Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

MD0200202 SWANN HAVEN MOBILE HOME PARK

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021

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.

SWANN HAVEN MOBILE HOME PARK is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Donald L. Young

Phone 410-490-0382

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

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 EPAs 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.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The Swann Haven Mobile Home Park --- ID #: MD020-0202

January 1, through December 31, 2021

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a 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. Our water source is from ground water that is drawn from four wells in the Federalsburg Aquifer. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Donald Young at 410-490-0382. We want our valued residents to be informed about their water utility.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to State and Federal laws. The test results that are shown are for the year 2021 unless otherwise noted. 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. All drinking water, including bottled 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.

Below you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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.

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

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 - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

TESTS RESULTS SWANN HAVEN M. H.P. WELL #1 - #4 2021

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological:						
Total Coliorm Bacteria	Presence of coliform bacteria	0	N	< 1	100/ml	Naturally present in the environment
fecal coliform and E. coli	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	0	N	< 1	100/ml	human and animal Fecal waste
Inorganic:						
Arsenic (2009)	.010	0.01	N	ND	mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (2020)	4.0	2.0	N	0.25	mg/l	Erosion and/or decay of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (2019)	10	1.0	N	ND	mg/l	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Lead (2020)	AL = 0.015	0.015	N	ND	mg/l	Erosion and/or decay of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (2020)	AL = 1.3	1.3	N	ND	mg/l	Erosion and/or decay of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Unregulated:

Sodium (2009)	none	n/a	N	8.1	mg/l	Naturally present in the environment; by-product of drinking water treatment processes.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (2015)				2.3	ppb	

We are proud that your drinking water meets all State and Federal requirements. Even so the water may not be healthful for all our customers.

Note: Some testing is not required annually.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals and radioactive substances. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791**.

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.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio.

Lead: "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. Swann Haven Mobile Home Park 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."

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water then 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Mr. Retallack and his staff work very hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our residents help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

This report was prepared by:
Donald L. Young
Water and Wastewater Operation: 410-490-0382

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	04/07/2020	0.25	0.22 - 0.25	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	03/17/2020	9.1	9.1 - 9.1	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	03/17/2020	0.6	0.6 - 0.6	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	03/17/2020	8.4	8.4 - 8.4	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR REPORT	07/01/2021	2021	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Maryland
Department of
the Environment

Larry Hogan, Governor
Boyd K. Rutherford, Lt. Governor

Horacio Tablada, Secretary
Suzanne E. Dorsey, Deputy Secretary

June 3, 2022

Donald Young
1701 CRAB ALLEY CREEK DR
CHESTER, MD 21619

Re: Follow-Up: Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Test Results
SWANN HAVEN MOBILE HOME PARK (MD0200202)

Dear Mr. Young,

Thank you for your cooperation in the Maryland Department of the Environment's (MDE, or the Department) assessment of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water. The Department is conducting this assessment to help the State better understand the occurrence of PFAS in Maryland's drinking water sources and to help water systems make informed management decisions related to their water quality.

Enclosed in this letter are the PFAS results for the samples collected from Swann Haven Mobile Home Park on March 15, 2022. Unfinished groundwater samples were collected from the following drinking water sources SWANN HAVEN MHP 1 TA700133, SWANN HAVEN MHP 2 TA710153, SWANN HAVEN MHP 4 TA730929, and SWANN HAVEN MHP 3 TA730499. Samples were tested for 18 PFAS under EPA Method 537.1 by the Maryland Department of Health, Laboratories Administration.

Currently, there are no enforceable national or state Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for PFAS in drinking water; however, in 2016, the USEPA has established a Health Advisory Level (HAL) of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for the sum of Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS). As part of this sampling program, MDE has also set project-specific action levels for PFOA+PFOS of 35 ppt and 28 ppt that will serve as triggers for additional sampling. PFOA and PFOS were not detected in the sample collected from your system.

MDE recognizes that the science and regulations regarding PFAS are rapidly evolving. In March 2021, the EPA released its final regulatory determination for PFOA and PFOS, choosing to move forward with regulating the two compounds in drinking water. In November 2021, the EPA submitted its draft health assessments for PFOA and PFOS to its Scientific Advisory Board (SAB). Once complete, the Agency will use the SAB's review to inform both updates to the existing HAL (i.e., the 70 ppt level released in 2016) and proposed regulation for PFOA and PFOS. MDE anticipates that this information will be released later this year (i.e., Fall 2022). Additionally, the Department anticipates that the final regulation for PFOA and PFOS will be released sometime in late 2023. As a result, MDE may adjust its monitoring approaches and response to occurrences of PFOA and PFOS across the State's drinking water sources.

