

# Important Information About Your Drinking Water

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2016. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Maryland Environmental Service (MES), an Agency of the State of Maryland, operates the water treatment facility and prepared this report on behalf of Maybelle Manor.

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 complete Sanitary Surveys as part of their ongoing inspection and monitoring program. MES 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 **Jay Janney at 410-729-8350, e-mail jjann@menv.com**.

#### For More Information:

For the opportunity to ask more questions or participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality, please contact Ms. Susie Comer with Maybelle Manor at 410-879-6094.

#### **Inside This Issue:**

Definitions	2
Special Points of Interest	2
Water Security	2
Water Quality Report	3
Arsenic Information	4
Sources of Drinking Water	4
Lead Prevention	4

The Maybelle Manor water works consists of two drilled wells in the Baltimore Gabbro Complex. After the water is pumped out of the wells, the pH is adjusted and disinfectant is added 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 Maryland Environmental Service at 410-729-8350

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).

#### **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/I Picocuries per liter. A measure of radiation.
- ◆ ppm parts per million or milligrams per liter
- ppb parts per billion or micrograms per liter

### Special points of interest:

The water at the Maybelle Manor is tested for over 120 different compounds.

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)



## Water Security is Everyone's Responsibility

Water system security continues to be an enormously important issue. If you notice suspicious activities in or around local water utilities, such as persons cutting or climbing facility fencing, loitering, tampering with equipment or other similar activities, please contact your local law enforcement agency immediately by dialing 911.

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)		
Regulated at the Treatment Plant					
Nitrate	10 ppm	1.7 ppm	10 ppm		
Typical Source of Contamination: Runoff from ferti	lizer use				
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phtalate (2010 Testing)	6 ppb	0.86 ppb	0 ppb		
Typical Source of Contamination: Discharge from c	chemical factories				
Arsenic (2016 Testing)	10 ppb	3.6 ppb	10 ppb		
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits					
Selenium (2016 Testing)	50 ppb	2.0 ppb	50 ppb		
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines, petroleum refineries					
Regulated in the Distribution System					
Chlorine	4 ppm	1.05 ppm *	4 ppm		
Water additive used to control microbes		Range (0.58 - 1.35)			
* Average of results					
Total Coliform	No more then one sample per month may	1 Positive w/ all rechecks absent	0 Positive		
Source: Naturally present in the environment	be positive	rechecks absent			
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2014 Testing)	80 ppb	4.65 ppb	n/a		
Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water chlorination					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2014 Testing)	60 ppb	2.58 ppb	n/a		
Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of dri	inking water chlorination				
Regulated in the Distribution System	Action Level	90th percentile	Ideal Goal		
Copper (2015 Testing)	1300 ppb	148 ppb	1300 ppb		
Typical Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems					
Lead (2015 Testing)	15 ppb	4.3 ppb	0 ppb		
Typical Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems					

The table above lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2016 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, 2016. 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.

### 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

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



#### **Lead Prevention**

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. The Maybelle Manor 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.

#### **Arsenic Information:**

Arsenic is a semi-metalic element in the periodic table. It is odorless and tasteless. It enters drinking water supplies from natural deposits in the earth or from agricultural and industrial practices. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Currently, the arsenic levels are less then 1/2 the MCL and are being monitored every three years.

If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Jay Janney at 410-729-8350 or email your request to jjann@menv.com.



## Maybelle Manor LLC 2100 Slade Lane Forest Hill, Maryland 21050 (410)879-6094

June 19, 2017

Maryland Department of the Environment 1800 Washington Boulevard Baltimore, Maryland 21230 Attn: Water Supply Program -and-Maryland Environmental Services 259 Najoles Road Millersville, Maryland 21108 Attn: Phillip James

RE: Maybelle Manor Mobile Home Park PWSID 007-0248 2016 Consumer Confidence Report Certification

#### Dear Sir/Maim:

Enclosed herewith please find the completed signed Consumer Confidence Report Certification for the above referenced location. If you have questions or require additional information you can contact this office at the number listed above.

