

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

EL RANCHO MOBILE HOME PARK

Public Water System ID: MD0210204

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Charles Baker

Phone: 301-824-7525

Sources of Drinking Water

EL RANCHO MOBILE HOME PARK is Ground water.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

| Source Name | | Type of Water | Report Status | Location |
|----------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| EL RANCHO 3 WA810597 | WA810597 | Ground water | | |
| EL RANCHO 4 WA940781 | WA940781 | Ground 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 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.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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.

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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 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. El Rancho 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, contact Ginn's Water Pump & Drilling at 301-824-7525. 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>.

An initial Service Line Inventory was submitted to the Maryland Department of the Environment on 2/28/2025. As a result, the Service Line Inventory requirement was fulfilled. The report is available upon request.

Source water assessment has been performed by the Maryland Department of the Environment and is accessible on their website at:

https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/by_county.aspx

In the tables below, 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:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is 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 in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.

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.

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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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

ppt: One part per trillion is equivalent to one nanogram (ng/L) per liter. A single drop of food coloring in 18 million gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

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

na: not applicable.

Our water system tested a minimum of 1 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

| Disinfectant | Date | Highest RAA | Unit | Range | MRDL | MRDLG | Typical Source |
|--------------|------|-------------|------|-------|------|-------|----------------|
|--------------|------|-------------|------|-------|------|-------|----------------|

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

| Lead and Copper | Period | 90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than | Range of Sampled Results (low - high) | Unit | AL | Sites Over AL | Typical Source |
|-----------------|-------------|--|---------------------------------------|------|-----|---------------|--|
| COPPER, FREE | 2023 - 2024 | 0.015 | 0.007 – 0.015 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| LEAD | 2023 - 2024 | 0.195 | <0.04 – 0.3 | ppb | 15 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|------|-----|------|---|
| NITRATE | 3/31/2024 | 4.66 | 2.65 - 4.66 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| NITRATE-NITRITE | 7/11/2023 | 1.7 | 1.7 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| TURBIDITY | 10/6/2024 | 0.33 | 0.15 - 0.33 | NTU | 0.1 | 0 | Soil runoff |

| Radiological Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|-------|------|------|---|
| COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228) | 3/25/2024 | 0.5 | 0.5 | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| COMBINED URANIUM | 3/25/2024 | 0.67 | 0.67 | pCi/L | 20.1 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U | 3/25/2024 | 3.7 | 3.7 | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U | 3/25/2024 | 4.4 | 4.4 | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY | 3/25/2024 | 3.5 | 3.5 | pCi/L | 50 | 0 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| RADIUM-226 | 3/25/2024 | 0.4 | 0.4 | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| RADIUM-228 | 3/25/2024 | 0.1 | 0.1 | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |

WHAT IS PFAS?

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.

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

| Violation Period | Analyte | Violation Type | Violation Explanation |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 12/31/2023 - 3/30/2024 | NITRATE | MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR | No monitoring samples were taken or reported |
| 2/29/2024 - 3/30/2024 | REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR) | MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR) | Failed to collect routine or replacement coliform samples |
| 9/30/2024 - 10/13/2024 | LEAD & COPPER RULE | FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR) | Failed to comply with follow-up or routine tap monitoring requirements related to lead and copper |
| 10/16/2024 - 2/27/2025 | LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS | LSL INVENTORY-INITIAL | We failed to complete and/or submit our initial service line inventory that was due to MDE by October 16, 2024. |
| 10/16/2024 - 2/27/2025 | LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS | LSL REPORTING-INITIAL | We failed to complete and/or submit our initial service line inventory that was due to MDE by October 16, 2024. |

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Reseller Violations and Health Effects Information

EL RANCHO MOBILE HOME PARK

Reporting Requirements Not Met During March 2024

*We are required to report the results of monitoring your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. One drinking water sample(s) was/were to have been collected and tested for bacteriological contaminants, during **March 2024**, we did not monitor/report for Total Coliform therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.*

Our system failed to notify the Maryland Department of the Environment as required by the 10th of April 2024. Although public health was not impacted, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation."

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do currently. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions.

What is being done?

While we did not notify the state as quickly as we should have, we have: *(Enter corrective action)*

Monthly Total Coliform sampling occurred as required in April and the remainder of 2024.

_____ on _____ (Date corrective action)

We are no longer in violation.

For additional information, please contact.

Charles Baker _____ at _____ 301-824-7525

contact name

telephone number

Mailing Address

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who do not receive this notice directly (for example: house renters, apartment dwellers, college students, nursing home patients, prison inmates, etc.). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place, distributing copies by hand, or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by EL **RANCHO MOBILE HOME PARK**

State Water System ID# MD 021-0204

Date distributed: 04/2025____.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for

El Rancho Mobile Home Park

04/2025

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During **January 1, 2024 to March 31, 2024**, we did not complete testing for **NITRATE** and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.



A - Reason(s) for failure to collect, test, and report January 2024 to March 2024 results for nitrate:



B - Reason(s) for failure to report January 2024 to March 2024 test results for nitrate:

Additional testing has been conducted during 2024. For additional information contact

Charles Baker at 301-824-7525

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who do not receive this notice directly (for example: people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place, distributing copies by hand, or mail.

Date Distributed: 04/02/2025_____

MD0210204

Please check and complete when appropriate:



Public notification was posted/distributed on 0 4 / 0 2 / 2 0 2 5 _____

DATE



Other