

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report-2025
Scottsdale Mobile Home Park
Whitesville Road, Laurel, Delaware 19956
Public Water Supply AD# DE0000599
June 2026

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, Scottsdale Mobile home Park will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. This report provides an overview of the 2025 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 the Property Manager at 302-629-4959. 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 endure 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

Our water system serves 250 people through service connections. Our water source is two groundwater wells.

SOURCE WATER ASSESMENT

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 Scottsdale 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).

There are two ground water supply wells used by Scottsdale MHP for their drinking water supply. The drinking water supply wells are located in the Columbia Formation and screened in the unconfined Beaverdam aquifer. The unconfined wells are screened from 60-70 feet (Well 1), and from 60-66 feet (Backup Well) below the ground surface (fbgs). Because these wells draw water from depths less than 100 fbgs, they are considered shallow and therefore have a high vulnerability.

Because the pumping capacity of the backup well used by Scottsdale Mobile Home Park is greater than 35 gallons per minute (GMP) the wellhead protection area (WHPA's) for the well will consist of a 5 year capture zone delineated generated using a computerized ground-water flow model. Because the pumping capacity of the

backup well is used by Scottsdale MHP is less than 35 gallons per minutes (GPM), the WHPA for the unconfined aquifer well will consist of a 150- foot radius circle drawn under the well.

There is one catalogued discrete potential source of contamination located within the modeled WHPA around the wells. The five land uses found within the WHPA for Scottsdale MHP are croplands, farmlands, forested, residential and wetlands.

Data from the Department of Health and Social Services' Division of the Public Health's Office of Drinking Water's (DPOH-ODW) analytical database was reviewed for raw/untreated water quality data for the past five years. If any naturally occurring compound was detected about 50% of the drinking water standard or any synthetic compound was detected, then all data for that compound was recorded. However, it should be noted that Scottsdale MHP's water supply system may utilize certain treatment methods that remove contaminants or impurities from the drinking water before it is delivered to the public.

A system-wide susceptibility is based on the most conservative rating from the wells that summarizes the most susceptible portion to this system. Overall, the drinking water supply system has a very high susceptibility to metals, other inorganic substances, other organic substances pathogens, pesticides, and petroleum hydrocarbons, and a low susceptibility to PCB's.

The report is available in the Park Management Office at 25692 North Parkway Rd, Seaford, DE 19973.

Monday through Friday 8:00am- 4:00pm. The phone number is 302-629-4959. 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 compounds 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. Scottsdale 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 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.

Lead Service Line Inventory:

Scottsdale MHP prepared a service line inventory that includes the type of materials contained in each service line in our distribution system. This inventory can be accessed online at dhss.delaware.gov or by contacting our office at 302-629-4959.

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.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. We will continue to collect samples from the distribution system as required for nitrate and semi-volatile chemicals, inorganic chemicals, total coliform and e-coli form bacteria as required by the Delaware State regulations.

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.

Definitions

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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	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.
SMCL	SMCL: Suggested Maximum Contaminant Level for aesthetic contaminants.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Table of Regulated Contaminants

Lead and Copper	Units	MCLG	AL	90 th Percentile	# sites over AL	Sample Date	Violat ion	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead	ppb	0	15	8.9	0	8/21/2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.50	0	8/21/2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing system.
Regulated Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Range	Sample Date	Violat ion	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppb	10	10	6	6.07-6.07		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	0	5	0.28	0.28-0.28	11/30/2022	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Delaware Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Contaminants	Units	State SMCL	Average	Range
Alkalinity	MG/L	n/a	12.44	12.44
Chloride	MG/L	250	12.75	12.75
Iron	MG/L	300	0	0
Manganese	ppb	50	N/A	
pH	NA	6.5 – 8.5	N/A	
Sodium	MG/L	n/a	13.57	13.57
Sulfate	MG/L	250	6.17	6.17