Sincerely,

Linda Sue Comer Managing Member

Cc: Jay Janney - MES



Larry Hogan Governor

Boyd Rutherford Lieutenant Governor

Ben Grumbles Secretary

### **Consumer Confidence Report Certification**

Water Supply System	m Name: Maybelle Manor
	7-0248 County: Cecil
Consumer	Confidence Report due to customers and to MDE no later than July 1 <sup>st</sup> ; fication of Delivery due to MDE no later than October 1 <sup>st</sup> each year.
	and Certification are best delivered together by email attachment if possible.
appropriate notices	consumer Confidence Report for the year <b>2016</b> has been distributed to customers (and of availability have been given) in accordance with COMAR 26.04.01 by <u>July 1, 2017</u> . I further ort is correct and consistent with compliance monitoring data previously submitted to MDE.
Certified by:	Name LINDA SUE COMER
	Signature Linda Sue Comer-Managing Member Title Managing Member
	Phone # 410.819.6094 Date June 19, 2017
Specific details on	CCR distribution: ( <u>Date</u> all that apply)
Date CCR v	was delivered to MDE.
Date CCR v	vas distributed by mail. 6-19-2017
—— □ Approv	was distributed by other methods. List methods of delivery:
efforts in	Taith efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those cluded the following recommended methods:  **Date* of posting the CCR on the Internet at:  **Date* of mailing the CCR to postal patrons (bulk mail) within the service area (attach zip codes).
	<ul> <li>Date of advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement).</li> <li>Date of publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy).</li> <li>Date of delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers.</li> <li>Date of delivery to community organizations (attach a list).</li> </ul>
Check violation typ	
	er 3 public notice is distributed with the CCR. nitoring violations are addressed in the CCR.
	L violations are addressed in the CCR.  R Delivery or Adequacy Violations are addressed in the CCR.
Date posted	stems serving 100,000 or more persons:  I CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site. List Internet address:  delivered to other agencies or additional methods used. (Optional, attach list or description).
MDE/WMA/COM.02	25 (Revised 3/2016)



# Important Information About Your Drinking Water

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2016. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Maryland Environmental Service (MES), an Agency of the State of Maryland, operates the water treatment facility and prepared this report on behalf of Maybelle Manor.

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 complete Sanitary Surveys as part of their ongoing inspection and monitoring program. MES 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 Jay Janney at 410-729-8350, e-mail jjann@menv.com.

#### For More Information:

For the opportunity to ask more questions or participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality, please contact Ms. Susie Comer with Maybelle Manor at 410-879-6094.

#### **Inside This Issue:**

Definitions	2
Special Points of Interest	2
Water Security	2
Water Quality Report	3
Arsenic Information	4
Sources of Drinking Water	4
Lead Prevention	4

The Maybelle Manor water works consists of two drilled wells in the Baltimore Gabbro Complex. After the water is pumped out of the wells, the pH is adjusted and disinfectant is added 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 Maryland Environmental Service at 410-729-8350

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).

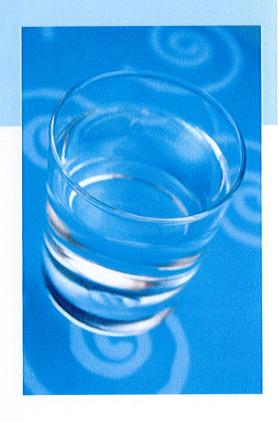
#### **Definitions:**

- ♦ 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/I Picocuries per liter. A measure of radiation.
- ppm parts per million or milligrams per liter
- ppb parts per billion or micrograms per liter

## Special points of interest:

The water at the Maybelle Manor is tested for over 120 different compounds.

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)



# Water Security is Everyone's Responsibility

Water system security continues to be an enormously important issue. If you notice suspicious activities in or around local water utilities, such as persons cutting or climbing facility fencing, loitering, tampering with equipment or other similar activities, please contact your local law enforcement agency immediately by dialing 911.

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)
Regulated at the Treatment Plant			
Nitrate	10 ppm	1.7 ppm	10 ppm
Typical Source of Contamination: Runoff from fert	ilizer use		
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phtalate (2010 Testing)	6 ppb	0.86 ppb	0 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Discharge from	chemical factories		
Arsenic (2016 Testing)	10 ppb	3.6 ppb	10 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natura	al deposits		
Selenium (2016 Testing)	50 ppb	2.0 ppb	50 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natura	al deposits, discharge from	mines, petroleum refin	eries
Regulated in the Distribution System			
Chlorine	4 ppm	1.05 ppm *	4 ppm
Water additive used to control microbes		Range (0.58 - 1.35)	
* Average of results			
Total Coliform	No more then one sample per month may	1 Positive w/ all rechecks absent	0 Positive
Source: Naturally present in the environment	be positive		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2014 Testing)	80 ppb	4.65 ppb	n/a
Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of di	inking water chlorination		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2014 Testing)	60 ppb	2.58 ppb	n/a
Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of dr	rinking water chlorination		
Regulated in the Distribution System	Action Level	90th percentile	Ideal Goal
Copper (2015 Testing)	1300 ppb	148 ppb	1300 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Corrosion of hou	sehold plumbing fixtures a	and systems	
Lead (2015 Testing)	15 ppb	4.3 ppb	0 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Corrosion of hou	sehold plumbing fixtures a	and systems	

The table above lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2016 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, 2016. 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.

### 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

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



#### **Lead Prevention**

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. The Maybelle Manor 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.

#### **Arsenic Information:**

Arsenic is a semi-metalic element in the periodic table. It is odorless and tasteless. It enters drinking water supplies from natural deposits in the earth or from agricultural and industrial practices. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Currently, the arsenic levels are less then 1/2 the MCL and are being monitored every three years.

If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Jay Janney at 410-729-8350 or email your request to jjann@menv.com

