

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Forest View Village and Sherwood Forest MHP,**  
**Cecil County, Maryland**  
**PWSID# 007-0250**  
**June 2022**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The source of our drinking water is two wells drilled into the non-marine Cretaceous aquifer, which lies about 200 feet below the earth's surface. An aquifer is an underground body of water, which is tapped by drilling wells and pumping the water to the surface for distribution. The 200 feet of earth between surface sources and this aquifer helps to purify the water before it actually reaches the aquifer, making it easier for us to treat before we pump it into your water distribution system.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets Federal and State requirements. The following report is provided in compliance with Federal regulations and will be provided annually each year. This report outlines the quality of our finished drinking water and what that quality means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Park Manager, Linda Foots, at (410) 287-2711. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The Forest View Village and Sherwood Forest MHP water department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. The tables on the following pages show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances.

***“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. Forest View Village and Sherwood Forest MHPs are 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>.”***

### **Definitions**

In this report you will find some terms and abbreviations that you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we are providing 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 (u/l): one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.*

*Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): a measure of radioactivity*

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

*Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The “Maximum Allowed” 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 (MCLG): The “Goal” 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.*

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 (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.*

Detected Contaminants Not in Violation of the MCL							
Contaminant	Year Sample Collected	Highest Level Detected	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, MRDL or AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2020	1	0	15 (AL)	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2020	0.4	1.3	1.3 (AL)	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Chlorine	2021	0.9	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	2	No goal	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Combined Radium 226/228	2017	1	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium	2017	4	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Forest View Village and Sherwood Forest MHP are required to provide information on any regulated and unregulated contaminants that were detected in the finished water supply. None of the detected contaminants exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCLs) and no violations were issued. For 2021, we received a violation for the failure to test our drinking water for nitrate during the designated testing period and cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water at that time. A nitrate samples was collected on March 29, 2022. No nitrate was detected in that sample.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, 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.

PFAS, short for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, refers to a large group of more than 4,000 human-made chemicals including stain- and water-resistant fabrics and carpeting, cleaning products, paints, cookware, food packaging and fire-fighting foams. The use of PFAS have led to them entering our environment, where they have been detected in soil, surface water, groundwater and seafood.

Currently, there are no federal regulations for PFAS in drinking water. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued a Health Advisory Level (HAL) of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for the sum of PFOA and PFOS concentrations in drinking water which to provide a margin of protection from lifetime exposure.

In 2020, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) initiated a PFAS monitoring program. No PFOA and PFAS concentration was detected in the sample taken from our water system in 2021. Additional information about PFAS can be found on the MDE website: [mde.maryland.gov](http://mde.maryland.gov).

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

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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. 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. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Please call our office if you have questions.

A 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](https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/by_county.aspx)

Usted puede obtener informacion en espanol por llamar por telefono la casa del ayuntamiento de Bay Country Estates MHP a (410) 287-2711.

**Forest View Village and Sherwood Forest MHP**  
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