

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

FOREST GREEN COURT

PWSID#007-0217

June 2016 (data year 2015)

We are pleased to present to you 2015 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.

A Source Water Assessment Plan has been completed for our system that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. This plan is available at the Cecil County Public Library or from the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE).

The source of our drinking water is eight wells drilled into the local aquifer, which lies about 165 to 500 feet below the earth's surface.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name Location	Type of Water	Location	Report Status	
• FOREST GREEN 1 CE710294 OF ELKTON APPROX. 1400FT W OF DEAVER	GW		Y	NEAR 4 MI NW
• FOREST GREEN 2 CE730998 OF ELKTON APPROX. 1600FT W OF DEAVER	GW		Y	NEAR 4 MI NW
• FOREST GREEN 3 CE732755 OF ELKTON APPROX. 800 FT W OF DEAVER	GW		Y	NEAR 4 MI NW
• FOREST GREEN 4 CE811339 OF LEEDS APPROX. 1800FT W OF DEAVER RD	GW		Y	NEAR 2 MI SW
• FOREST GREEN 5 CE940422 ELKTON APPROX. 1000FT W OF DEAVER RD	GW		Y	NEAR 5 NW OF

An aquifer is an underground body of water, which is tapped by drilling wells and pumping the water to the surface for distribution. The 100 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. The water is pumped from the Port Deposit Gneiss Aquifer.

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 the water utility, please contact Mr. Randy Odell, Manager at Forest Green Mobil Court Home (443) 553-0705 or Ken Benner, Water Plant Superintendent (443) 205-3050. We want our valued customers to be informed about the water utility.

The water department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to 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, 2015. 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.

Definitions

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

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.

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 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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Detected Contaminants not in Violation of the MCL

Contaminant	Sampling Date	Sample Concentration Level	Unit of Measurement	MCL	Likely Source Of Contamination
TTHM	8-24-15	3.6	ppb	80	Byproduct of drinking Water disinfection
HAA5	8-24-15	<6	ppb	60	Byproduct of drinking Water disinfection
Copper	9-12-15	.012	mg/l	1.3	Corrosion of Household Plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	9-12-15	ND	mg/l	.015	Corrosion of Household Plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper					
Definitions: Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety. Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.					
Chloroform	9-12-15	1.0	Ppb	70	Byproduct of drinking Water disinfection
Bacteria	Monthly				
Bromodichloromethane	8-24-15	1.0	mg/l	80	Byproduct of drinking Water disinfection
Nitrate Water plant #1	9-22-15	<1.0	mg/l	10	Byproduct of fertilization of Nitrogen to soils
Nitrate Water plant #2	9-22-15	<1.0	mg/l	10	Byproduct of fertilization of Nitrogen to Soils
Fluoride Water plant #1	5-31-16	.206	mg/l	4.0	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge of fertilizer and aluminum factories

Fluoride Water plant #2	5-31-16	.232	mg/l	4.0	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge of fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium Water plant #1	5-31-16	.15	mg/l	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from Metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium Water plant #2	5-31-16	.113	mg/l	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from Metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Antimony Water plant #1	5-31-16	<.003	mg/l	.006	
Antimony Water plant #2	5-31-16	<.003	mg/l	.006	
Arsenic Water plant #1	5-31-16	<.003	mg/l	.01	
Arsenic Water plant #2	5-31-16	<.003	mg/l	.01	
Beryllium Water plant #1	5-31-16	<.0005	mg/l	.004	
Beryllium Water plant #2	5-31-16	<.0005	mg/l	.004	
Cadmium Water plant #1	5-31-16	<.0005	mg/l	.005	
Cadmium Water plant #2	5-31-16	<.0005	mg/l	.005	
Chromium Water plant #1	5-31-16	<.01	mg/l	0.1	
Chromium Water plant #2	5-31-16	<.01	mg/l	0.1	
Mercury Water plant #1	5-31-16	<.0002	mg/l	.002	
Mercury Water plant #2	5-31-16	<.0002	mg/l	.002	
Nickel Water plant #1	5-31-16	<.01	mg/l		
Nickel Water plant #2	5-31-16	<.01	mg/l		
Selenium Water plant #1	5-31-16	<.003	mg/l	.05	
Selenium Water plant #2	5-31-16	<.003	mg/l	.05	
Sodium Water plant #1	5-31-16	14.8	mg/l		
Sodium Water plant #2	5-31-16	14.8	mg/l		
Thallium Water plant #1	5-31-16	<.001	mg/l	.002	
Thallium Water plant #2	5-31-16	<.001	mg/l	.002	

Excursions

Lead Copper analysis was completed during the required sampling period before the deadline of September 30, 2015. The results were received by MDE on or about October 15, 2015. The "Certification of Lead Sample Result Notice" which MDE requires, states a completed form is due no later than three months following the end of the monitoring period. Although phase 2 and phase 5 was not completed during 2015, it has been completed in 2016. The results are included in this report and have no exceptions. Written communications on what was required by MDE was not completely clear. In our professional opinion through the continuous accumulation of data Forrest Green's drinking water is safe. We do have a high iron content in the groundwater. We are aggressively treating this issue. Our advice to the residents is to flush their hot water heater annually to eliminate any trace staining. I want to reiterate; Iron is not harmful. As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant violations. We are proud that our 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.

"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. [Name of utility] 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>."

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).

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.

Usted puede obtener informacion en espanol por llamar por telefono la casa del ayuntamiento de Garden Homes Management Corporation.

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).

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