QUILLEN'S POINT HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION

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June, 2023

Annual Water Quality "Consumer Confidence Report"

The Quillen's Point community operates its own water facility in accordance with State of Delaware standards and requirements, including two wells drawing from an aquifer below, a treatment system removing iron and adding chlorine (but not fluoride), an emergency generator and pumps and pipes distributing water to each lot within Quillen's Point. The Board of Directors oversees operation of the water system by a private, licensed water management contractor, Artesian Water Company, a large regional provider of such services.

The federal Environmental Protection Agency requires us to distribute an annual report about the quality of the water, which follows this letter. This report, called a "consumer confidence report," is prepared by Artesian. But, just like our water system, it is reviewed by our primary community operator, David Green, who manages our system's relationship with Artesian and the State of Delaware.

As in past years, this year's report contains general information regarding water, and *results of tests which are conducted by the State of Delaware*. Some of those data are old. But Quillen's Point conducts our own tests more frequently, using a different, licensed independent contractor.

The news is all good. Our tests confirm the high quality and purity of Quillen's Point water.

Quillen's Point HOA

450 Bay Front Drive
Ocean View, DE 19970
PWSID: DE0000924
Report Created: May 2023

2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Artesian Water Company, Quillen's Point's water operator, is pleased to provide this Water Quality Report for the year 2022. Please notice that substances such as iron, chloride, and sodium are commonly found in drinking water. They occur naturally at trace levels, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has deemed that these substances pose no health hazard from consumption in drinking water. This report indicates the concentrations of these and many other substances obtained during analyses performed from January 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022 unless otherwise specified. If you have any questions about this report or the quality of your tap water, please call David Green at (610) 762-4691.

A Safe Water Source

The water serving your home comes from the Potomac aquifer via two wells. This aquifer is confined and protected from the influence of past farming activities and salt water intrusion.

Source Water Assessment Plan

The Division of Public Health, in conjunction with the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, has conducted source water assessments for nearly all community water systems in the state of Delaware. The Source Water Assessment report for Quillen's Point can be can be obtained by contacting David Green at (610) 762-4691 or by visiting the Source Water Assessment Program website at: http://delawaresourcewater.org/assessments/.

Expected Substances in 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 materials, 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 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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Definition of Terms

The following tables contain these terms and abbreviations.

90th Percentile

The ninth highest (out of a total of 10) lead and copper readings. This value is used to determine compliance with the Lead & Copper Rule.

Action Level

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a public-water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

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

Non-detect (nd)

Laboratory analyses using the state-approved methods indicate that the contaminant is not present.

Not regulated (n/r)

No MCL is identified because the substance is unregulated. (It is unregulated because the State of Delaware has deemed that the substance poses no risk to health in any concentration in drinking water.)

Parts per billion (ppb)

One part of the named substance in a billion parts of the drinking water. Equivalent relationships are one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm)

One part of the named substance in a million parts of the drinking water. Equivalent relationships are one minute in 2 years or one penny in $10,000. (1 ppm equals 1,000 ppb.)

If You Have a Special Health Concern

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead In Drinking Water

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. We are 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. 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.

Public Meeting Information

For the opportunity to ask more questions or participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality, a public meeting is held the third Saturday in May and first Saturday in October, at 10:00 a.m. Please contact David Green at 610-762-4691 for location details.

Substances Detected

Substance/Parameter	Violation Yes / No	Unit of Measure	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Detected	Annual Range	Major Sources
Inorganic Contaminants							
Selenium (2019 data)	**N**	ppb	50	50	0.52	0.52 – 0.52	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from mines.
Disinfection/Disinfection By-products							
Chlorine, free and total (Field)	**N**	ppm	4	4	2.34	0.37 – 2.34	Disinfectant used in drinking water industry.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	**N**	ppb	80		8.43	8.43 – 8.43	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	**N**	ppb	60		8.91	8.91 – 8.91	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Delaware Secondary Standards							**Average Levels**
Iron (Field)	**N**	ppm	n/r		0.09	0.01 – 0.09	0.03
pH (Field)	**N**	0-14 scale	n/r		7.13	6.50 – 7.13	6.70
Alkalinity, total	**N**	ppm	n/r		77.1	77.1 – 77.1	77.1
Chloride	**N**	ppm	n/r		46.4	46.4 – 46.4	46.4
Sodium	**N**	ppm	n/r		63.4	63.4 – 63.4	63.4

Lead & Copper	Violation Yes / No	Unit of Measure	Action Level	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	90th Percentile		Major Sources
90th Percentile Lead	**N**	ppb	15	0	7		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Number of Sites Exceeding Lead Action Level	0						
90th Percentile Copper	**N**	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.537		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Number of Sites Exceeding Copper Action Level	0						

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.