

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023

South View-Wise Well

PWSID MD 0080041

April, 2024

Again, we're pleased to provide you with the 2023 calendar year Annual Water Quality Report. We would like to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have been attempting to deliver to you in 2023. 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 Acquifer. 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 G. Gale Willett at 301-399-3213 or e-mail at g.willett@att.net. The association provides each homeowner with a yearly report on the health of the well system. An annual meeting is held each spring for the twenty-four (24) association members, 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. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic, organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottles of 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.

MDE has provided an annual drinking water quality report for 2023, dated 4-7-24 which is enclosed. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2023. In this report 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.

- 1) The water is tested monthly for total coli form bacteria, fecal coli form and e-coli. **None of these bacteria were detected in the 12 routine samples submitted for analysis in 2023 and January, February and March of 2024.**
- 2) The water is tested annually for nitrates (likely source of contamination is runoff from fertilizer use), leaching from septic tanks, sewage and erosion of natural deposit. **No detection of nitrates in the sample submitted for analysis in 2023.**
- 3) Maryland Department of Environmental tested the well water for radioactive contaminants and sampled for Gross Alpha and Radium-228 in 2020. **No violations were found.** Next scheduled testing is 2029.
- 4) The water was analyzed for metals in September, 2020 and no violations were found.
- 5) In 2023 lead and copper testing was performed on five (5) residences. One residence showed positive for lead and the five (5) residences tested positive for copper. All lead and copper test results were well below the action level. All residences were provided test results which include all copper/lead warnings and steps to be taken in order to reduce exposure to lead/copper for drinking water. Lead and copper testing will be conducted in 2026.
- 6) Sodium, a non-regulated contaminant was detected in the water system. **No MCL exists for sodium and the reporting of sodium is optional for the Consumer Confidence Report.** We feel all should know all water testing results. Sodium can have an aesthetic effect (taste). **More information on sodium in drinking water, is available at www.epa.gov.**

The water was tested for inorganic contaminants (IOC) by the SVHA on 8-7-2023. **NO violations were found.** The IOC test is expected to be repeated by SVHA in 2026.

PFAS-or per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances-refers to a large group of more than 4,000 human-made chemicals that have been used since the 1940s in a range of products, including stain- and water-resistant fabric and carpeting, cleaning products, paints, cookware, food packaging and fire-fighting foams. These uses of PFAS have led to PFAS entering our environment, where they have been measured by several states in soil, surface water, ground water and seafood. Some PFAS can last a long time in the environment and in the human body and can accumulate in the food chain. Beginning in 2020, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) initiated a PFAS monitoring program. PFOA and PFOS are two of the most prevalent PFAS compounds. PFOA and PFOS concentrations from samples taken from our water system in 2022 were both found to be non-detect (ND). In March 2023, EPA announced proposed Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) of 4 ppt for PFOA and 4 ppt for PFOS and a Group Hazard Index for four additional PFAS compounds. Future regulations would require additional monitoring as well as certain actions for systems above the MCLs or Hazard Index.

EPA will publish the final MCLS and requirements by the end of 2023 or beginning of 2024.

Additional information about PFAS can be found on the MDE website:

mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx

The water was tested for synthetic organic compounds (SOC) on November 1, 2018. No SOC's were detected. The SOC Test is expected to be repeated in 2027.

Lead statement: Updated from the 2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report.

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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share 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 South View Homeowners Association at 301-399-3213, President G. Gale Willett. Information on lead in drinking water testing and methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

As you can see by the tables and testing results in 2023 we are proud that your drinking water meets or exceed 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 manmade. 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, person who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk for 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)

Conservation Tips:

*The average household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day.
Suggestions to conserve our water:*

- 1) Water lawns during the least sunny times of the day*
- 2) Fix any toilet or faucet leaks in your home (including water lines to external buildings and piers.*
- 3) Take short showers (5-minute shower uses 4-5 gallons of water)/taking a bath uses up to 50 gallons.*
- 4) Turn off faucet when shaving or brushing your teeth.*
- 5) Teach children about water conservation.*

REMEMBER: *All water going down the drain goes into your onsite sewage system.*

Water Quality Tip:

Remove and clear faucet strainers, shower heads and washer strainers of any foreign materials.

