



2022 Annual  
**WATER QUALITY  
REPORT**

**Fort Meade**

PWS ID: MD0020012

**QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY  
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.**



**AMERICAN WATER**

**Military Services**

**WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™**

# What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, were detected in their drinking water as well as related potential health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

The Military Services Group American Water is committed to delivering high quality drinking water service. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al 1-888-237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm 1-888-237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電 **1-888-237-1333** 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया **1-888-237-1333** र हमें काल करें।

**Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону 1-888-237-1333.**

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa 1-888-237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số 1-888-237-1333.

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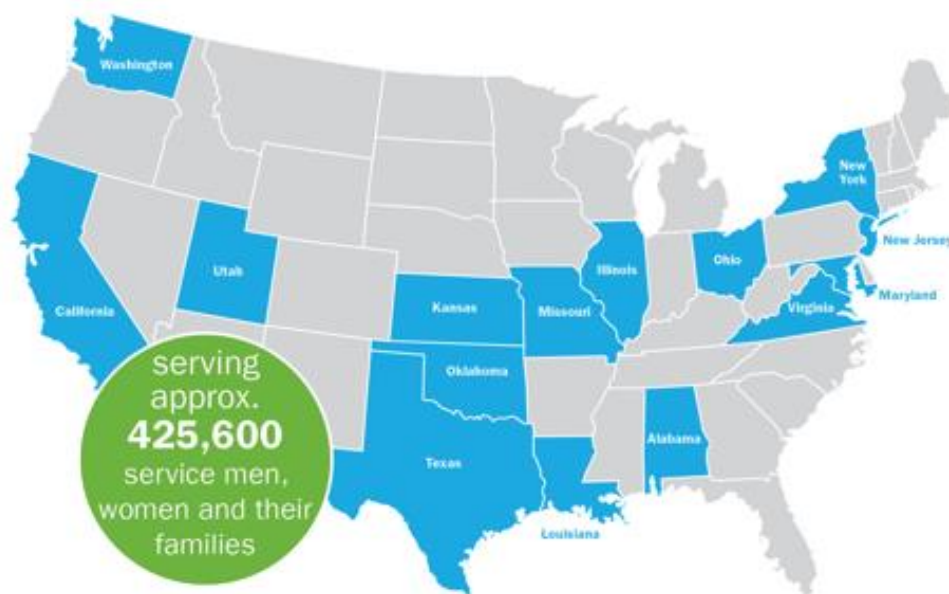
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## About Us

With a history dating back to 1886, **American Water Works Company, Inc.** (NYSE: AWK) is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 6,800 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to an 15 million people in 46 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to make sure we keep their lives flowing.

**American Water's Military Services Group**, a subsidiary of American Water, owns and operates water and wastewater systems on 17 military installations, serving approximately 425,600 service men, women and their families. For more information, visit [amwater.com](http://amwater.com) and follow us on Twitter and Facebook.



## MILITARY SERVICES SITE LOCATIONS

### ALABAMA

Fort Rucker

### CALIFORNIA

Vandenberg Air Force Base

### ILLINOIS

Scott Air Force Base

### KANSAS

Fort Leavenworth

### LOUISIANA

Fort Polk

### MARYLAND

Fort Meade

### MISSOURI

Fort Leonard Wood

### NEW JERSEY

Picatinny Arsenal

### NEW YORK

U.S. Army Garrison West Point

### OHIO

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base

### OKLAHOMA

Fort Sill

### TEXAS

Fort Hood  
Joint Base San Antonio

### UTAH

Hill Air Force Base

### VIRGINIA

Fort A.P. Hill  
Fort Belvoir

### WASHINGTON

Joint Base Lewis-McChord

## A message from **Military Service Group's American Water's President**

American Water's Military Services Group owns and operates water and wastewater utilities under the Utilities Privatization program and proudly provides water and wastewater services to military communities around the country, including yours. Our Company's Vision – "We Keep Life Flowing" - drives everything we do for you, our customers. To reinforce our vision and maintain your trust, it's important that we share with you information about our commitment to providing high-quality water service.

