

Rec'd
6/14/25

Clearview Court MHP, LLC
Attn: Patsy Atkins
4104 Conowingo Road, Unit A
Darlington, MD 21034

Reporting Date: 05/22/2025
PWSID #: MD0120204

System Name: Clearview MHP
Sample Type: Drinking Water
Laboratory Certification: #214 Maryland, #134 Maryland, #00107 Virginia
Received by Lab: Date: 05/05/2025 Time: 03:48 PM
Sampler: J. Reynolds, 1325JR, WTL of MD

Analytical Results

Sample ID	Sample Address	Sample Source	Date Collected	Time Collected	pH (SU)	Results			
						Coliforms/100ml		mg/L	
						Total Coliform Bacteria	E.Coli Bacteria	Free Chlorine	Total Chlorine
16978-1	4101 Conowingo Road Darlington, MD 21034	Lot 6, Outside hose bib	05/05/2025	01:30 PM	7.3	Absent	Absent	0.4	0.6

Notes:

1. Bacteriological analysis of this sample indicates this water is **SAFE** for human consumption.
2. MCL is EPA's maximum contaminant level under primary drinking water regulations.
3. Sample received and examined within EPA's recommended holding time.
4. Results in **BOLD** exceed the EPA's MCL.
5. SM - Greenberg, Clesceri and Eaton, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.
6. NA - Not Applicable.
7. Analytical method(s): SM9221D+F with Report Limit: Present/Absent
8. We certify that the analyses performed for this report are accurate and that the laboratory tests were conducted by methods approved by the US Environmental Protection Agency and the Maryland Department of the Environment.

Reported by,

K. Wentworth

K. Wentworth, Customer Service Representative

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

MD0120204

CLEAR VIEW MOBILE HOME PARK LLC

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 Patsy Atkins

Phone 410-458-3979

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

CLEAR VIEW MOBILE HOME PARK LLC 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).

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. Clearview Mobile Home Park 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 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 Clearview Mobile Home Park at 410-458-3979. 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>.

Source Water Information

SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL 1 HA812350	GW	Y	NEAR 1.7 MI E OF DUBLIN APPROX. 180 FT N OF 4104 CONOWINGO
WELL 2 HA812404	GW	Y	NEAR 2 E OF DUBLIN APPROX. 180 FT N OF 4104 CONOWINGO RD
WELL 3 NOPERMIT	GW	Y	_____

A source water assessment has been performed by the Maryland Department of the Environment and is available on their website:
https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/by_county.aspx

2023 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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	07/07/2022	1.3	1.3	0.247	0	ppm	Copper	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	07/07/2022	0	15	0.9	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

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2023	0.5	0.3 - 0.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2023	2	2.1 - 2.1	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.



Clearview Court MHP, LLC
Attn: Patsy Atkins
4104 Conowingo Road, Unit A
Darlington, MD 21034

Reporting Date: 06/12/2025
PWSID #: MD0120204

System Name: Clearview MHP
Sample Type: Drinking Water
Laboratory Certification: #214 Maryland, #134 Maryland, #00107 Virginia
Received by Lab: Date: 06/04/2025 Time: 04:10 PM
Sampler: J. Reynolds, 1325JR, WTL of MD

Analytical Results

Sample ID	Sample Address	Sample Source	Date Collected	Time Collected	pH (SU)	Results			
						Coliforms/100ml		mg/L	
						Total Coliform Bacteria	E.Coli Bacteria	Free Chlorine	Total Chlorine
16979-1	4101 Conowingo Road Darlington, MD 21034	Lot 6, Outside hose bib	06/04/2025	02:35 PM	7.0	Absent	Absent	0.3	0.4

Notes:

1. Bacteriological analysis of this sample indicates this water is **SAFE** for human consumption.
2. MCL is EPA's maximum contaminant level under primary drinking water regulations.
3. Sample received and examined within EPA's recommended holding time.
4. Results in **BOLD** exceed the EPA's MCL.
5. SM – Greenberg, Clesceri and Eaton, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.
6. NA - Not Applicable.
7. Analytical method(s): SM9221D+F with Report Limit: Present/Absent
8. We certify that the analyses performed for this report are accurate and that the laboratory tests were conducted by methods approved by the US Environmental Protection Agency and the Maryland Department of the Environment.

Reported by,

K. Wentworth

K. Wentworth, Customer Service Representative

Our water system tested a minimum of 1 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.



Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2024	0.5	ppm	0.1 - 1.3	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2019 - 2022	0.247	<.005	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2019 - 2022	0.9	<.005	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
CHLOROETHANE	7/11/2023	0.78	0.78	UG/L	0	0	
DIBROMOCHLOROME THANE	6/19/2019	0.00367	0.00367	MG/L	0.1	0.06	
NICKEL	1/4/2022	0.0262	0.0262	MG/L	0.1	0.1	
NITRATE	1/4/2024	1.8	1.8	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)	Collection Date of HV	Highest Value (HV)	Range of Sampled Result(s)	Unit

WHAT IS PFAS?

PFAS - short for 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 fabrics 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, groundwater, and seafood. Some PFAS can last a long time in the environment and in the human body and can accumulate in the food chain.

