Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 20221
Hebron Woods Mobile Home Park
April, 2023
PWSID 0220224

We're 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. 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.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

A source water assessment plan has been prepared that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. This plan is available thru the Wicomico County Public Library or Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). For more information call 1-800-633-6101.
https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/by_county.aspx

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).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Robert Vanmeter at 443-523-5885. We want our residents to be informed about their water.

Hebron Woods MHP 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 1st to December 31st, 2022. 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. 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

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:

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Microgram per liter- one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

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.

Action Level – The "Action Level" (AL) The of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
Cadmium (2020)	N	0.1	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2022)	N	1.9	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (2020)	N	1.4	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfections and disinfection by-products						
Copper (2022)	N	0.03	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems deposits.
Lead (2022)	N	7	ppb	AL=15	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (2022)	N	0.6	ppm	4	4	Water Additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2020)	N	1.86	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2020)	N	1.6	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Unregulated Contaminants						
PFOA (9/2022)	N	2.5	ppt	n/a	n/a	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.
PHOS (9/2022)	N	1.84	ppt	n/a	n/a	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.

Note: Test results are for the year 2022 or as otherwise noted. These are the most recent results available. Not all tests are required to be performed annually.

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. Hebron Woods Mobile Home Park 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, contact Hebron Woods Mobile Home Park at 443-523-5885. 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

PFAS – or 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.

Beginning in 2020, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) initiated a PFAS monitoring program. PFOA and PFOS are two of the most prevalent PFAS compounds. PFOA and PFOS concentrations from samples taken from our water system in 2022 were [2.5] parts per trillion (ppt) and [1.84] ppt, respectively. In March 2023, EPA announced proposed Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) of 4 ppt for PFOA and 4 ppt for PFOS, and a Group Hazard Index for four additional PFAS compounds. Future regulations would require additional monitoring as well as certain actions for systems above the MCLs or Hazard Index. EPA will publish the final MCLs and requirements by the end of 2023 or beginning of 2024. Additional information about PFAS can be found on the MDE website: mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx

MCLs 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.

The Maryland Rural Water Association's State Circuit Rider assisted with the completion of this report.

Please call Robert Vanmeter at 443-523-5885 if you have questions about this report.

Maryland
Department of the Environment

Wes Moore, Governor
Aruna Miller, Lt. Governor

Serena McIlwain, Secretary Designate
Suzanne E. Dorsey, Deputy Secretary

Consumer Confidence Report Certification

Water System Name: HEBRON WOODS MHP LLC

Water System Number: 0220224

I confirm that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the year **2022** has been delivered to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given) in accordance with COMAR 26.04.01.20-2 by ***July 1, 2023***. I further certify that the report is correct and consistent with compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). Submit completed form to watersupply.sampleresults@maryland.gov.

Certified by (print name): Robert Van Meter

Certified by (signature): Robert Van Meter Date: 5/25/23

Title: MANAGER

Telephone: 443 523 5885 Email: HEBRON.WOODS@YAHOO.COM

CCR delivery information (must include completion dates for all applicable delivery actions; see reverse for delivery requirements):

Date CCR was delivered to MDE: 5/25/23

Date CCR was delivered to customers: 5/25/23

Indicate method(s) used to deliver CCR to customers:

- ☐ Postal mail
- ☐ Electronic delivery*. Describe electronic delivery method: _____

*(*An electronic delivery plan must be approved by MDE prior to implementation of electronic delivery.)*

- ☑ Other delivery methods (e.g., door-to-door delivery, posting in an appropriate location). Describe delivery method: REPORTS (ALL PAGES) POSTED ON PUBLIC BOARD & MAIL BOXES

Date a notice of CCR availability was published: _____

Date CCR published in local newspaper (attach copy): _____

Date CCR delivered to other agencies (if required by the State) _____ Attach list or description (optional).

"Good faith" efforts:

Indicate the date(s) that any of the following "good faith" efforts were used to reach non bill-paying consumers:

_____ CCR posted on the Internet (include URL: _____)

_____ CCR mailed to postal patrons (bulk mail) within the service area (attach zip codes).

_____ Advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement).

_____ CCR published in local newspaper (attach copy).

_____ Delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and large private employers.

_____ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list).

_____ Other (describe delivery method): _____

Tier 3 Public Notices:

Check here ☐ if a monitoring or reporting violation public notice, fluoride secondary maximum contaminant level notice, special notice for the availability of unregulated contaminant monitoring date, or other Tier 3 Public Notice was included with the CCR.

Mandatory for systems serving 100,000 or more persons:

CCR must be posted on a publicly accessible Internet site. Indicate the date the CCR was made available on the Internet: _____ . Include Internet address: _____