

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

MD0100207

GILBERTS MOBILE HOME PARK

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021

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.

GILBERTS MOBILE HOME PARK is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name April Phelps-operator  
Phone 301-667-0104

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.

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 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 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 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 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. 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>.

SWA = Source Water Assessment

| Source Water Name         | Type of Water  | Report Status | Location   |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|--|
| GILBERTS WELL 1 NOPERMIT  | GW             | Y             |  |
| GILBERTS WELL 1R FR940641 | FR940641<br>GW | Y             | NEAR 1 NE OF FEAGAVILLE APPROX. 300 FT N OF JEFFERSON PIKE RT180 |

A surface water assessment was performed by MDE and is available on their website [mde.maryland.gov](http://mde.maryland.gov)

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 1940’s 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 let 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.

Currently there are no federal regulations (i.e. Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for PFAS in drinking water. However, the U.S. Environment Protection Agency (EPA) has issued a Health Advisory Level (HAL) of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for the sum of PFOA and PFOS concentrations in drinking water. While not 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 PFOA and PFOS in drinking water. Beginning in 2020, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) initiated a PFAS monitoring program. The combined PFOA and PFOS concentration from samples taken from our water system was 30 ppt.

Since PFOA and PFOS were detected, we are required to continue monitoring every six months. MDE anticipates that EPA will establish and MCL for PFOA and PFOS in the near future. Additional information about PFAS can be found on the MDE website: [mde.maryland.gov](http://mde.maryland.gov)

**Lead and Copper**

## Definitions:

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

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Lead and Copper | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|---|
| Copper          | 2021         | 1.3  | 1.3               | 0.335           | 0               | ppm   | Copper          | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

**Water Quality Test Results**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 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.   |
| 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.  |
| 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 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.   |
| 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 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.  |
| 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.   |
| na:  | not applicable.  |
| mrem:  | millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)   |
| ppb:   | micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.  |
| ppm:   | milligrams per liter or parts per million - or 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.  |

**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            | 0.4                    | 0.1 - 0.4                | MRDLG = 4             | MRDL = 4 | ppm   | N         | Water additive used to control microbes.   |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)   | 2021            | 1.66                   | 1.66 - 1.66              | 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   | 04/06/2020      | 0.166                  | 0.166 - 0.166            | 2                     | 2        | ppm   | N         | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Chromium   | 04/06/2020      | 20                     | 20 - 20                  | 100                   | 100      | ppb   | N         | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.                            |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] - 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. | 2021            | 6                      | 4.8 - 5.7                | 10                    | 10       | ppm   | N         | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
|  |                 |                        |                          |                       |          |       |           |  |
| Radioactive Contaminants   | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG                  | MCL      | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Combined Radium 226/228  | 06/11/2020      | 0.6                    | 0.6 - 0.6                | 0                     | 5        | pCi/L | N         | Erosion of natural deposits.   |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium  | 06/11/2020      | 3.9                    | 3.9 - 3.9                | 0                     | 15       | pCi/L | N         | Erosion of natural deposits.   |