I am pleased to provide you with the 2022 Annual Water Quality Report with detailed information about the source and quality of your drinking water. We have prepared this report using the data from water quality testing conducted for your local water system from January through December 2022.

With equal importance, we place a strong focus on acting as stewards of our environment. In all the communities we serve, we work closely with the local directorates of public works, civil engineering squadrons, local environmental departments, and state regulatory agencies to protect environmental quality, educate customers on how to use water wisely, and ensure the high quality of your drinking water every day.

At American Water, our values – safety, trust, environmental leadership, teamwork, and high performance – mean more than simply making water available "on-demand". It means every employee working to deliver a key resource for public health, fire protection, mission assurance, the economy, and the overall quality of life we all enjoy. For more information or for additional copies of this report, visit us online at [www.amwater.com](http://www.amwater.com).

Steve Curtis  
Military Service Group  
American Water

**This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone explain or translate it for you.**

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Si no lo comprende, favor acudir a alguien que se lo pueda traducir o explicar.**



### **ATTENTION: Landlords and Apartment Owners**

**Please share a copy of this notice with your tenants. It includes important information about their drinking water quality.**



## About Your Drinking Water Supply

### WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

Fort Meade is in the Atlantic Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. This region is underlain by unconsolidated gravel, sand, silt and clay. The strata., such as those that are composed primarily of sand and gravel, yield substantial quantities of water to wells and are termed aquifers. Confining beds are usually composed primarily of silt and clay. In areas like the Atlantic Coastal Plain, where alternating layers of sand and clay occur, water becomes stored at great depths by over and underlying impermeable layers. The clays that confine the aquifer also protect the aquifer from contamination from surface sources. Fort Meade wells are drilled into the Patuxent aquifer, the deepest of the confined aquifers in Anne Arundel County. The clay above is known as the Arundel Clay. It is a hard, dense clay layer that is not capable of transmitting much water. There are 6 aquifers above the Patuxent aquifer (Lower Patapsco, Upper Patapsco, Magothy, Aquia, Piney Point and Manokin). To request a copy of the source water assessment, please contact us at 410-305-4259.

**Disinfection treatment:** Groundwater supplies are disinfected with Sodium Hypochlorite to maintain water quality in the distribution system.



### QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE FORT MEADE SYSTEM

**Communities served:**

- Fort Meade
- New Beginnings Youth Development Center
- DC National Guard Training Center
- Tipton Airfield
- Woodland Job Corp

**Water source:**

6 Ground wells drilled into the Patuxent Aquifer

**Average amount of water supplied to customers on a daily basis:**

1.89 million gallons per day



# What are the Sources of Contaminants?

To provide tap water that is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 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, aquifers and/or groundwater. 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.

**SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION**

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 and Prevention (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).

## CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

<b>Microbial Contaminants</b>	such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>	such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
<b>Pesticides and Herbicides</b>	which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
<b>Organic Chemical Contaminants</b>	including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>	which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



# Protecting Your Drinking Water Supply

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect our shared water resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government agencies and organizations. Everyone who lives, works, and plays in the area has a role and stake in clean water supplies.

## WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Quality drinking water starts upstream. Everyone can help maintain and improve drinking water supplies through the following actions:

- Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints. Materials can impact water ways if poured down the drain, flushed down the toilet, or dumped on the ground.
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks. Clean up any spills using an absorbent material like cat litter. Sweep up the material and put it in a sealed bag. Check with the local refuse facility for proper disposal.
- Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Take part in watershed activities.

**Report any spills, illegal dumping or suspicious activity to Maryland Department of the Environment at 866-633-4686.**

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

To learn more about your water supply and local activities, visit us online at [www.amwater.com](http://www.amwater.com)

## WHAT ARE WE DOING?

Our priority is to provide reliable, quality drinking water service for customers. The source of supply is an important part of that mission. We work to understand and reduce potential risks to your drinking water supply. We have developed a Source Water Protection Plan under the Pennsylvania Source Water Protection Technical Assistance Program (SWPTAP). This is a voluntary program to identify and address potential threats to drinking water supplies. Stakeholder involvement is an important part of the program. We partner with DEP to host annual meetings to review progress on the plan with stakeholders. We also welcome input on the plan or local water supplies through our online feedback form.

