Water Quality Report for 2017

Holly Cove Harbor Mobile Home Park

May, 2018

PWSID: 0050206

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is provided by one well drawing water from an underground Aquifer. Depth of the well is unknown at this time.

A source water assessment plan has been completed for our system that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. This plan is available at the Caroline County Public Library or from Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE).

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).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Joshua McNeil. He can be reached during regular business hours at (302) 245-8148. We want our residents to be informed about their water. Water is a valuable commodity, do not waste it.

Holly Cove Harbor Mobile Home Park routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. 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 with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms we have 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 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.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
Fluoride (2015)	N	1.96	ppm	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper (2017) (Distribution)	N	0.27	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (2017) (Distribution)	**Y**	16	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2016)	N	0.13	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Note: All test results are for year 2017 or as otherwise indicated. Not all tests are required annually.

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 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.

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. Holly Cove Harbor MHP 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.

Violations

Lead and Copper Rule

Lead Public Education: Our water system exceeded the Action Level (AL) for lead. When a water system exceeds the action level they must do a follow up sample (initially 60 days after end of monitoring period in which the Lead AL was exceeded: annually thereafter).

This requirement only applies to water systems that exceed the **lead** action level. After the public education material has been distributed to all water customers a copy must be sent to the MDE Water Supply Program. The public education program must be repeated at least once each year until monitoring shows that the system no longer exceeds the lead action level.

We received the following monitoring and reporting violations pertaining to the Lead and Copper Rule:

- We submitted the lead and copper results report from samples taken in 2017 late to MDE; we have since been returned to compliance for this violation.
- We failed to complete the required water quality parameter monitoring following the lead Action Level exceedance. WQP monitoring consists of **two** sets of pH, temperature, alkalinity, conductivity, and calcium tests (a minimum of one week apart).
- We failed to fulfill the required public education requirements as a result of the lead action level exceednece.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

Our system received a monitoring violation for coliforms for the month of December 2017. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

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.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. Please call Joshua if you have questions regarding your water.