

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

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, 2024. 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](http://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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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. 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

### **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. Calvert Manor Corporation 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 Calvert Manor Corporation at 202-273-6359. 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 Information**

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.

Beginning in 2020, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) initiated a PFAS monitoring program. PFOA and PFOS are two of the most prevalent PFAS compounds. PFOA and PFOS concentrations from samples taken from our water system in 2022 were below the detection limits. 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 or Hazard Index. 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](https://mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx)

In April 2022 MDE sampled both of Calvert Manor's wells and no PFAS were detected. See p. 6 for the report of MDE's analysis of our water.

### **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), Nicholas Kroon, at (402) 580-3114, System Operator Oscar Sorto at (571) 830-8152, or you can reach out to us at 202-273-6359. 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](mailto:calvertmanorcorp@yahoo.com) for the location, which changes monthly.

### **Water Quality Test Results**

The following pages report on regulated contaminants and PFAS 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.

*ND* – Not Detectable

*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

| Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts |                 |                        |                          |                       |         |       |           |  |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------|--|
|   | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG                  | MCL     | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Chlorine                                  | 2024            | 0.5                    | 0.1-0.5                  | MRDL G=4              | MR DL=4 | ppm   | N         | Water additive used to control microbes  |
| TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)             | 7/31/2020       | 4.2                    | 4.2-4.2                  | No goal for the total | 80      | ppb   | N         | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection   |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)                   | 09/07/2023      | 0                      | 1.35                     |                       |         | UG/L  | N         |  |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)              | 09/07/2023      | 0                      | 2.60                     |                       |         | UG/L  | N         | Byproduct of disinfection of water   |
| Inorganic Contaminants                    |                 |                        |                          |                       |         |       |           |  |
| Fluoride                                  | 2022            | 1.06                   | 1.06 – 1.06              | 4                     | 4.0     | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories              |
| Barium                                    | 2022            | 0.012                  | 0.012 – 0.012            | 2                     | 2       | Ppm   | N         | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| NITRATE-NITRITE                           | 01/08/2024      | 0.5                    | 0.5                      | <10mg/L               |         | MG/L  | N         | Naturally occurs and from human runoff.  |

| Lead and Copper |              |             |                   |                 |               |       |  |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|--|
| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG        | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | Sites Over AL | Units | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Copper          | 9/26/23      | 0.135 Mg/l  | 1.3 Mg/l          | 0.22 ppm        | 0             | mg/l  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead            | 9/26/23      | 0.0008 Mg/l | 5ppb              | 0               | 0             | Mg/l  |  |

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### PFAS Results

| Analyte         | CALVERT MANOR 1 (NEW) PG941402 | CALVERT MANOR 2 PG670013 |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 11Cl-PF3OUdS    | ND                             | ND                       |
| ADONA           | ND                             | ND                       |
| 9Cl-PF3ONS      | ND                             | ND                       |
| HFPO-DA         | ND                             | ND                       |
| N-EtFOSAA       | ND                             | ND                       |
| N-MeFOSAA       | ND                             | ND                       |
| PFBS            | ND                             | ND                       |
| PFDA            | ND                             | ND                       |
| PFDoA           | ND                             | ND                       |
| PFHpA           | ND                             | ND                       |
| PFHxS           | ND                             | ND                       |
| PFHxA           | ND                             | ND                       |
| PFNA            | ND                             | ND                       |
| PFOS            | ND                             | ND                       |
| PFOA            | ND                             | ND                       |
| PFTA            | ND                             | ND                       |
| PFTriDA         | ND                             | ND                       |
| PFUnDA          | ND                             | ND                       |
| Total PFOA/PFOS | ND                             | ND                       |

Unfinished groundwater samples were collected on April 6, 2022.  
 All results are in parts per trillion (ppt).  
 ND – Not Detectable