**Here are a few of the efforts underway to protect our shared water resources:**



**Community Involvement:** We have a proactive public outreach program to help spread the word and get people involved. This includes school education, contests, and other community activities.



**Environmental Grant Program:** Each year, we fund projects that improve water resources in our local communities.



**Pharmaceutical Collection:** We sponsor drop box locations across the Commonwealth for residents to safely dispose of unwanted drugs for free. This helps keep pharmaceutical products from entering water supplies.



**Protect Our Watersheds Art Contest:** Open to fourth, fifth and sixth graders, the contest encourages students to use their artistic skills to express the importance of protecting our water resources.

# About Lead

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. American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.

## The most common source of lead in tap water is from the customer's plumbing and their service line.

Our water mains are not made of lead; however, the water service line that carries the water from the water main in the street to your home could be. Homeowners' service lines may be made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. You can assess your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve.

### MINIMIZING YOUR POTENTIAL EXPOSURE

You cannot see, smell or taste lead, and boiling water will not remove lead. Here are steps you can take to reduce your potential exposure if lead exists in your home plumbing.

#### CHECK YOUR PLUMBING AND SERVICE LINE

If you live in an older home, consider having a licensed plumber check your plumbing for lead. If your service line is made of lead, and you're planning to replace it, be sure to contact us at 410-305-4259.



**1. Flush your taps.** The longer the water lies dormant in your home's plumbing, the more lead it might contain. If the water in your faucet has gone unused for more than six hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to two minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.



**2. Use cold water for drinking and cooking.** Hot water has the potential to contain more lead than cold water. If hot water is needed for cooking, heat cold water on the stove or in the microwave.



**3. Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.**



**4. Look for the "Lead Free" label** when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.



**5. Follow manufacturer's instructions for replacing water filters** in household appliances, such as refrigerators and ice makers, as well as home water treatment units and pitchers. Look for NSF 53 certified filters.



**6. Flush after plumbing changes.** Changes to your service line, meter, or interior plumbing may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in your water supply. Remove the strainers from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.



# Important Information About **Drinking Water**

## **CHLORINE**

Water comes from a variety of sources, such as lakes and wells, which can be contaminated with germs that may make people sick. Germs can also contaminate water as it travels through miles of piping to get to a community. To prevent contamination with germs, Fort Meade adds Sodium Hypochlorite (chlorine) through the treatment process. Using or drinking water with small amounts of chlorine does not cause harmful health effects and provides protection against waterborne disease outbreaks.

During dialysis, large amounts of water are used to clean waste products out of a patient's blood. Dialysis centers must treat the water to remove all chemical disinfectants, including chlorine and chloramine, before the water can be used for dialysis. Home dialysis users should consult the machine manufacturer for instructions on how to properly treat their water before use.

Chlorine is toxic to fish, other aquatic animals, reptiles, and amphibians. Unlike humans and other household pets, these types of animals absorb water directly into the blood stream. Don't keep these animals in water that contains these disinfectants. Chlorine can be removed from water by letting it sit out for a few days or by buying a product at your local pet store that removes the chlorine. Ask your local pet store about methods of removing disinfectants from water for these pets.

## **FLUORIDE**

Fluoride is a naturally occurring substance. Fluoride is added to drinking water to reduce tooth decay. It can be present in drinking water from two sources:

- 1. By nature** when groundwater comes into contact with fluoride-containing minerals naturally present in the earth; or
- 2. By a water purveyor** through addition of fluoride to the water they are providing in the distribution system.

