

# 2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## Four Seasons Park Inc.

### PWSID # 0230210

In compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act amendments by Congress of 1996 and subsequent Federal and State regulations, Four Seasons MHP is pleased to provide this annual water quality report for calendar year 2015. Four Seasons MHP routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water. For more information on the source of your water and the significant potential sources of contamination, contact the Maryland Water Supply Program at the Maryland Department of the Environment at (410) 537-3714 or visit on the web:

[http://www.mde.state.md.us/programs/Water/Water\\_Supply/Source\\_Water\\_Assessment\\_Program/Pages/programs/waterprograms/water\\_supply/sourcewaterassessment/by\\_county.aspx](http://www.mde.state.md.us/programs/Water/Water_Supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/programs/waterprograms/water_supply/sourcewaterassessment/by_county.aspx)

#### Is my water safe?

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water 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. Last year, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. We are committed to enduring the quality of your water. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and last year your tap water did not meet all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. **The system received four violations in regards to routine monitoring of Coliforms under the Total Coliform Rule and one violation in regards to routine monitoring of *E. coli* under the Ground Water Rule. See violation table on page 3.**

#### Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

#### How do we monitor for contaminants?

Four Seasons MHP 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 31<sup>st</sup>, 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 is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

#### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

#### Educational Statement on Lead

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. Four Seasons MHP 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>

# Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

## Coliform Bacteria

MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest # of Positive	Fecal Coliform or <i>E. Coli</i> MCL	Total # of Positive <i>E. Coli</i> or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Typical Source
0	1 positive monthly sample	1	-	0	Yes	Naturally present in the environment.

## Inorganic Contaminants Plant ID 01

Contaminant, units	MCLG	MCL	Result	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	Health Effects	Plant ID
Fluoride, ppm	4	4	0.104	-	-	4/10/2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.	01
Sodium, ppm	NA	NA	105	-	-	4/10/2013	-	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching	-	01

## Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides Plant ID 01

Contaminant, units	MCLG	MCL	Result	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	Health Effects	Plant ID
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate, ppb	0	6	1.3	-	-	11/1/2010	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience toxic effects such as weight loss, liver enlargement or possible reproductive difficulties.	01

## Radioactive Contaminants Plant ID 01

Contaminant, units	MCLG	MCL	Result	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	Health Effects	Plant ID
Gross Alpha**, pCi/L	0	15	3.7	-	-	11/1/2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	01
Beta/photon emitters, pCi/L	0	50*	11	-	-	11/1/2010	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	01
Combined Radium (226&228), pCi/L	0	5	2.1	-	-	11/1/2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	01

\*= The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

\*\*= Excluding radon and uranium.

**VIOLATIONS:**

<b>Total Coliform Bacteria Health Effects:</b> Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
MCL TOTAL COLIFORM RULE, MONTHLY	11/1/2015	11/30/2015	Total coliform bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in enough samples to violate a standard.
MONITORING TOTAL COLIFORM RULE, REPEAT MAJOR	11/1/2015	11/30/2015	We failed to collect follow-up samples in response to finding total coliform bacteria in a routine sample. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING TOTAL COLIFORM RULE, REPEAT MAJOR	11/1/2015	11/30/2015	We failed to collect all of the follow-up samples in response to finding total coliform bacteria in a routine sample. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING TOTAL COLIFORM RULE, ROUTINE MAJOR	12/1/2015	12/31/2015	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

<b>Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i> Bacteria Health Effects:</b> Fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
MONITORING GROUND WATER RULE TRIGGERED/ADDITIONAL, MAJOR	12/1/2015	2/11/2016	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.

For further clarification please call MDE at 410-537-4492.

**Units Description:**

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NR: Not reported

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

# of monthly positive samples: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive

mrem/yr: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

**Important Drinking Water Definitions:**

**MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

**MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level: 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

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