

2022 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

B&L MHP

April 2023

004-0209

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. B&L Mobile Home Park vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The water provided to you is taken from the Nanjemoy Aquifer, a confined aquifer. A "confined aquifer" is one whose water is separated from the surface water table by an impermeable layer of rock or clay and is therefore not under the direct influence of pollutants that might be contained in surface water sources, such as streams or rivers. Water from a confined aquifer tends to be harder (i.e., have a greater mineral content) because minerals dissolve into the water as it filters through the subsurface layers of rock, sand, and limestone. In fact, it is this natural filtering process which

yields the clean, contaminant-free water we are able to provide to you. In contrast, most surface water sources (rivers, streams, and reservoirs) require processing in a treatment plant to yield the same quality water we provide to you naturally.

Source water assessment and its availability

Source water Assessment was conducted by the Maryland Department of the Environment's Water Supply Program. It is available through the water supply program by calling 1 (800) 633-6101. Results from the assessment can be found on 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.

Why are there contaminants in my 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead Statement

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. B&L 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 B&L Mobile Home Park at 443-624-8362. 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 – 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 concentrations from samples taken from our water system in 2022 ranged from 0.0-1.55 parts per trillion (ppt); PFOS concentrations from samples taken from our water system in 2022 ranged from non-detect ppt. 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. 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

How can I get Involved?

The most important impact the consumer can have on the water supply is to recognize the finite nature of our water supply and to practice water conservation principles.

Water Quality Data Table

B&L Mobile Home Park routinely monitors 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 1st to December 31st, 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.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measureme nt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
Chlorine (2022)	N	1.0	ppm	4	4	Water Additive used to control microbes
Beta/photon emitters (2020)	N	10.6	pCi/L	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium 226/228 (2020)	N	0.4	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding adon and uranium (2020)	N	2.5	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants						
PFBS (2022)	N	12.9 (ND-12.9)	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.
PFOA (2022)	N	1.55 (ND-1.55)	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 2022 unless otherwise noted; these are the most recent available results.

Definitions:

- (1) **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** the highest level of a contaminant allowed to be present in drinking water
- (2) **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** the level of contaminant in drinking water below which, there is no known or expected health risk
- (3) **Action Level:** the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which the system must follow
- (4) **mg/l:** milligrams per liter, or parts per million
- (5) **ug/l:** micrograms per liter, or parts per billion
- (6) **mrem/yr.** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) (7) **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
- (7) **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) -** picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- (8) *50 EPA considers 50 pCi/yr a level of concern for Beta particles
- (9) **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.

Executive Summary
BUCKLER MOBILE HOME PARK WATER SYSTEM
004-0209

The Maryland Department of the Environment's Water Supply Program (WSP) has conducted Source Water Assessments for nineteen community water systems in Calvert County, including Buckler MHP water system. The required components of this report as described in Maryland's Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) are 1) delineation of an area that contributes water to the source, 2) identification of potential sources of contamination, and 3) determination of the susceptibility of the water supply to contamination. Recommendations for protecting the drinking water supply conclude this report.

The source of the Buckler MHP's water supply is the Nanjemoy aquifer, a naturally protected confined aquifer of the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. The Buckler MHP water system currently uses two wells in the Nanjemoy. The Source Water Assessment area was delineated by the WSP using U.S. EPA approved methods specifically designed for water supplies in confined aquifers.

Potential sources of contamination were researched and identified within the assessment area from field inspections, contaminant and well inventory databases, and land use maps. Well information and water quality data were also reviewed. A map showing the Source Water Assessment areas are available on request.

Violation:

Lead and Copper Rule-

Lead Consumer Notice (LCR) Begin 01/01/2021 End 2022

We failed to supply the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

The susceptibility analysis is based on a review of the existing water quality data for each water system, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the individual assessment areas, well integrity, and aquifer characteristics. It was determined that the Buckler MHP water supply is not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of confined aquifers. The susceptibility of the water supply to Radon, a naturally occurring element, will depend upon final MCL that is adopted for this contaminant.

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

For more information please contact:

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