The Fort Meade Water system adds fluoride to the water leaving the treatment plant. The fluoride residual leaving the treatment plant is adjusted to achieve an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 parts per million (ppm). The range of Fluoride in Fort Meade's Water was 0.51 ppm to 0.86 ppm in 2022.

## **NITRATES**

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.



# Important Information About Drinking Water



## UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR)

The EPA created the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to assist them in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether new regulations are warranted. The first Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR1) testing was completed in 2003 for a list of contaminants specified by the EPA. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. UCMR2 testing was conducted between November 2008 and August 2009, and UCMR3 assessment monitoring was conducted between January 2013 and December 2016. The fourth list of contaminants to monitor as part of the UCMR was published by the EPA in December 2016. UCMR4 testing began in 2018 and continued until 2020. The results from the UCMR monitoring are reported directly to the EPA. The results of this monitoring are incorporated in the data tables in this report as appropriate.

In 2023, our water system is sampling for a series of unregulated contaminants as required by EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that we are performing this sampling and that these data will be available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact American Water at 410-305-4259. More information on the UCMR process, which at this time includes monitoring for 29 PFAS analytes and lithium, is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr>.

## PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are manufactured chemicals used in many household products including nonstick cookware (e.g., Teflon™), stain repellants (e.g., Scotchgard™), and waterproofing (e.g., GORE-TEX™). They are also used in industrial applications such as in firefighting foams and electronics production. There are thousands of PFAS chemicals, and they persist in the environment. Two well-known PFAS chemicals are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). These were phased out of production in the United States and replaced by hexafluoropropylene oxide-dimer acid (commonly known as GenX), perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) and others.

American Water Operations & Maintenance, LLC. – Fort Meade has performed voluntary sampling in 2021 and 2022 to better understand certain occurrences of PFAS levels in drinking water sources. PFOA and PFOS were not detected in the water above the detection limits for the testing. Sampling allows us to understand how our water compares against the non-enforceable Health Advisory Level set by USEPA of 70 nanograms per liter or parts per trillion for a combination of two PFAS compounds, PFOA and PFOS. Testing also allows us to be better prepared if the USEPA or state environmental regulator develop a drinking water standard for those PFAS for which we have USEPA approved testing methods. EPA is expected to establish MCLs for PFOA and PFOS later this year. 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)

The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and American Water strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critically important to addressing this issue.



American Water has a history of leading research to understand contaminants that can make their way through the environment. Our dedicated scientists work with leaders in the water community to develop methods to detect, sample, measure and address these contaminants. Because investment in research is critical to address PFAS, American Water actively assesses treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water.

**Lauren A. Weinrich, Ph.D.**  
Principal Scientist



## Water Quality Results

### **WATER QUALITY STATEMENT**

We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2022, the results of testing of your drinking water complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements.

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing the testing of your drinking water during 2022. The Maryland Department of the Environment allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

# Definition of Terms

These are terms that may appear in your report.

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

**DDW:** Division of Drinking Water

**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.

**LRAA:** Locational Running Annual Average

**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. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of 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.

**MFL:** Million fibers per liter.

**micromhos per centimeter ( $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ):** A measure of electrical conductance.

**NA:** Not applicable

**N/A:** No data available

**ND:** Not detected

**Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

**Notification Level (NL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

**pH:** A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

**picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

**parts per billion (ppb):** One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

**parts per million (ppm):** One part substance per million parts water, or

milligrams per liter.

**parts per trillion (ppt):** One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

**Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

**RAA:** Running Annual Average

**Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL):** Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**SWRCB:** State Water Resources Control Board

**TON:** Threshold Odor Number

**Total Dissolved Solids (TDS):** An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

**Treatment Technique (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 utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

%: Percent

## MEASUREMENTS

### Parts Per Million



in a 10 gallon fish tank

### Parts Per Billion



in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

### Parts Per Trillion



in 35 junior size Olympic pools

# Water Quality Results

American Water Operations & Maintenance, LLC. – Fort Meade conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2022, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the “Definition of Terms Used in This Report” on the previous page.

