



2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Sherwood Forest MHP Public Water System ID: 0070250

Sherwood Forest MHP is pleased to provide this Water Quality Report in compliance with the Consumer Confidence Reporting requirement mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The purpose of this report for the calendar year 2024 is to provide all system customers with necessary information regarding the quality of their drinking water.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it).

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

This report confirms that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements, which are sourced from two wells: Well 1 (CE813025) and Well 2 (CE813024). The following report is provided in compliance with federal regulations and will be issued annually. This report outlines the quality of our finished drinking water and explains what that quality signifies. If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Linda Fooks, Property Manager, at (410) 287-2711. We want our valued customers to stay informed about their water utility. An initial Service Line Inventory was submitted to the Maryland Department of the Environment in 2024. As a result, the Service Line Inventory requirement was fulfilled. The report is available upon request.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM- SOURCE OF WATER?

Your tap water comes from wells, but other sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. As water moves across the land or underground, it can pick up natural minerals and sometimes, pollutants. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number of specific contaminants in drinking water provided by public water systems. However, the presence of some pollutants does not necessarily indicate a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, please call the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Sherwood Forest MHP is committed to ensuring that the 293 residents have continuous access to safe, high-quality drinking water. Therefore, Sherwood Forest MHP draws its water from a non-marine Cretaceous aquifer, located approximately 200 feet below the surface. These groundwater sources naturally filter through soil and rocks, helping to reduce potential contaminants before treatment. As water travels over land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants, including microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive materials. The 200 feet of earth between surface sources and this aquifer helps purify the water before it reaches the aquifer, making it easier for us to treat before pumping it into your water distribution system. Source water assessment has been performed by the Maryland Department of the Environment and is accessible on their website at: https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/by_county.aspx

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

We routinely monitor your drinking water for contaminants under federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1 to December 31, 2024**. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

Action Level (AL) - concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproduct Rules (DDBPs) are compounds that form in water when disinfectants, such as chlorine, react with naturally occurring organic matter and other materials present in the source water. Exposure to high levels of some DBPs over time may pose health risks. Common examples include Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic acids (HAA5).

Entry Point Disinfectant - refers to the level of disinfectant remaining in the water when it enters the distribution system of a water utility. This residual is a measure of the effectiveness of disinfection, ensuring that the water remains safe for consumption. The minimum acceptable level is typically 0.2 mg/L, as defined by regulations like the EPA's Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR).

Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) - a federal regulation implemented by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to protect public health by minimizing the levels of lead and copper in drinking water. The LCR in Maryland outlines how public water systems should manage and address potential lead and copper contamination to ensure the safety of drinking water for residents.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 (MCLG) – a 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.

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 controlling microbial contaminants.

Microbes (plural for microbe) - microscopic living organisms, such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, and algae, found in various aquatic environments.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL) – the minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

Per-Polyfluoralkyl Substances (PFAS) – a group of artificial chemicals used in various products to make them resistant to grease, oil, water, and heat. They are often referred to as "forever chemicals" because they do not break down easily in the environment.

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) **ppm** = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on the running annual average of monthly samples.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppt: One part per trillion is equivalent to one nanogram (ng/L) per liter. A single drop of food coloring in 18 million gallons of water.

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

na: not applicable.

Nd: not detectable

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR), adopted by the Maryland Department of the Environment, is the current form of this regulation that public water systems must comply with. The RTCR aims to enhance public health protection by reducing potential pathways for fecal contamination to enter the distribution system.

Total Coliform Rule (TCR)- a regulation for drinking water that ensures the safety of public water systems.

DETECTED CONTAMINATION TABLES:

2024 Chemical Contaminants – Regulated Contaminants

Contaminants	MCL Units	Collected Date	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range (low-high)	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Nickel	0.1	12/26/2022	0.1	0.044	0.038-0.044	MG/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate-Nitrite	10	6/5/2023	10	0.4	0.4 – 0.4	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-228	5	2/20/2024	0	1.9	1.9-1.9	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

*Note: Gross alpha, Excl Radon, Uranium were taken and found to be non-detect; therefore, it is not required to be in the CCR.