At this time, MDE encourages your system to continue monitoring treated waters at their points of entry into the distribution system. Furthermore, MDE requests your system submit any results from voluntary monitoring to MDE to keep us apprised of the latest information relating to PFAS in state drinking water sources. Until an MCL is formally adopted into regulation, these results will not be considered as compliance results. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at 410-537-3184 or by email at Rebecca-ann.warns@maryland.gov. .

Sincerely,
Rebecca-Ann Warns
Water Supply Program

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) ANALYTICAL RESULTS
SWANN HAVEN MOBILE HOME PARK
MD0200202

Analyte	SWANN HAVEN MHP 1 TA700133	SWANN HAVEN MHP 2 TA710153	SWANN HAVEN MHP 3 TA730499	SWANN HAVEN MHP 4 TA730929
11Cl-PF3OUdS	ND	ND	ND	ND
ADONA	ND	ND	ND	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS	ND	ND	ND	ND
HFPO-DA	ND	ND	ND	ND
N-EtFOSAA	ND	ND	ND	ND
N-MeFOSAA	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFBS	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFDA	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFDoA	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFHpA	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFHxS	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFHxA	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFNA	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFOS	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFOA	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFTA	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFTrDA	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFUnDA	ND	ND	ND	ND
Total PFOA/PFOS	ND	ND	ND	ND

Unfinished groundwater samples were collected on March 15, 2022.
All results are in parts per trillion (ppt).

Monitoring Schedule

MD0200202 **SWANN HAVEN MOBILE HOME PARK**

PROGRAM / CONTAMINANT	Number of Samples	FREQUENCY	Current Monitoring Period START DATE	Current Monitoring Period END DATE	State Collection Period START DATE	State Collection Period END DATE
COLIFORM (TCR)	1	Monthly	06/01/2022	06/30/2022	06/01/2022	06/30/2022
CH01 PUMPHOUSE WELL 1 TA-70-0133						
1I09 GROUP (IOCS)	1	Every 9 Years	01/01/2020	12/31/2028	01/01/2028	12/31/2028
2SOC (SOCS)	1	Every 9 Years	01/01/2020	12/31/2028	01/01/2028	12/31/2028
2V21 (VOCS)	1	Every 6 Years	01/01/2017	12/31/2022	01/01/2022	12/31/2022
5SOC (SOCS)	1	Every 9 Years	01/01/2020	12/31/2028	01/01/2028	12/31/2028
ARSENIC	1	Every 9 Years	01/01/2016	12/31/2024	01/01/2024	12/31/2024
FLUORIDE	1	Every 3 Years	01/01/2020	12/31/2022	01/01/2022	12/31/2022
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	1	Every 6 Years	01/01/2019	12/31/2024	01/01/2024	12/31/2024
NITRATE	1	Quarterly	04/01/2022	06/30/2022	04/01/2022	06/30/2022
RADIUM-226	1	Every 9 Years	01/01/2019	12/31/2027	01/01/2027	12/31/2027
RADIUM-228	1	Every 9 Years	01/01/2019	12/31/2027	01/01/2027	12/31/2027
CH02 PUMPHOUSE WELL 2 TA-71-0153						
1I09 GROUP (IOCS)	1	Every 9 Years	01/01/2020	12/31/2028	01/01/2028	12/31/2028
2SOC (SOCS)	1	Every 9 Years	01/01/2020	12/31/2028	01/01/2028	12/31/2028
2V21 (VOCS)	1	Every 6 Years	01/01/2017	12/31/2022	01/01/2022	12/31/2022
5SOC (SOCS)	1	Every 9 Years	01/01/2020	12/31/2028	01/01/2028	12/31/2028
ARSENIC	1	Every 9 Years	01/01/2016	12/31/2024	01/01/2024	12/31/2024
FLUORIDE	1	Every 3 Years	01/01/2020	12/31/2022	01/01/2022	12/31/2022
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	1	Every 9 Years	01/01/2018	12/31/2026	01/01/2026	12/31/2026
NITRATE	1	Yearly	01/01/2022	12/31/2022	01/01/2022	12/31/2022
RADIUM-228	1	Every 9 Years	01/01/2018	12/31/2026	01/01/2026	12/31/2026
CH04 PUMPHOUSE - WELL 4 TA-73-0929						
1I09 GROUP (IOCS)	1	Every 3 Years	01/01/2020	12/31/2022	01/01/2022	12/31/2022
2SOC (SOCS)	1	Every 3 Years	01/01/2020	12/31/2022	01/01/2022	12/31/2022
2V21 (VOCS)	1	Every 3 Years	01/01/2020	12/31/2022	01/01/2022	12/31/2022
5SOC (SOCS)	1	Every 3 Years	01/01/2020	12/31/2022	01/01/2022	12/31/2022

