Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2021
Turkey Hill Water Company, Inc., PWSID MD0080048

This is our Annual Water Quality Report (also known as the Consumer Confidence Report) for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2021. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by our water system to provide you with safe drinking water. As you know, the water company is both owned and operated by our community.

For more information regarding this report please contact Frank Valenta, Certified Water Treatment Operator and your neighbor, at 240-210-6067 (cell, preferred) or 301-934-8814 (land line).

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

In general, there are many sources for drinking water. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The specific source of the drinking water provided to you by the Turkey Hill Water Company is ground (well) water from the Upper Patapsco aquifer. Our well is about 1000 feet deep and provides our community about 52 gallons of water a minute when pumping.

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. Drinking water, including bottled waters, 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 EPAs 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 and 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 by-products 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 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. 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 (a microscopic parasite often associated with contaminated water) and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of 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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting in pipes for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. In our most recent water samplings at both the wellhead and in about 10% of the homes in our community, we have not detected the presence of lead (i.e., the level of lead, if there is any, is below detection limits of the required analysis technique). As noted above, improper plumbing within individual homes could introduce lead into your household water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Information

Source Water (well) Name	Permit #	Type of Water	Location
TURKEY HILL 3 CH920969	CH920969	Ground Water	9334 Winkler Ln, La Plata, MD 20646

Definitions

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg:	Average. Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant Level (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.
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.

Action Level (AL):	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.
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 residual disinfectant level (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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (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.
NA or n/a	not applicable.
ND	Not Detected (at the resolution level of the analysis)
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb):	A concentration of one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm):	A concentration of one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The following tables list the various contaminates for which we tested and were detected. These tables present our CY2021 testing results as well as prior years' results (for contaminates previously detected but not tested for in CY2021). Contaminates which were tested for, but not detected, are not listed.

2021 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Lead and Copper	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/21/2019	1.3	1.3	0.24	0	ppm	Copper	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

2021 Water Quality Test Results

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2021	1.1	0.5 – 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	8/5/2020	3.9	3.9 - 3.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	8/5/2020	5.3	5.3 - 5.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	07/30/2019	0.022	0.022 - 0.022	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	07/30/2019	1.31	1.31 - 1.31	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Selenium	07/30/2019	2	2 - 2	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	7/17/2020	5.1	5.1 - 5.1	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	7/17/2020	0.7	0.7 - 0.7	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	7/17/2020	7	7 - 7	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Goal MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	2019	102	102-102	n/a	Not Defined	ppm	N	Dissolved deposits in the ground and our proximity to the Bay. See the below note.

A Note about Sodium (an Unregulated Contaminant) in Our Drinking Water: Based on our testing in 2019 and in previous years, we know that our water is naturally high in sodium (around 100 ppm or 100 mg/l). The presence of sodium in our water is likely attributable to either (or both) the characteristics of our aquifer, or (more likely) our proximity to the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic coast, where salt water can be drawn into heavily used aquifers. To assure our water is free from harmful pathogens, we also add a small amount of a sodium salt to our water which acts as a disinfectant.

Sodium is an unregulated contaminant which is not subject to any proposed or promulgated national primary drinking regulation by EPA, but is tested so that those who are restricting sodium from their diets for medical reasons will know the level of sodium in our water. To put our sodium levels into perspective, a person drinking about a half-gallon of our tap water per day (or consuming food made with our water) could add about 250 mg of sodium to his/her daily intake. Although FDA reports that most American adults tend to consume between 4,000 and 6,000 mg of sodium/day, the FDA recommends that all Americans limit their intake of sodium to no more than 2,400 mg/day. If you check the nutritional label on your food, you will see that nearly everything we eat or drink contains sodium. Eight ounces of skim milk has 130 mg of sodium; most regular

