

Annual drinking water Quality Report for 2015

White Oak Mobile Home Park

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We're pleased to present you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality 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 enduring the quality of your water. Our water source is one (1) well which draws from an underground aquifer whose name is unknown. Approximate depth of our current active well is 500 feet.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as a person 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 of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. 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 (800-426-4791).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Stephen Miller at (301)-616-6186 any week day between 8:00 am and 5:00pm. We want our residents to be informed about their water service. Since the park is privately owned and not governed by board of directors, there are no regularly scheduled board meetings.

White Oak Mobile Home Park routinely monitors for the contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2015. As water travels over the substances. All drinking water, including bottle water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least a small amount of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table 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.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligram per liter (mg/L)-one part per million corresponds to one minute in 10 years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or microgram per liter-one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

Action Level-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 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 of health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

		TEST	RESULTS			
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	likely source of contamination
Radioactive	Contaminants					
Alpha emitters (2012)	N	2.2	pCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic	Contaminants					
Barium	N	0.205	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge of metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	N	.010 average/year	Ppb	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards runoff from glass and electronic production waste
Copper 2010	N	.086	Mg/L	1.3	AL=1.	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural

(distribution)					3	deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 2010 (distribution)	N	.003	Mg/L	1.3	AL=15	Corrosion from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	.67	Mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	.1	Mg/1	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
DI (2-ethylhexylphthalate)	N	1.5	ug/1	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Unregulated	Contaminants					
Sodium	N	18.4	Ppm	N/A		Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N	.5	Ug/l	N/A		Erosion of natural deposits

Note: Test results are for 2015 or as indicated; not all contaminants are required to be tested for annually.

We're proud 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.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain a low level of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low level of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer on human in high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. We are in the process of finding a solution to lowering the levels.

All resources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risks. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hot line at 1-800-426-4791.

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 health effect.

Although there were no negative results on the water samples, we had a few violations in reporting the test results. Attached you will find a list of violations that were issued and that we have taken care of to put us in compliance status. If they are not they will be.

In 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. White Oak Mobile Home Park is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential of 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 Hot line at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