## HOW TO READ THIS TABLE (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT)

- Starting with **Substance (with units)**, read across.
- **Year Sampled** is usually in 2022 but may be a prior year.
- A **Yes** under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements.
- **MCLG/MRDLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- **MCL/MRDL/TT/Action Level** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- **Highest, Lowest or Average Compliance Result** represents the measured amount detected.
- **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

**NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply.**

### LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 30 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every 3 years.

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	No. of Homes Sampled	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2022	Yes	0	15	<2	50	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)	2022	Yes	0	1.3	0.026	50	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

### REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE - At least 70 samples collected each month in the distribution system.

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Percentage	Typical Source
Total Coliform	2022	Yes	0	MCL = Less than 5%	0	Naturally present in the environment.
E. Coli	2022	Yes	0	TT = No confirmed samples	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

NOTE: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of the general bacteriological quality of the water. We are reporting the highest percentage of positive samples / highest number of positive samples in any month.

### DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	* Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2022	Yes	NA	80	9.5	2.3 to 9.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	2022	Yes	NA	60	1.8	<1.0 to 1.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

\* NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location. The Highest Compliance Result reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples from this year used to calculate the running annual average.

### DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System and at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm) (Distribution System)	2022	Yes	MRDLG = 4	4	1.39	1.26 to 1.39	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (ppm) (Treatment Plant)	2022	Yes	MRDLG = 4	4	1.84	1.26 to 1.84	Water additive used to control microbes.

1 - Data represents the highest monthly average of chlorine residuals measured throughout our distribution system.

2 - Data represents the highest monthly average of chlorine residuals measured leaving the water treatment plant.

### RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Combined Radium 226 -228 (pCi/L)	2020	Yes	0	5	2.4	2.4	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2020	Yes	0	15	2.0	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits

### INORGANIC COMPOUNDS - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	2022	Yes	0	10	<1	<1	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	2022	Yes	2000	2000	<100	<100	Discharge of drilling waters; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppb)	2022	Yes	4	4	<0.3	<0.3	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium (ppb)	2022	Yes	5	5	<1	<1	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Metal refineries discharge; Waste batteries and paint runoff
Chromium (ppb)	2022	Yes	100	100	<7	<7	Discharge from steel and pulp mills.
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	Yes	4	4	0.75	0.74 - 0.75	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	2022	Yes	2	2	<0.2	<0.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	2022	Yes	10	10	<0.01	<0.01	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2022	Yes	50	50	<2	<2	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium (ppb)	2022	Yes	2	0.5	<0.3	<0.3	Leaching from ore processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories.

### SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Highest Result	Range Detected	SMCL
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	0.86	0.51 - 0.86	2.0
Iron (ppm)	2022	0.06	0.00 - 0.06	0.3
pH (std unit)	2022	8.05	7.53 - 8.05	6.5 - 8.5
Zinc (ppm)	2022	0.35	0.13 - 0.35	5

1 - Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs and are not legally enforceable; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns.

2 - USEPA's Health Advisories are non-enforceable and provide technical guidance to states agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies, and treatment technologies associated with drinking water contamination.

**SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS - Collected at the Treatment Plant**

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Atrazine (ppb)	2020	Yes	3	3	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.
Alachlor (ppb)	2020	Yes	0	2	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits

**VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS - Collected at the Treatment Plant**

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Xylene, Total (ppb)	2022	Yes	10000	10000	ND	ND	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS - Collected at the Treatment Plant**

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Highest Result	Range Detected
Alkalinity, Total (ppm)	2022	26	15 - 26
Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	2022	69	53 - 69
Hardness, Total (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> , ppm)	2022	20	3 - 20
Methyl tert-butyl ether (ppb)	2022	ND	ND
Nickel (ppb)	2022	6	6
Phosphorus, Total (ppm)	2022	1.25	0.77 - 1.25
Sodium (ppm)	2022	13.3	12.6 - 13.3
Chloroform (ppb)	2022	6.5	0.7 - 6.5



