

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2012
South View-Wise Well
PWSID 0080041
June, 2013

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We would like to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is one well drilled to a depth of 300 feet which draws from the confined Aquia aquifer. This well is located on South View Road. It is owned by the Wise Estate and managed by the members of the SVHOA (South View Homeowners' Association).

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 Charles County Public Library or Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Robert Eppley @ (301) 259-0386. The association provides each homeowner with a report yearly on the health of the well system. An annual meeting is held each spring for the association membership at which time any problems or concerns can be brought forward for discussion. Everyone is encouraged to attend the annual meeting.

South View (SVHOA) 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, 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 know. 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.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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. 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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.

The water was analyzed for pesticides in June 2009; the results are listed in the June 2011 Report. No pesticides were detected at the minimum detectable level. The < symbol indicates that levels of pesticides would be below the detection limits of the methods used to analyze the water.

Maryland Department of Environment monitors the well water for radiation and sampled for Gross Alpha and Radium-228 in 2011. No radiation was reported as present.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	< 1		0	presence of coliform bacteria in 2 monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	N	< 1		0	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	Human and animal fecal waste
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper (2011)	N	0.05*	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (2011)	N	0.38	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (2011) (distribution)	N	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Barium (2011)	N	<0.005	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2012)	N	< 1.0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (2011)	N	60	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	N	8.9	Standard units	N/A	N/A	

Note: Test results are for year 2011 or as otherwise indicated in parenthesis; all contaminants are not required to be tested for annually.

**One house was reported as having lead at the minimum level of detection. If present, elevated level of lead can cause 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. SVHOA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the 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 it tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.*

The water was analyzed for Antimony, Total Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, and Thallium in 2011. These analyses and the lead and copper analyses will be repeated in 2014. None of these chemical elements were found in our water in 2008 or 2011.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that 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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. 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

2

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.

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)

3