

Deer Lodge Mobile Home Park

PWSID- MD0210202

Water Quality Report – 2021



There is nothing more basic to life in our community than quality drinking water. That's why we at Deer Lodge Mobile Home Park work hard to maintain our distribution system and to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts that we make to continually protect our water resources, and we are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

An intensive sampling and analytical testing program are utilized to ensure that the quality of the drinking water meets stringent state and federal standards. In fact, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) now requires water systems to give consumers an annual report on the quality of their drinking water. So, we at Deer Lodge Mobile Home Park are pleased to provide you with this year's Water Quality Report designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day

Our water sources are groundwater wells located next to 12441 Deer Lodge Drive that draw from the Martinsburg Shale Aquifer. Deer Lodge Mobile Home Park routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table that follows shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021. This report shows our water quality and explains what it means, and we are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements. If you have other questions about the quality of your drinking water, or this report, call Peggie Carroll at 877-280-4526. We want our residents to be informed about their water.

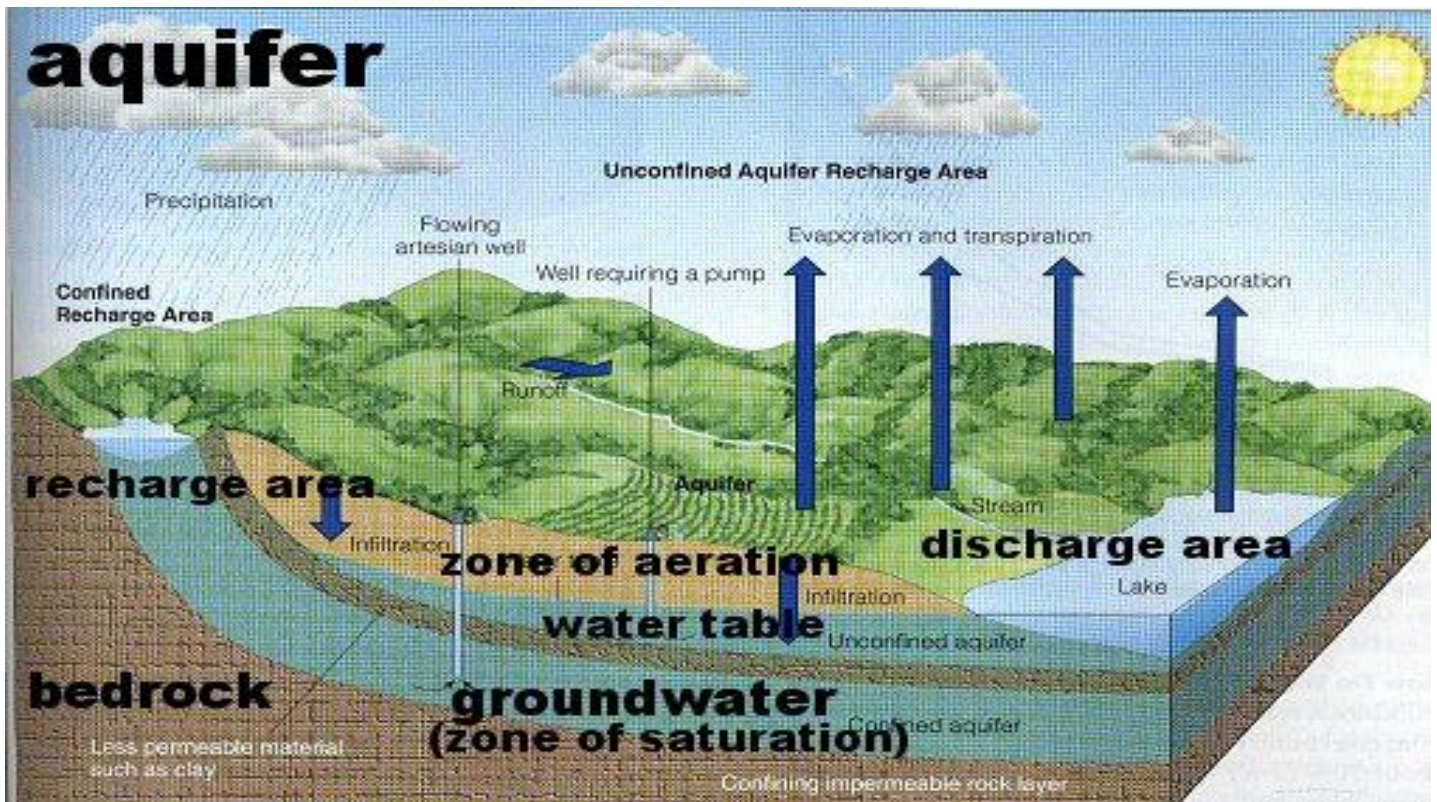
As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, radioactive substances and pesticides and herbicides. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants, but it is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Remember, all sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. 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.