2024 Lead (1030)/Copper (1022): 90th Percentile Chart

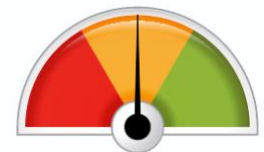
CONTAMINANT	Year Sample Collected	90 th Percentile;	Range of Sampled Results	MCLG, MRDL, or AL	#sites over AL	Units	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Copper	2020-2023	0.174	<0.005-2	1.3	0 out of 5	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead	2020-2023	1	<0.005-2	15	0 out of 5	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Copper and Lead have a sampling frequency of every 3 years.

2024 Violation Information

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
01/01/2024 – 01/31/2024	Revised Total Coliform Rule	Monitoring Routine, Major	We failed to collect the required number of routine total coliform samples during this monitoring period.
10/16/2024 – 12/2/2024	Lead and Copper Rule Revisions	LSL Inventory – Initial	We failed to complete and submit our initial service line inventory, which was due to MDE by October 16, 2024.

Violation Status



Unresolved Non Health-Based Violations

10/16/2024 – 12/2/2024	Lead and Copper Rule Revisions	LSL Reporting – Initial	We failed to complete and submit our initial service line inventory, which was due to MDE by October 16, 2024.
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Health Effects Language:

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. The presence of lead in drinking water is primarily due to materials and components associated with service lines and household plumbing. Although this violation does not mean that lead was found in your drinking water, failing to complete and report the required service line inventory limits the system’s ability to identify and remove potential sources of lead.

How We Resolved the Issue:

The initial Service Line Inventory was completed and submitted after the compliance deadline. Additional staff were assigned to assist with data collection, and we implemented tracking systems to prevent future delays. We have fulfilled this requirement and are continuing to monitor and replace lead service lines as necessary.

Contaminants that may be present in some water include:

Inorganic contaminants, such as salt and metals, can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater, oil and gas activities, mining, or agricultural practices. **Organic chemicals**, including synthetic and volatile types, originate from various sources, including industrial processes, petroleum production, gas stations, urban runoff, and septic systems. **Radioactive contaminants** can also be naturally occurring or derived from oil and gas production and mining. **Pesticides and herbicides** originate from agricultural sources, urban runoff, and residential use. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may arise from sewage plants, septic systems, livestock operations, and wildlife.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION REGARDING CHILDREN, PREGNANT WOMEN, NURSING MOTHERS, AND OTHERS:

Children are more susceptible to drinking water contaminants than adults due to their lower body weight. Therefore, reproductive or developmental effects are prioritized for calculating drinking water standards if they occur at lower levels than other health concerns. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical, such as a lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects, an additional uncertainty factor may be added to the calculation, making the standard stricter to address these uncertainties. For lead and nitrate, health standards focus on effects on infants and children.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION:

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. Sherwood Forest MHP is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but it 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 Linda Foots at 410-287-2711. 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>.

Arsenic is a naturally occurring element that can contaminate water and is a known carcinogen.

Nitrate is a compound found in fertilizers and other sources, and it can also contaminate water, posing a health risk, particularly to infants.

WATER INFORMATION SOURCES:

Maryland Department of the Environment Drinking Water: <https://health.maryland.gov/phpa/oeahfp/chs/pages/drinkingwater>

Water Quality Association: <https://wqa.org>

Maryland Clean Water Act: <https://cleanwater.org/states/maryland>

Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE)- Water Supply Program - https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/water/water_supply

Maryland Public Drinking Water Watch - <https://waterwatch.md.gov>

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline – <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa>

National Library of Medicine / National Institute of Health – <https://www.nlm.gov>

Disclaimer: Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this report are from the most recent testing done by applicable regulations. The State allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.