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) conducted a PFAS monitoring program for Community Water Systems from 2020 to 2022. The results are available on MDE's website:

<https://mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx>.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized regulations for 6 PFAS compounds in drinking water in April 2024. The MCLs for PFOA and PFOS are each 4.0 parts per trillion (ppt). The MCLs for PFNA, PFHxS, and HFPO-DA (GenX chemicals) are each 10 ppt. Additionally, a mixture of two or more of the following chemicals (PFNA, PFHxS, HFPO-DA, and PFBS) will be regulated with a Hazard Index of 1 (unitless) to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS pose a risk and require action.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The following pages comprise two required documents for the System to complete.

1. **Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your water system- Due July 1st to both the public and Maryland Department of Environment (MDE). The CCR report following these instructions is not a complete CCR for Public distribution or submission to MDE. It is the Water System's responsibility to make any necessary changes or additions to the CCR before distributing to the public or submitting to MDE.**
2. **CCR Certification - Due October 1st each year to MDE. It is recommended that the Certification form and CCR be submitted to MDE at the same time, if possible.**

Failure to submit the CCR and CCR Certification by the applicable deadlines are violations of State and federal regulations.

CCR Instructions:

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 taken by the water system.
- If your water system is going to use the CCR to deliver a **Tier 3 Violation Public Notification**, you must include the full public notice in the CCR. MDE must receive a copy of the CCR, public notice, and public notice certification within 10 days of delivering the CCR. (This is in addition to the certification form required by the CCR Rule.) A Tier 3 Public Notification template is available on the [MDE website](#).
- 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 in a separate table. When added, the information must include the average and range at which the contaminant was detected. If your system is required to collect samples under the 5th Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5), you must report any detections from the previous calendar year.
- 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.



CCR Certification Form Instructions:

- The entire top portion of the form must be completed. A signature is required.
- In the CCR delivery Information section, the dates that the CCR was delivered to MDE and their customers must be indicated.
- A delivery method must be indicated using the check boxes. If “Other” is chosen, a short description must be provided.
- In the “Good faith” efforts section, at least one of the options must be chosen. Indicate the date(s) that the Good Faith effort(s) was/were completed.
- In the Tier 3 Public Notices Section, if the System intends to use the CCR to fulfill the Public Notification (PN) requirement, the box should be checked. The PN must be attached to the CCR when distributing to consumers. The PN and PN certification must be included when submitting the CCR to MDE.

Note:

The instructions and CCR Certification form should not be included in the CCR that you deliver to customers.

distribution by single-biller customers such as apartment buildings or large private employers; or delivery to community organizations.

- (3) Not later than the date the system is required to distribute the report to its customers, each supplier of water for a community water system shall mail a copy of the report to the State, followed within 3 months by a certification that the report has been distributed to customers, and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State.
- (4) Not later than the date the system is required to distribute the report to its customers, each community water system shall deliver the report to any other agency or clearinghouse identified by the State.
- (5) Each community water system shall make its reports available to the public upon request.
- (6) Each community water system serving 100,000 or more persons shall post its current year's report to a publicly accessible site on the Internet.
- (7) Any supplier of water subject to this regulation shall retain copies of its consumer confidence report for no less than 3 years.



SYSTEMS SERVING < 10,000

(H.) The requirement of §G(1), (5) and (6) of this regulation for a supplier of water to a community water systems serving less than 10,000 persons has been waived. Such systems shall:

- (1) Publish the reports in one or more local newspapers serving the area in which the system is located;
- (2) Publish a notice in the newspaper, or by other means approved by the State, that informs the customers that the reports will not be mailed; and
- (3) Make the reports available to the public upon request.

SYSTEMS SERVING ≤ 500

(I.) Supplier of water to systems serving 500 or fewer persons may forego the requirements of paragraphs §H (1) and (2) if they provide notice at least once per year to their customers by mail, door- to-door delivery or by posting in an appropriate location that the report is available upon request.

** Electronic delivery may be used to fulfill direct delivery requirements. However, each water system must obtain approval from MDE prior to implementation of electronic delivery. Refer to the following document for information regarding acceptable electronic delivery methods:
<https://www.epa.gov/ccr/safe-drinking- water-act-consumer-confidence-report-delivery-options-memorandum>*

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CLEAR VIEW MOBILE HOME PARK LLC

Public Water System ID: MD0120204

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024. 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. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Patsy A. Atkins

Phone: 410-458-3979

Sources of Drinking Water

CLEAR VIEW MOBILE HOME PARK LLC is Ground water.



Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL 1 HA812350	HA812350	Ground water		
WELL 2 HA812404	HA812404	Ground water		
WELL 3 NOPERMIT		Ground 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 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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).

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. [NAME OF UTILITY] 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 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 [NAME OF UTILITY and CONTACT INFORMATION]. 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>.

An initial Service Line Inventory was submitted to the Maryland Department of the Environment on 2-14-25. As a result, the Service Line Inventory requirement was fulfilled. The report is available upon request.

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

In the tables 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:

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

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on 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.

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

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

na: not applicable.



Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
10/16/2024 - 2/13/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL INVENTORY-INITIAL	We failed to complete and/or submit our initial service line inventory that was due to MDE by October 16, 2024.
10/16/2024 - 2/13/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL REPORTING-INITIAL	We failed to complete and/or submit our initial service line inventory that was due to MDE by October 16, 2024.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.



Reseller Violations and Health Effects Information