**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE #4 – Collected in the Distribution System and at the Treatment Plant**

Parameter	Units	Year Sampled	Highest Result	Range Detected
Bromochloroacetic Acid	ppb	2018	ND	ND
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2018	0.61	0.33 – 0.61
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	ppb	2018	ND	ND
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	2018	ND	ND
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2018	1.3	0.34 – 1.3
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	2018	ND	ND
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2018	0.67	ND – 0.67
Germanium	ppb	2018	ND	ND
Alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane	ppb	2018	ND	ND
Chlorpyrifos	ppb	2018	ND	ND
Dimethipin	ppb	2018	ND	ND
Ethoprop	ppb	2018	ND	ND
Oxyfluorfen	ppb	2018	ND	ND
Profenofos	ppb	2018	ND	ND
Tebuconazole	ppb	2018	ND	ND
Total Permethrin (cis- & trans-)	ppb	2018	ND	ND
Tribufos	ppb	2018	ND	ND
1-Butanol	ppb	2018	ND	ND
2-Methoxyethanol (ppb)	ppb	2018	ND	ND
2-propen-1-ol	ppb	2018	ND	ND
Butylated Hydroxyethanol	ppb	2018	ND	ND
O-Toluidine	ppb	2018	ND	ND
Quinoline	ppb	2018	ND	ND
Manganese* (ppb)	ppb	2018	2.0	1.0 – 2.0

\* Manganese has a Secondary MCL of 50 ppb.

## PFAS

American Water has performed voluntary sampling to better understand the occurrence of certain PFAS in drinking water sources. This sampling allows us to understand how our water compares against the non-enforceable Health Advisory Level set by U.S. EPA. Sampling also allows American Water to be better prepared as U.S. EPA is currently developing drinking water standards for PFOA and PFOS.

American Water Operations & Maintenance, LLC. – Fort Meade has performed voluntary sampling in 2021 and 2022 to better understand certain occurrences of PFAS levels in drinking water sources. PFOA and PFOS were not detected in the water above the detection limits for the testing. Sampling allows us to understand how our water compares against the non-enforceable Health Advisory Level set by USEPA of 70 nanograms per liter or parts per trillion for a combination of two PFAS compounds, PFOA and PFOS. Testing also allows us to be better prepared if the USEPA or state environmental regulator develop a drinking water standard for those PFAS for which we have USEPA approved testing methods. EPA is expected to establish MCLs for PFOA and PFOS later this year. 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)

### UNREGULATED PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS – Collected at the source (6 ground wells)

Parameter	Year Sampled	Units	Average Result	Range Detected
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer Acid (HFPO-DA)	2022	ppt	ND	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA)	2022	ppt	ND	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA)	2022	ppt	ND	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	2022	ppt	ND	ND
Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA)	2022	ppt	ND	ND
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	2022	ppt	ND	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	2022	ppt	ND	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	2022	ppt	ND	ND
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	2022	ppt	ND	ND
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	2022	ppt	ND	ND
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	2022	ppt	ND	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	2022	ppt	ND	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA)	2022	ppt	ND	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA)	2022	ppt	ND	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	2022	ppt	ND	ND
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF30UdS)	2022	ppt	ND	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF30NS)	2022	ppt	ND	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA)	2022	ppt	ND	ND

In 2022, U.S. EPA set health advisory levels for four PFAS chemicals – PFOA (0.004 part per trillion (ppt)), PFOS (0.02 ppt), GenX (10 ppt), and PFBS (2,000 ppt). Based on current analytical methods, however, the health advisory levels for PFOA and PFOS are below the level of both detection (determining whether or not a substance is present) and quantitation (the ability to reliably determine how much of a substance is present). This means that it is possible for PFOA or PFOS to be present in drinking water at levels that exceed health advisories even if testing indicates no level of these chemicals. U.S. EPA is currently developing drinking water regulations for PFOA and PFOS that take these challenges into consideration and American Water will take appropriate actions to meet any new regulations. Finally, PFAS chemicals are unique, so two PFAS chemicals at the same level typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare the results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another. For more information on PFAS, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>.

