

# Town of La Plata

## 2025 Drinking Water

### Quality Report



## Important Information Concerning Your Drinking Water

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2025. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. The Town of La Plata operates the water treatment facility and prepared this report in conjunction with Maryland Environmental Service.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates Public Water Systems and the contaminants found in water through the implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The SDWA sets regulations and guidelines for how public water systems operate and identifies several hundred drinking water contaminants, establishes monitoring frequencies and limitations. The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) is responsible for the enforcement of the SDWA and routinely conducts sanitary surveys, inspections and monitoring for all public water systems. The Town of La Plata provides safe dependable operations of the water system and is dedicated to consistently providing high quality drinking water that meets or exceeds the SDWA standards.

If you have any questions about this report or have questions concerning your water utility, please contact Kirk Parks, Utilities Supervisor, at 301-934-8421, e-mail [Kparks@townoflaplata.org](mailto:Kparks@townoflaplata.org), or by mail at Town of La Plata, P.O. Box 2268, 305 Queen Annes Street, La Plata Maryland 20646.

### For More Information:

For the opportunity to ask more questions or participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality, please contact the Utilities Supervisor for La Plata Water Treatment Plant at 301-934-8421.

The water for the Town of La Plata is pumped from five wells, each is over 1000 feet deep. Four wells are located in the Lower Patapsco aquifer and the other well is located in the Upper Patapsco formation. After the water is pumped out of the well we add disinfectant to protect against microbial contaminants. The Maryland Department of the Environment has performed an assessment of the source water. A copy of the results is available. Call Town of La Plata at 301-934-8421.

### Inside This Issue:

Definitions	2
Special Points of Interest	2
Information on Alpha Emitters	2
Water Quality Report	3
Contaminants May Be Present in Source Water	3
Sources of Drinking Water	4
Lead Prevention	4
Technology Available to Consumers	4
Service Line Inventory	4
Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	5

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 (1-800-426-4791)**.

# Town of La Plata Treated Water Quality Report 2025

## Definitions:

- ◆ **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 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** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
- ◆ **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- ◆ **Turbidity** - Relates to a condition where suspended particles are present in the water. Turbidity measurements are a way to describe the level of “cloudiness” of the water.
- ◆ **pCi/l** - Picocuries per liter. A measure of radiation.
- ◆ **ppb** - parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- ◆ **ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter
- ◆ **ppt** - parts per trillion or nanograms per liter

## Special Points of Interest:

The Town of La Plata Drinking Water met all State and Federal requirements. Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some compounds. The presence of these compounds 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’s) Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**.

## Important Information about Gross Alpha Emitters:

Alpha emitters are naturally occurring radiations in soil, air and water. These emitters generally occur when certain elements decay or break down in the environment. The emitters enter drinking water through various methods including the erosion of natural deposits. There are no immediate health risks from consuming water that contains gross alpha, however some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Currently, the highest level of gross alpha detected is 7.8 pCi/l which is below the 15 pCi/l MCL.

**T**he following table lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these compounds in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2025. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

# Town of La Plata Treated Water Quality Report 2025

Contaminant	Unit	Meets Primary Standard Yes/ No	State Primary Standard MCL	State Secondary standard SMCL	Highest Level Detected	Range
<b>Regulated at the Treatment Plant</b>						
Fluoride Source: Erosion of natural deposits and discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	ppb	Yes	4000	4000	1100	350 - 1100
Barium Typical Sources of Contaminant: Runoff from the use of fertilizer; erosion	ppb	Yes	2000	2000	47	<5.0 - 47
Chromium Source: Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	ppb	Yes	100	100	2.1	<2.0 – 2.1
Toluene Source: Discharge from petroleum factories	ppm	Yes	1	1	0.00306	<0.0005 – 0.00306
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (2023 Testing) Typical Sources of Contaminant: Runoff from the use of fertilizer; erosion	pCi/l	Yes	5	0	0.3	0.3 – 0.3
<b>Regulated in the Distribution System</b>						
Chlorine Source: Water additive used to control microbes	ppm	Yes	4	4	1.3*	1.1 – 1.3*
						*Annual Rolling Average
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	Yes	80	0	15.5	15.5 – 15.5
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water disinfection	ppb	Yes	60	0	7.0	7.0 – 7.0
<b>Regulated in the Distribution System</b>						
Lead (2023 Testing) No sites exceeded the lead action level during this monitoring period. Typical Sources of Contaminant: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	Yes	15	0	<2.0*	<2.0 - <2.0**
						90 <sup>th</sup> percentile
Copper (2023 Testing) No sites exceeded the copper action level during this monitoring period. Typical Sources of Contaminant: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives.	ppb	Yes	1300	1300	188*	20 – 220**
						*90 <sup>th</sup> percentile
<b>**A "&lt;" symbol signifies a ND or non-detect, meaning the result was below the detection limit for testing</b>						

## Contaminants That May Be Present in Source Water:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. 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. 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.

# Town of La Plata Treated Water Quality Report 2025

## 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.

*In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain compounds in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.*

## Lead Prevention:

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. The Town of La Plata Water Treatment Plant 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, please contact [bmanuel@townoflaplata.org](mailto:bmanuel@townoflaplata.org) for a list of laboratories in your area that provide drinking water testing. 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>.

### Service Line Inventory

An initial Service Line Inventory was completed for the Town of La Plata and submitted to the Maryland Department of the Environment on 10/16/2024. As a result, the Service Line Inventory requirement was fulfilled. A copy is available at <https://www.townoflaplata.org/379/Lead-and-Copper-Rule-Revisions-LCRR>.

## Advanced Technology Available to Consumers:

The Town of La Plata has installed an Automated Metering Infrastructure (AMI) to automate the Town's water meter reading and billing system. This system allows residents to access their account information over the internet and set alerts to notify them of potential leaks. To access their usage data, utility customers can create an online account at [laplatamd.watersmart.com](http://laplatamd.watersmart.com).

# Town of La Plata Treated Water Quality Report 2025

## Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

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 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.

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) conducted a PFAS monitoring program for Community Water Systems from 2020 to 2022. The most recent results are available below and on MDE's website: <https://mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx>.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed regulations for 6 PFAS compounds in drinking water in March 2023. The MCLs for PFOA and PFOS are proposed to be 4.0 parts per trillion (ppt). The proposal for HFPO-DA (GenX), PFBS, PFNA and PFHxS is to use a Hazard Index of 1.0 (unitless) to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS pose a risk and require action.

The 5th Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) began testing for 29 PFAS compounds and lithium in 2023, and testing will run through 2025. The UCMR5 should test all community water systems with populations of at least 3300 people. Three randomly selected systems in Maryland with populations less than 3300 people will also be tested under the UCMR5. Detections greater than the minimum reporting levels for each constituent should be reported in the CCR.

PFAS sampling was conducted for the Town of La Plata Water Treatment System in July, October, and November 2025. The results were below detectable levels.

***If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Kirk Parks at 301-934-8421 or email your request to [Kparks@townoflaplata.org](mailto:Kparks@townoflaplata.org).***