annually. This report outlines the quality of our finished drinking water and what that quality means. If you have any questions concerning this report or any aspect of your water utility, please contact Melvin Williams at Parkway Water Company at 301-934-8063.

Mary Willingham routinely monitors the Parkway Water Company community water system for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables on the following pages show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, through December 31, 2023. 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 reasonable 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.

## Definitions

In this report, 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.

*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.

*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.

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

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| **Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2023) | N | 0.29 | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TTHM (Distribution) (2020) (Total trihalomethanes) | N | 1.48 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Combined radium – 226/228 (2020) | N | 0.9 | pCi/1 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (2023) | N | 1 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Lead and Copper** | | | | | | |
| Copper (2023) | N | 0.627 | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (2021) | N | 1.1 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Barium (2023) | N | 0.046 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |

***Note: Test results are for year 2023 or as otherwise indicated; All contaminants are not required to be tested for annually.***

The Maryland Dept. of the Environment requires monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year, because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

**Unregulated Contaminants** are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of the unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrences of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted

**LEAD IN DRINKING WATER**

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. Parkway Subdivision Water Company 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 Parkway Subdivision water Company at 301-934-8063. 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 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.

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) conducted a PFAS monitoring program for Community Water Systems from 2020 to 2022. 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.

The 5$^{th}$ Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) began testing for 29 PFAS compounds and lithium in 2023, and testing will run through 2025. The UCMR5 should test all community water systems with populations of at least 3300 people. Three randomly selected systems in Maryland with populations less than 3300 people will also be tested under the UCMR5. Detections greater than the minimum reporting levels for each constituent should be reported in the CCR.

Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and /or pitting of teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth.

The presence of some contaminants in drinking water is unavoidable, but we make every effort to keep our water at or below the levels specified by law as being safe for consumption. Your water system is operated by a licensed operator, who is trained to provide you with the best quality water possible.

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

All customers are urged to participate in protecting this valuable resource and practice conservation to ensure a sustainable water supply for our community.

**Violation:**

**Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen) Monitoring, Routine Major- 1/01/2023-12/31/2023 We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we can not be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated**

**Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in access of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.**