

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2017**  
**Woodland Mobile Home Community**  
**PWSID MD021-0205**  
**June 2018**

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 through 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 Martin at (304)263-5451.

We want our valued residents to be informed about their water. Woodland Mobile Home Community 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, 2017.

As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as Microbial contaminates viruses and bacteria which may come from plants, septic systems, livestock and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminates, such as salts and metals, storm water runoff, oil, gas, mining and farming.

Organic chemicals including synthetic and volatile organic compounds, which are by-products of industrial and petroleum products, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Pesticides and Herbicides from agricultural use, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Radioactive substances which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining.

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 ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* – one part per billion corresponds to one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

*Actions 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	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminates</b>							
Beta/Photon Emitters 8/20/2012	N	6.9	5.3 – 6.9	pCi/L	0	50	Decay of Natural and Man-Made Deposits
Alpha Emitters 8/20/2012	N	3.5	0 – 3.5	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of Natural Products
<b>Inorganic Contaminates</b>							
Chlorine 2017	N	0.8	0.7 – 0.8	ppm	4	4	Water Additive used to control Microbes
Copper 2017	N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile 0.185		ppm	1.3	AL 1.3	Corrosion of Household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 2017	N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile 2		ppb	0	AL 15	Corrosion of Household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate 2017	N	11	6.2 – 11	ppm	10	10	Run off from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride 10/6/2015	N	0.12	0.12 – 0.12	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminates</b>							
<b>Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
TTHM Trihalomethanes 2017	N	9.2	9.2 – 9.2	ppb	No goal for the total	80	By-product of drinking water disinfectants
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids 2017	N	7.2	7.2 – 7.2	ppb	No goal for the total	60	By-product of drinking water disinfectants

*Note: Test results are for CY 2017 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 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 due to rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider. 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 woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Woodland Mobile Home Community 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 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 your drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. All drinking water including bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of such contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA at 1-800- 426-4791

If you have any questions please the Park Office at 304-263-5451