

**2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality  
Report**

**Taylorsville Mobile Home Park  
Community's  
PWSID # 0060216  
April, 2023**

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal has been to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

A source water assessment was performed by the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). Results of the assessment can be found on the MDE website:  
[https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water\\_supply/Source\\_Water\\_Assessment\\_Program/Pages/cl.aspx](https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/cl.aspx)

We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please call our office at 202-641-6192 and ask to speak to Shane Page. We want our residents to be informed about their water quality.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, to December 31, 2022. 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 reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table 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 Nanogram 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 that 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.

## TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant                                       | Violation<br>Y/N | Level<br>Detected | Unit<br>Measureme<br>nt | MCLG                  | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------|---|
| <b>Disinfectants and Disinfection by-products</b> |                  |                   |                         |                       |        |   |
| Chlorine (2022)                                   | N                | 1.3               | ppm                     | 4                     | 4      | Water Additive used to control microbes   |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2020)               | N                | 1                 | ppb                     | No goal for the total | 80     | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>                     |                  |                   |                         |                       |        |   |
| Copper (2018) (Distribution)                      | N                | 0.175             | ppm                     | 1.3                   | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives  |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2022) (Average) (range)    | N                | 3<br>1.31-2.79    | ppm                     | 10                    | 10     | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits   |
| Barium (2022)                                     | N                | 0.092             | Ppm                     | 2                     | 2      | Discharge from drilling waste ; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Chromium (2022)                                   | N                | 2.4               | ppb                     | 100                   | 100    | Discharge from steel plants; Erosion of natural deposits  |
| <b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>                   |                  |                   |                         |                       |        |   |
| Combined Radium 226/228 (2021)                    | N                | 0.2               | pCi/L                   | 0                     | 5      | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (2021)    | N                | 2.9               | pCi/L                   | 0                     | 15     | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| <b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>                   |                  |                   |                         |                       |        |   |
| PFOA (8/2022)                                     | N                | 3.35              | ppt                     | N/A                   | N/A    | 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. |

|               |   |     |     |     |     |   |
|---------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| PFBS (8/2022) | N | 1.0 | ppt | N/A | N/A | 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. |
|---------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|

Note: Test results are for year 2022 unless otherwise noted. All contaminants do not require annual testing.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

PFAS – or 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 3.35 parts per trillion (ppt) and non-detect ppt, respectively. 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)

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. Taylorsville Mobile Home Community 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 Taylorsville Mobile Home Community at 202-641-6192.

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>.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

**Nitrates:** As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our residents. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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

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

Please call our office at 202-641-6192 if you have questions about this report.