

Summerhill Mobile Home Park 2016 Drinking Water Quality Report

PWSID: 002-0221



Important Information About Your Drinking Water

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2016. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Maryland Environmental Service (MES), an Agency of the State of Maryland, began operations of the water treatment facility in July 2016 and prepared this report on behalf of the Summerhill Mobile Home Park.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates Public Water Systems and the contaminants found in water through the implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The SDWA sets regulations and guidelines for how public water systems operate and identifies several hundred drinking water contaminants, establishes monitoring frequencies and limitations. The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) is responsible for the enforcement of the SDWA and routinely complete Sanitary Surveys as part of their ongoing inspection and monitoring program. MES provides safe dependable operations of the water system and is dedicated to consistently providing high quality drinking water that meets or exceeds the SDWA standards.

If you have any questions about this report or have questions concerning your water utility, please contact **Jay Janney at 410-729-8350, e-mail jjann@menv.com**.

For More Information:

For the opportunity to ask more questions or participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality, please contact **Mr. Gary Chenolworth, the mobile home park manager, at 410-849-3901**.

The water for the Summerhill Mobile Home Park water works consists of two drilled wells in the Magothy aquifer. After the water is pumped from the wells it flows through two ion exchange filters and the pH is neutralized. The water is then disinfected prior to being stored in a 1,000 gallon pressure vessel tank. The Maryland Department of the Environment has performed an assessment of the source water. A copy of the results is available. Call **Maryland Environmental Service at 410-729-8350**.

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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 (1-800-426-4791)**.

Summerhill Mobile Home Park Treated Water Quality Report 2016

Definitions:

- ◆ **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 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.
- ◆ **Action Level** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
- ◆ **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- ◆ **Turbidity** - Relates to a condition where suspended particles are present in the water. Turbidity measurements are a way to describe the level of “cloudiness” of the water.
- ◆ **pCi/l** - Picocuries per liter. A measure of radiation.
- ◆ **ppb** - parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- ◆ **ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter

Lead Prevention

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. The Cheltenham Youth Facility 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 using water for 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 drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the **EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791** or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some compounds. The presence of these compounds does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**



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Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)
Regulated at the Treatment Plant			
Fluoride (2016 Testing)	4000 ppb	120 ppb	4000 ppb
Typical sources of contaminant: Erosion of natural deposits.			
Regulated in the Distribution System			
Chlorine	4 ppm	0.7 ppm	4 ppm
Source: Water additive to control microbes.		(Range: 0 - 0.7 ppm)	
Regulated in the Distribution System			
	Action Level)	90th percentile	Ideal Goal
Copper (2016 Testing)	1300 ppb	520 ppb	1300 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems			
Lead (2016 Testing)	15 ppb	4 ppb	0 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems			

The table above lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2016 calendar year. The presence of these compounds in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2016. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to



Public Notice

The lead results collected during the 2013 lead & copper monitoring period were not distributed to the consumer's at the location where the water was tested within the thirty day timeframe, as required by the Maryland Department of the Environment. All of the subsequent lead and copper values monitored in 2016 were in compliance and the quality of the drinking water was not affected.

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain compounds in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.



Water Conservation

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference—try one today and soon it will become second nature

- ◆ Check for water leaks by the reading your water meter before and after a two hour period when no water is being used in your home. If the reading changes then there is probably a leak in your home.
- ◆ Take a shower! Filling up a bathtub can use up to 70 gallons of water while a shower generally uses 10 to 25 gallons. Taking shorter showers saves even more water.
- ◆ Make sure your washing machine and dishwasher are fully loaded before running.
- ◆ WaterSense labeled fixtures can reduce your water use by 30 percent or more versus standard flow fixtures. Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information on water efficiency products and methods.

Source: <http://www.epa.gov/watersense> & <http://eartheasy.com>

If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Jay Janney at 410-729-8350 or email your request to jjann@menv.com.



**MARYLAND
ENVIRONMENTAL
SERVICE**



Maryland
Department of
the Environment

Larry Hogan
Governor

Boyd Rutherford
Lieutenant Governor

Ben Grumbles
Secretary

Consumer Confidence Report Certification

Water Supply System Name: Summerhill Park Water System
PWSID: 002-0221 County: Anne Arundel

Consumer Confidence Report due to customers and to MDE no later than July 1st;
Certification of Delivery due to MDE no later than October 1st each year.
CCR and Certification are best delivered together by email attachment if possible.

I confirm that the Consumer Confidence Report for the year 2016 has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given) in accordance with COMAR 26.04.01 by July 1, 2017. I further certify that the report is correct and consistent with compliance monitoring data previously submitted to MDE.

Certified by: Name Nancy Conrad
Signature Nancy Conrad
Title Office Manager
Phone # 410 320 7807 Date _____

Specific details on CCR distribution: (Date all that apply)

6/21/17 Date CCR was delivered to MDE.

6/24/17 Date CCR was distributed by mail.

_____ Date CCR was distributed by other methods. List methods of delivery: _____

Approved electronic delivery plan is on file with MDE. (Check if applicable)

_____ Date a notice of CCR availability was published.

_____ Date good faith efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following recommended methods:

- _____ Date of posting the CCR on the Internet at: _____
- _____ Date of mailing the CCR to postal patrons (bulk mail) within the service area (attach zip codes).
- _____ Date of advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement).
- _____ Date of publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy).
- _____ Date of delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers.
- _____ Date of delivery to community organizations (attach a list).

Check violation types addressed:

- A tier 3 public notice is distributed with the CCR.
- Monitoring violations are addressed in the CCR.
- MCL violations are addressed in the CCR.
- CCR Delivery or Adequacy Violations are addressed in the CCR.

Mandatory for systems serving 100,000 or more persons:

_____ Date posted CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site. List Internet address: _____

_____ Date CCR delivered to other agencies or additional methods used. (Optional, attach list or description).

MDE/WMA/COM.025 (Revised 3/2016)