

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2012  
Woodland Park  
PWSID 0210205  
June, 2013



We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is two wells which draw from the Conococheague Limestone Aquifer. These wells are located within the park property.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

A source water assessment plan has been prepared that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. This plan is available thru the Washington County Public Library or Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Ken Martinat (304) 263-5451. We want our valued residents to be informed about their water. Woodland Trailer 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 1 to December 31, 2012. 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.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

*Non-Detects (ND)* - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

*Action Level* - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Maximum Contaminant Level* - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* - The “Goal”(MCLG) is 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.

| <b>TEST RESULTS</b>                                             |               |                |                  |      |        |                                                                                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Contaminant                                                     | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination                                                                                            |
| <b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>                                 |               |                |                  |      |        |                                                                                                                           |
| 4. Beta/photon emitters                                         | N             | 6.9            | mrem/yr          | 0    | 4      | Decay of natural and man-made deposits                                                                                    |
| 5. Alpha emitters                                               | N             | 3.5            | pCi/l            | 0    | 15     | Erosion of natural deposits                                                                                               |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>                                   |               |                |                  |      |        |                                                                                                                           |
| Copper (distribution)                                           | N             | 0.235          | ppm              | 1.3  | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                    |
| Lead (distribution)                                             | N             | 0.0            | ppb              | 0    | AL=15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits                                                      |
| Chromium (2010)<br>Well #1<br>Well #2                           | N<br>N        | 17.1<br>20.0   | ppb              | 100  | 100    | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits                                                          |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen)<br>Well #1 (average)<br>Well #2 (average) | N<br>N        | 4.44<br>5.85   | ppm              | 10   | 10     | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits                               |
| Arsenic (2010)<br>Well #1<br>Well #2                            | N<br>N        | < 2<br>< 2     | ppb              | n/a  | 10     | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes                    |
| Fluoride (2010)<br>Well #1<br>Well #2                           | N<br>N        | 0.18<br>0.12   | ppm              | 4    | 4      | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| <b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>                            |               |                |                  |      |        |                                                                                                                           |
| TTHM (distribution)<br>[Total trihalomethanes]                  | N             | 1.7            | ppb              | 0    | 80     | By-product of drinking water chlorination                                                                                 |
| HAA5 Haloacetic Acids<br>(Distribution)                         | N             | 0              | ppb              | 0    | 60     | By-product of drinking water chlorination                                                                                 |
| <b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>                                 |               |                |                  |      |        |                                                                                                                           |
| Sodium (2010)<br>Well #1<br>Well #2                             | N<br>N        | 19.6<br>18.0   | ppm              | N/A  | N/A    | Erosion of natural deposits                                                                                               |
| Chloroform (2010)<br>Well #1<br>Well #2                         | N<br>N        | 0.7<br>ND      | ppb              | N/A  | N/A    | By-product of drinking water disinfection                                                                                 |

*Note: Test results are for CY2012 unless otherwise noted. All contaminants are not required to be tested for on an annual basis.*

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. Your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected.

The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. 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.

**Nitrates:** As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply. Nitrate testing is completed by our system on a quarterly basis.

\

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. Woodland Park 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 drinking 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**NOTE: As can be seen by results listed in the above table, lead, which is tested for triennial (every 3 years) in accordance with Federal and State regulations in Woodland Trailer Park's distribution system, was not detected in our most recent samples collected in 2011.**

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Please call our office if you have questions at (304) 263-5451.