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's) 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 effect.

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. The EPNCDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking 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. Deer Lodge 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>.

We at Deer Lodge Mobile Home Park work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. So, in an effort to deliver the best water possible, **we have replaced 100% of the underground, galvanized water line with new PVC and drilled a new well which has been in service since September 2006. In an effort to provide customers with the highest quality water, a new water softener system was installed in November 2009.** We also ask that all our residents help us protect and conserve our water resources. If you have any **further** questions, please feel free to contact us.



The Maryland Department of the Environment's Water Supply Program (WSP) conducted a Source Water Assessment for the Deer Lodge Mobile Home Park water system. The required components of this report as described in Maryland's Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) are 1) delineation of an area that contributes water to the source, 2) identification of potential sources of contamination, and 3) determination of the susceptibility of the water supply to contamination. Recommendations for protecting the drinking water supply conclude the report.

The sources of the Deer Lodge Mobile Home Park's water supply are two groundwater wells (primary and emergency) in an unconfined fractured-rock aquifer. The source water assessment area was delineated by the WSP using U.S EPA approved methods specifically designed for this source type. Point sources of contamination were investigated within the assessment area from field inspections, contaminant inventory databases, and previous studies. The Maryland Office of Planning's 2000 digital land use map for Washington County was used to identify non-point sources of contamination. Well information and water quality data were also reviewed. The susceptibility analysis is based on a review of the existing water quality data for the Deer Lodge Mobile Home Park water system, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the source water assessment area, well integrity, and the inherent vulnerability of the aquifer. It was determined that the Deer Lodge Mobile Home Park water supply is not susceptible to contamination from inorganic compounds, radionuclides, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, or microbiological contaminants.

We constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents to meet all regulatory requirements. This table lists the results of the most recent testing. Note that the EPA allows for some regulated contaminants to be tested less than once per year. For these, the most recent test date is listed. We are proud to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds 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.

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In the table that follows 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-Detected (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant 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 (ug/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) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/year) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person

WATER TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	Absent	per 100 mL	0	Presence of 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	N	Absent	per 100 mL	0	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	Human and animal fecal waste
Inorganic Contaminants						
Lead 90 th Percentile (1 JUL 19)	N	0.97	ppb	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper 90 th Percentile (1 JUL 19)	N	0.06	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

PFAS Testing Results:

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.

Currently, there are no federal regulations (i.e. Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)) 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. While not an enforceable regulatory standard, when followed, the EPA HAL does provide drinking water customers, even the most sensitive populations, with a margin of protection from lifetime exposure to PFOA and PFOS in drinking water. Beginning in 2020, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) initiated a PFAS monitoring program. The combined PFOA and PFOS concentration from samples taken from our water system was below the detection limit. MDE anticipates that EPA will establish an MCL for PFOA and PFOS in the near future. This would entail additional monitoring. Additional information about PFAS can be found on the MDE website: mde.maryland.gov