

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2015
Garrett Park Mobile Home Park
PWSID 0180210
April, 2016

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is one well which draws from a confined underground aquifer (name unknown). This well is located within the mobile home park properties.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

A source water assessment plan has been prepared that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. This plan is available thru the St. Mary's County Public Library or Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE).

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 (800-426-4791).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Wayne Cook at (301) 373-5397. He may be reached daily Monday thru Friday during normal business hours of 8:00 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. We want our residents to be informed about their water.

Garrett Park Mobile Home Park routinely monitors for 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 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.

In this table 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:

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.

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 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.

ND – Indicates there was no lead detected.

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2014) | N | .08 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (2014) (distribution) | N | 0.046 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Fluoride (2013) | N | 0.51 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Lead (2014) (distribution) | N | ND | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic (2013) | N | 4.0 | ppb | N/A | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Beta/Photon Emitters [Gross Beta] | N | 14.3 | pCi/L | 50 | 0 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Unregulated Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Sodium (2010) | N | 26.0 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| pH, range | N | 7.8 | | | | |
| Iron (2012) | N | 0.58 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |

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

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. Garrett Park 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>.

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.

Our water system is required to collect one routine monthly sample for bacteria testing. These results must be reported to Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) no later than the 10th day of the following month. Our system received a reporting violation for the month of August 1st, 2015 to August 31st, 2015 when MDE did not receive results before the due date of October 10, 2015. Our system was returned to compliance after results of our testing was received by MDE from our lab. As results were negative for the presence of bacteria, we do not believe that this late reporting created any adverse health effects.

MCLs 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.

Please call Mr. Cook if you have questions about this report.