canned soups or baked beans have 750 - 1000 mg of sodium per serving; one serving (¾ cup) of Honey Nut Cheerios has 160 mg sodium (and that's not including an additional 130 mg if you have the Cheerios with a cup of skim milk!); etc.. Sodium is an essential nutrient, but we have no trouble getting all that we really need (which is about 500mg/day per the current research) by just eating a regular diet with no added salt. Additional information can be found at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/contaminants/unregulated/sodium.html. If you have concerns about sodium, please discuss them with your health care professional.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) Substances: PFAS refers to a large group of more than 4,000 man-made chemicals (which includes Perfluorooctanoic acid, or PFOA) that have been used since the 1940s in a range of products, including stain and water resistant fabrics/carpeting, cleaning products, paints, non-stick cookware, food packaging and fire-fighting foams. These uses of PFAS have led to PFAS entering the environment, where they have been measured by several states in soil, surface water, groundwater and seafood. Some PFAS (sometimes referred to as "a forever chemical") can last a long time in the environment and in the human body, and can accumulate in the food chain.

Currently, there are no federal regulations (i.e., Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)) for PFAS in drinking water. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued a Health Advisory Level (HAL) of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for the sum of PFAS and PFOA concentrations in drinking water. While not yet an enforceable regulatory standard, when followed, the EPA HAL does provide drinking water customers, even the most sensitive populations, with a margin of protection from lifetime exposure to PFAS and PFOA in drinking water. Beginning in 2020, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) initiated a PFAS monitoring program.

The Turkey Hill Water Company well was sampled by the State in April 2022. The combined PFAS and PFOA concentration from samples taken from our water system was below the detection limit. MDE anticipates that EPA will establish an MCL for PFAS and PFOA in the near future. This would entail additional monitoring. Additional information about PFAS can be found on the MDE website: mde.maryland.gov"

Violations: We had no MDE violations in 2021 - meaning that our water company met all water quality, testing, monitoring, and reporting requirements imposed on us by MDE/EPA.

Additional Information: Your drinking water is monitored every day for the presence of residual ("free") chlorine to assure the water is properly disinfected (as required by State and Federal regulations), we have our water analyzed for coliform monthly, and we have it analyzed for nitrates and nitrites once a year. All monitoring showed the residual chlorine to be at appropriate levels and none of the testing results detected any coliform or nitrates/nitrites. We also monitor for many metals, inorganics, VOCs, SOCs, disinfection by-products, and radioactivity in our water per a schedule dictated by State and Federal regulators. Anything detected is reported to you on a yearly basis (or more frequently, if there are issues).

This report has several sections containing wording required by State or Federal regulators. Such language is included in virtually every Water Quality Report issued in our state. The intent of such mandatory sections is not cause concern but to better inform consumers about the water delivered to their homes.

Turkey Hill Water Company currently has one fully certified water treatment operator (Frank Valenta, 240-210-6067), one certified operator in training (Tony Burnette), and two certified water samplers (Warren Ricks and Frank Valenta). Warren and Frank have each been servicing our water system for some 45+ years! Please feel free to contact any of us if you have any questions about our water company or this report.

This report was prepared by Frank Valenta, who can be contacted at (cell) 240-210-6067 with any questions about its content or any water related questions or concerns.

Subject to the ever-changing Corona Virus situation, we are planning our regular Fall Meeting of the entire community (usually in Sept or Oct) to discuss any water company concerns you may have, to hear about the operation of our water company over the last year, and to elect a new Board of Directors (more info to come on this later). Please consider volunteering to be on our Board of Directors. As a community owned and operated water company, we invite you to bring any of your concern forward and to fully participate in the major decisions facing our water company. In past years, this meeting has been in the form of a community picnic, but, depending on the local situation and health department recommendations, there is a chance it may be conducted as a Zoom meeting.

Our Board of Directors generally has several meetings during the year to conduct water company business. Because of space limitations (since BoD meetings are generally conducted at night in a Board Member's home), the BoD meetings are generally not open to the community. If you have an issue to bring up with the Water Company or want copies of the minutes of a BoD meeting, please contact one of the Board Members.

We are always looking for volunteer to take the training and obtain State certification to help us with the operations of our water system. With Warren Ricks stepping down in January after 45+ years (because of age and family commitments), we could certainly use one or two neighbors to step up and help. Contact Frank Valenta with any questions about what's required.

Our water company mailing address is: Turkey Hill Water Co., Inc. 9334 Winkler Lane, La Plata, MD 20646-2851