Septic Tip:

Flushable wipes, regardless of what the package says, are detrimental to onsite septic systems by causing blockages in the lines which are expensive to fix and reduces your septic system's life. Every septic company will tell you this.

If you are not already aware, Charles County may reimburse you up to \$100.00 once every three (3) years for pumping out your septic system. The Charles County Government website has more information on this topic and some septic services will provide you with the form.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The following pages comprise the Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your water system.

To download the CCR into your word processing program, follow these steps. Remember you must have the document set up in Landscape Orientation.

- * Choose Select All from the edit drop down MENU. (it will highlight all the information)
- * Choose Edit from the Menu, select Copy from the edit dropdown Menu.
- * Open your word processing program.
- * Choose Edit from the MENU, select Paste from the edit dropdown MENU and the information will transfer.
- * Choose Edit from the Menu.

In order to meet all the requirements of the CCR, you must include the following additional information if it pertains to your water system.

- * The report must include the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information concerning the report.
- * In communities with a large proportion of non-English speaking residents, as determined by the Primacy Agency, the report must contain information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the report or contains a telephone number or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain a translated copy of the report and/or assistance in the appropriate language.
- * The report must include information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water (e.g., time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings).
- * If your water system purchases water from another source, you are required to include the current CCR year's Regulated Contaminants Detected table from your source water supply.
- * If your water system had any violations during the current CCR Calendar year, you are required to include an explanation of the corrective action take by the water system.
- * If your water system is going to use the CCR to deliver a Public Notification, you must include the full notice and return a copy of the CCR and Public Notice with the public Notice. This is in addition to the copy and certification form required by the CCR Rule.
- * The information about likely sources of contamination provided in the CCR is generic. Specific information regarding contaminants may be available in sanitary surveys and source water assessments and should be used when available to the operator.
- * If a community water system distributes water to its customers from multiple hydraulically independent distribution systems fed by different raw water sources, the table should contain a separate column for each service area, and the report should identify each separate distribution system. Alternatively, systems may produce separate reports tailored to include data for each service area.

- * Detections of unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required are not included in the CCR and must be added. When added, the information must include the average and range at which the contaminant was detected.
- * If a water system has performed any monitoring for Cryptosporidium, including monitoring performed to satisfy the requirements of the Information Collection Rule [ICR] (141.143), which indicates that Cryptosporidium may be present in the source water or the finished water, the report must include: (a) a summary of the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results.
- * If a water system has performed any monitoring for radon which indicates that radon may be present in the finished water, the report must include: (a) The results of the monitoring; and (b) An explanation of the significance of the results.
- * If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, EPA strongly encourages systems to report any results which may indicate a health concern. To determine if results may indicate a health concern, EPA recommends that systems find out if EPA has proposed an NPDWR or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). EPA considers detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. For such contaminants, EPA recommends that the report include: (a) the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results noting the existence of a health advisory or a proposed regulation.
- * If you are a groundwater system that receives notice from a state of a significant deficiency, you must inform your customers in your CCR report of any significant deficiencies that are not corrected by December 31 of the year covered by it. The CCR must include the following information:
 - The nature of the significant deficiency and the date it was identified by the state.
 - If the significant deficiency was not corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding the State-approved plan and schedule for correction, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed.
 - If the significant deficiency was corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding how the deficiency was corrected and the date it was corrected.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

MDD0080041

SOUTHVIEW WISE

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name

G. Gale Willett

Phone

301-399-3213
g.willett@att.net

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

SOUTHVIEW WISE is Ground Water

Sources of 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 EPA's 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 uses.
- 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>.

Source Water Information

SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name

SOUTHVIEW WISE CH930261

Type of Water

GW

Report Status

Y

Location

NEAR 2.7 MISW OF NEWBURG APPROX. 90 FT S OF SOUTH VIEW ROAD

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
 Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Lead and Copper	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.0201	0	ppm	Copper	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2023	0	15	1.3	0	ppb	Lead	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

na: not applicable.

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

Water Quality Test Results

ppb:

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm:

milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Treatment Technique or TT:

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2023	0.072	0.072 - 0.072	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2023	0.88	0.88 - 0.88	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	0.11	0.11 - 0.11	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	03/12/2020	10.6	10.6 - 10.6	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	03/12/2020	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.