

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report-2017  
Donovan- Smith Mobile Home Park  
1144 Donovan Smith Park, Lewes, Delaware 19958  
Public Water Supply AD# DE 0000604  
June 15, 2018

## **INTRODUCTION**

To comply with State and Federal regulations, Donovan- Smith Mobile home Park will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. This report provides an overview of the 2017 water quality. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State Standards. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Billy Betts at 302-629-6315. We want you to be informed about your drinking water, and we will be available to discuss any drinking water issues in person.

### **WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?**

1. In general, the source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities.
2. Contaminants that may not 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 storm water runoff, Industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
  - Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm runoff and residential uses.
  - Organic chemicals and contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm runoff and septic systems.
  - Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
3. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water system. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for the public health.

### **FACT AND FIGURES**

This public water supply system provides water to an average daily population of 369 residential consumers from January 1 to December 31 through 123 residential service connections.

### **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT**

The Delaware Department of Natural resources and Environmental Control's(DNREC) Division of Water Resources has completed the Source Water Assessment for the public water supply wells for Donovan Smith as required under the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. This assessment has been performed using the methods specified in the State of Delaware Source Water Assessment Plan (DNREC, 199).

Donovan Smith uses three wells to provide drinking water to the system. Of these, one well has a moderate vulnerability because it withdraws water from the confined Columbia Gp- Pocomoke aquifer. This well is classified as "Deep Unconfined" because it is greater than 100 feet deep and no significant clay exist between the ground surface and the well screen. As unconfined wells pumping around 50,000 gallons per day, the wellhead protections areas were delineated using a fix radius of 150 feet. Additionally, one well has a moderate vulnerability because it withdraws water from the unconfined Columbia aquifer. This well is classified as "Deep Unconfined" because it is greater than 100 feet deep and no significant clay layers exist between the ground surface and the well screen. As unconfined wells pumping around 50,000.00 gallons per day, the wellhead protection areas were delineated using

a fixed radius of 150 feet. Additionally, one well has a high vulnerability because it withdraws water from the unconfined Columbia group aquifer. This well is classified as "Shallow Unconfined" because it is less than 1000 feet deep and no significant clay layers exist between the ground surface and the well screen. As unconfined wells pumping around 50,000 gallons per day. The wellhead protection areas were delineated using a fixed radius of 150 feet.

There are three discrete sources of potential contamination in the wellhead protection areas. These sites have substantial contaminant potentials that may pose a significant threat to the drinking water resources.

An analysis of land use activities in the area show over 100 percent of the total wellhead protection areas for the system that contains residential land uses.

Although water samples may have been taken from within the distribution system, no raw water (well tap) samples have been recorded for this public water system.

Overall, Donovan Smith has a very high susceptibility to nutrients, a high susceptibility to pathogens, a high susceptibility to petroleum hydrocarbons, a high susceptibility to pesticides, a low susceptibility to PCB's, a low susceptibility to other organic compounds, a low susceptibility to metals and a low susceptibility to other inorganic compounds.

The report is available in the Park Management Office at 25713 S. Parkway Rd, Seaford, DE 19973.

Monday through Friday 8:00am- 4:00pm. The phone number is 302-629-6315. You may also review this at <http://delawaresourcewater.org/assessments/>.

#### **ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?**

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, volatile organic compounds and synthetic organic compounds. The table depicts which compound were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative are more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking 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 at (800) 425-4791.

\*Lead: if present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Donovan Smith MHP is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When water has been sitting for a couple of hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

#### **DEFINITIONS:**

**Maximum contaminant level (MCL):** The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible.

**Maximum contaminants level Goal (MCLG):** The level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of contaminant, which if exceed, trigger treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million-ppm)

**Micrograms per liter (ug/l) or Parts Per Billion (ppb):** Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion part of liquid (parts per billion-ppb). Or one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000.00.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in the drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

**Non-Detect (ND):** laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

#### **MONITORING OR REPORTING VIOLATIONS:**

We routinely test for various contaminants in the water supply to comply with the regulatory requirements, and our reports are submitted to the Delaware Health and Social Services- Division of Public Health as required.

#### **IS OUR WATER SAFE FOR EVERYONE? DO I NEED TO TAKE PRECAUTION?**

It should be noted that some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drink water than the general population. Immune-compromised person such as person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, person who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about the 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). Please note that testing of the water at this system has shown that this water is suitable for drinking purposes, and contains very low amounts of contaminants and should not pose any health risk.

#### **WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?**

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells; pumping systems and water towers;
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid sever water restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservations tips include:

- Automatic dishwasher use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off tap water when brushing teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15-20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons a year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in your tank watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

#### **CLOSING**

Thank you for allowing us to continue provide your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvement that will benefit all our customers. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water source, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have any questions.

## TEST RESULTS

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected		MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
			Detected	Detected					
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2017	2	1.3-1.7	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Lead and Copper</b>	<b>Date Sampled</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Action Level(AL)</b>	<b>90TH percentile</b>	<b># sites over All</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violations</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>	
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.09	0	ppm	N	Erosion from natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
Lead*	2017	0	15	3.2	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Unregulated inorganic Contaminants</b>									
Alkalinity	1/25/2017	4.28	4.28-4.28	N/A	N/A	ppm	N	Naturally Occurring	
Chloride	1/25/2017	12.2	11.5-12.2	250	N/A	ppm	N	Naturally Occurring	
Sodium	1/25/2017	8.7	8.7-8.7	N/A	N/A	ppm	N	Naturally Occurring	
Sulfate	12/19/2017	3.4	3.2-3.4	250	N/A	ppm	N	Naturally Occurring	
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>									
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	10/1/2013	1.38	0-1.38	0	10	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; leaching from gas storage tanks	