Monitoring schedule prepared on 06/19/2022. For questions regarding monitoring requirements, please contact the Maryland Department of the Environment Water Supply Program, 410-537-3702, or water.supply@maryland.gov.

MD0200202 **SWANN HAVEN MOBILE HOME PARK**

PROGRAM / CONTAMINANT	Number of Samples	FREQUENCY	Current Monitoring Period START DATE	Current Monitoring Period END DATE	State Collection Period START DATE	State Collection Period END DATE
CH04						
ARSENIC	1	Every 9 Years	01/01/2016	12/31/2024	01/01/2024	12/31/2024
FLUORIDE	1	Every 3 Years	01/01/2020	12/31/2022	01/01/2022	12/31/2022
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	1	Every 9 Years	01/01/2014	12/31/2022	01/01/2022	12/31/2022
NITRATE	1	Yearly	01/01/2022	12/31/2022	01/01/2022	12/31/2022
RADIUM-228	1	Every 9 Years	01/01/2014	12/31/2022	01/01/2022	12/31/2022
CH06 **PUMPHOUSE WELL 3 TA-73-0499**						
1I09 GROUP (IOCS)	1	Every 9 Years	01/01/2020	12/31/2028	01/01/2028	12/31/2028
2SOC (SOCS)	1	Every 9 Years	01/01/2020	12/31/2028	01/01/2028	12/31/2028
2V21 (VOCS)	1	Every 3 Years	01/01/2020	12/31/2022	01/01/2022	12/31/2022
5SOC (SOCS)	1	Every 9 Years	01/01/2020	12/31/2028	01/01/2028	12/31/2028
ARSENIC	1	Every 9 Years	01/01/2016	12/31/2024	01/01/2024	12/31/2024
FLUORIDE	1	Every 3 Years	01/01/2021	12/31/2023	01/01/2023	12/31/2023
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	1	Every 3 Years	01/01/2021	12/31/2023	01/01/2023	12/31/2023
NITRATE	1	Yearly	01/01/2022	12/31/2022	01/01/2022	12/31/2022
RADIUM-226	1	Every 9 Years	01/01/2020	12/31/2028	01/01/2028	12/31/2028
RADIUM-228	1	Every 9 Years	01/01/2020	12/31/2028	01/01/2028	12/31/2028
DS01 **DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM 1 - MHP 1**						
LEAD AND COPPER	5	Every 3 Years	01/01/2021	12/31/2023	06/01/2023	09/30/2023

Monitoring schedule prepared on 06/19/2022. For questions regarding monitoring requirements, please contact the Maryland Department of the Environment Water Supply Program, 410-537-3702, or water.supply@maryland.gov.

Source Water Information

SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SWANN HAVEN MHP 1 TA700133	TA700133	GW	Y	NEAR 1 MI NE OF EASTON APPROX. 600 FT S OF MATTHEWSTOWN RD
SWANN HAVEN MHP 2 TA710153	TA710153	GW	Y	NEAR 1 MI E OF EASTON APPROX. 3000FT S OF MATTHEWSTOWN
SWANN HAVEN MHP 3 TA730499	TA730499	GW	Y	NEAR 1 MI E OF EASTON APPROX. 158 FT E OF MD 328
SWANN HAVEN MHP 4 TA730929	TA730929	GW	Y	NEAR 1 MI E OF EASTON APPROX. 2500FT S OF MD RT 328

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)
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.