Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2018
Woodland Mobile Home Community
PWSID MD021-0205
June 2019

We're pleased to provide you with this Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our water source is two wells which draw from the Conococheague Limestone Aquifer. These wells are located within the park property.

Sources for 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.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 (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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In the table below 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:

***Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level* (MRDL)** – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
***Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal* (MRDLG)** – The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
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.

RESULTS

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminate Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminate Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total No. of Positive E. Coli of Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminate
0	1 Positive monthly sample	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	9/20/2017	1.3	1.3	0.185	0	ppm	Corrosion of Household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	9/20/2017	0	15	2	0	ppb	Corrosion of Household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminates

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2018	0.8	0.6 – 0.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM Trihalomethanes 2017	8/22/2017	9.2	9.2 – 9.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids 2017	8/22/2017	7.2	7.2 – 7.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfectant

Inorganic Contaminates	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride 10/6/2015	10/06/2015	0.12	0.12 – 0.12	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months. High Nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider	2018	9	7.5 – 8.5	10	10	ppm	N	Run off from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits

Note: Test results are for CY 2018 unless otherwise noted. All contaminants are not required to be tested for on an annual basis.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether the drinking water meets health standards. We failed to report to MDE tri-annual test results for Fluoride from January 2016 to December 2018.
If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Ken Martin at (304) 263-5451.