# Tested for, but **Not Detected**

## Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC's) – Sampled in 2022

- Benzene
- Carbon Tetrachloride
- o-Dichlorobenzene
- p-Dichlorobenzene
- 1,2-Dichloroethane
- 1,1-Dichloroethene
- cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
- trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
- Dichloromethane
- 1,2-Dichloropropane
- Ethylbenzene
- Monochlorobenzene
- Styrene
- Tetrachloroethene (PCE)
- Toluene
- 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
- 1,1,2-Trichloroethane
- Trichloroethene (TCE)
- Vinyl Chloride
- Bromodichloromethane
- Bromoform
- Chloroform
- Dibromochloromethane
- Bromomethane
- n-Butylbenzene
- Sec-butylbenzene
- Tert-butylbenzene
- Chloroethane
- o-Chlorotoluene
- p-Chlorotoluene
- m-Dichlorobenzene
- Dibromomethane
- 1,1-Dichloroethane
- 1,3-Dichloropropane
- 2,2-Dichloropropane
- 1,1-Dichloropropene
- 1,3-Dichloropropene
- Dichlorodifluoromethane
- Hexachlorobutadiene
- Isopropylbenzene
- p-Isopropyltoluene
- Methyl tert-Butyl ether (MTBE)
- Naphthalene
- n-Propylbenzene
- 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
- 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
- 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
- Trichlorofluoromethane
- 1,2,3-Trichloropropane
- 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
- 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
- o-xylene
- m,p-xylene
- Xylene (total)
- Chloromethane
- Bromobenzene
- Bromochloromethane

## Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC's) – Sampled in 2020

- Alachlor
- Gamma-BHC (Lindane)
- Atrazine (Aatrex)
- 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)
- 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
- Heptachlor
- Diquat
- Heptachlor epoxide
- Aroclor-1016
- Aroclor-1221
- Aroclor-1232
- Aroclor-1242
- Aroclor-1248
- Aroclor-1254
- Aroclor-1260
- Lindane
- Technical Chlordane
- Methoxychlor
- Total PCBs
- Toxaphene
- Endrin
- 3-Hydroxycarbofuran
- Aldicarb
- Simazine (Princep)
- Aldicarb Sulfone
- Aldicarb Sulfoxide
- Benzo(a)pyrene
- Carbaryl (Sevin)
- Carbofuran
- Di(ethylhexyl)adipate
- Methiocarb
- Methomyl
- Di(ethylhexyl)phthalate
- Oxamyl (Vydate)
- Glyphosate
- Hexachlorobenzene
- Endothall
- 2,4'-D
- Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
- 2,4,5-T
- 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)
- Aldrin
- 2,4,-DB
- 3,5-Dichlorobenzoic Acid
- Butachlor
- Acifluorfen
- Bentazon
- Dieldrin
- Dacthal
- Dalapon
- Metolachlor
- Dicamba
- Dichloroprop
- Dinoseb
- Metribuzin
- Pentachlorophenol
- Picloram
- Propachlor
- 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)

# How to Contact Us

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please contact the American Water Operations & Maintenance, LLC.  
– Fort Meade at 410-305-4259 .



## WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

### American Water

<https://www.amwater.com/corp/Products-Services/Military-Services/water-quality-reports>

### Maryland Department Of the Environment

[www.mde.Maryland.gov](http://www.mde.Maryland.gov)

### United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

[www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)

### Safe Drinking Water Hotline

(800) 426-4791

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

### American Water Works Association

[www.awwa.org](http://www.awwa.org)

### Water Quality Association

[www.wqa.org](http://www.wqa.org)

### National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health

[www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html)

**This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.**

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al 1-888-237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau pab ntawm 1-888-237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電 1-888-237-1333 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया 1-888-237-1333 र हमें काल करें।

**Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону 1-888-237-1333.**

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa 1-888-237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số 1-888-237-1333.