ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
SHERWOOD FOREST WATER COMPANY, INC.
JUNE 2009
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION NO. 0020035

The Water Quality Report or "Consumer Confidence Report" is required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) each year for all water systems across the nation. This report includes monitoring data results from the year 2008, which is designed to inform you about the quality of the water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. ***We are proud to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.***

QUALITY BEGINS AT OUR SOURCE
All of the water we process comes from two confined wells in the Magothy aquifer. The installation of two wells allows us to alternate between the wells during the year and maintain or repair one without disruption of service to the community. The raw water from the wells enters an aeration process and lime is added at this point to help with coagulation of the natural minerals in the water. The water then goes through a flocculation, sedimentation and filtration process to remove the iron from the raw water. Chlorine is added to kill harmful bacteria and viruses before the water is sent to the storage facilities and delivered to your house. The Water Company does not add fluoride to their treatment process.

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW
The Sherwood Forest Water Company routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. 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.
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.
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 Sherwood Forest Water Co. 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.

Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We ask that all our customers help us protect and conserve our water sources. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Gretchen Mayr, Water Superintendent, at 410-841-6300.

The following table shows the results of our monitoring during January 1 to December 31, 2008. Results of contaminants not required to be tested in 2008, are from the most recent testing done according to the regulations. In the table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with, so to better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:
Parts per million (ppm or mg/L) - corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb or ug/L) - corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $ 10,000,000.
Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L) - a measure of radiation
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – 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 Contaminant Level (MCL) – is the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment.

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As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are pleased that your drinking water meets or exceed all Federal and State requirements.

PARAMETER	Date Tested	Unit of Measurment	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2007	pCi/L	15	0	3	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	2007	pCi/L	50	0	4	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium-226-228	2007	pCi/L	5	0	<2	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2007	ug/L	60	n/a	4.14	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	2007	ug/L	80	80	0	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (mg/L)	2008	mg/L	10	10	<.05	N	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion
Copper (tap water) 90th Percentile	2006	mg/L	1.3	1.3	.026	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion
Lead (tap water) 90th Percentile	2006	mg/L	.015	0	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion
Barium	2008	mg/L	2	N/A	.008	N	Naturally present in nature
Iron	2005	mg/L	.3	N/A	.19	N	Naturally present in nature
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2004	ug/L	6	0	2.7	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Unregulated Contaminants							
Sodium	2008	mg/L	N/A	N/A	1.4		Naturally present in nature
Chloroform	2004	ug/L	N/A	N/A	2		Naturally present in nature
Bromodi-chloromethane	2004	ug/L	N/A	N/A	.7		Chemical manufactures
Dibromo-chloromethane	2004	ug/L	N/A	N/A	1.6		Chemical manufactures

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.