Delaware Health and Social Services

OFFICE OF DRINKING WATER
DIV. OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Public Drinking Water
Annual Compliance Report
And Summary

2004

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The Office of Drinking Water Program: An Overview

In 1974 Congress adopted the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program under the authority of the SDWA to regulate the drinking water provided by public water systems. Under the SDWA and the 1986 Amendments, EPA set national limits on contaminant levels in drinking water to ensure that the water is safe for human consumption. These limits are known as Maximum Contaminant Levels or MCLs. The State of Delaware has adopted these limits for use in State Regulations governing drinking water.

The SDWA allows a State to seek EPA approval to administer its own PWSS program. The authority to run a PWSS program is called primacy. The State of Delaware was granted primacy in April 1978. In order for Delaware to receive primacy, it had to meet certain requirements laid out in the SDWA, including the adoption of drinking water regulations that are at least as stringent as the Federal Regulations and a demonstration that it could enforce the program requirements.

The SDWA, EPA regulations and State regulations require that all public water systems (PWSs) monitor the drinking water for contaminants. Generally the larger the population served by the water system, the more frequent the monitoring must occur. In addition, if a PWS violates a MCL, or fails to conduct monitoring the system must notify the public of the violation. This is known as public notification. Due to the small size of Delaware, the Division of Public Health, Office of Drinking Water (ODW) has traditionally conducted most of the monitoring for PWSs in Delaware. A few of the larger water systems conduct their own monitoring and report the results to ODW. Due to the increase in monitoring requirements in recent many investor-owned water systems and medium sized municipalities have also begun collecting their own compliance samples and submitting these samples to the Public Health Laboratory for analysis. All of the Community water systems (cities, towns, mobile home parks, etc.) and the Non-Transient, Non-Community water systems (schools, day cares, factories, etc.) are required to collect samples for compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule. These samples are to be analyzed by a certified laboratory and the results submitted to ODW. Transient, Non-Community water systems (restaurants, parks, rest stops, etc.) are not required to conduct lead and copper monitoring.

In 1996 the SDWA was amended once more with several changes. One of these changes was the requirement for states to prepare an annual compliance report as stated in the SDWA, Section 1414(c)(3)(A)(i) and distribute the report as specified in Section 1414(c)(3)(A)(ii). The purpose of this report is to provide a total annual representation of the number of violations in each of the following categories: MCLs, treatment techniques, variances and exemptions, and significant monitoring violations.

This annual report covers the time period of January 1 - December 31, 2004. It is broken down into five parts: the introduction, a general fact sheet on drinking water for the State of Delaware, a table listing of the number of violations and enforcement actions taken by the Division of Public Health, Office of Drinking Water and a listing of the PWSs that were in violation (including dates and types of contaminants), and a conclusion.

Information on Delaware's public water systems may be found on the internet in EPA's Envirofacts webpage at the following address: www.epa.gov/enviro/html/sdwis/sdwis_query.html.

Public Drinking Water Summary
Delaware 2004

The quality of drinking water in the State of Delaware is a concern for everyone. This document is a brief overview of the State's public drinking water. Included is everything from general information to a listing of the number of violations that occurred during 2004. If further information is needed or questions arise concerning how these numbers were obtained, please contact the Division of Public Health, Office of Drinking Water at (302) 741-8630.

General Information

Total land area of Delaware	1,244,730[1] acres		Population of Delaware	807,000[2]
Forest	218,423[2] acres	(18%)	Percent served by individual wells	19%
Agriculture	529,821 acres	(43%)	Percent served by public water supplies	81%
Developed	242,391[3] acres	(19%)	Primacy Granted to State by EPA	1978
Wetland/Barren	254,095 acres	(20%)		

* *

Delaware's Drinking Water

Major Sources of Surface Water

- Brandywine River Basin
- Christina River Basin
- Red Clay/White Clay Creeks

Major Sources of Ground Water

- Columbia Aquifer
- Cheswold Aquifer
- Piney Point Aquifer

Number of gallons of Public Water Used in Delaware each day: 101 mgd[4]

Public Water Systems

Residents served by public water systems	653,670
Residents served by surface water systems	272,800
Residents served by ground water systems	362,371
Number of public water systems	528
Community systems	224
Non-transient systems	119
Transient systems	185
Number using surface water	3
Number using ground water	525

1 Source: State Planning Office,
2 Forest includes rangeland.
3 Developed includes recreational lands.
4 Source: The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control

Many services are provided to public consumers and the water supply systems. Funding comes from both State and Federal monies allotted to the public drinking water program for the State of Delaware. Two components of the Division of Public Health, the Office of Drinking Water and the Division of Public Health Laboratory provide the services for the public drinking water program with these funds.

The Office of Drinking Water (ODW) works to ensure that the drinking water in Delaware meets or exceeds the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This is accomplished through the review and approval of plans for new or improved water treatment systems and/or new or upgraded distribution systems. ODW staff also inspect water systems, provide technical assistance, respond to and handle emergencies, review monitoring results to ensure compliance with the SDWA and take enforcement actions when necessary. Additionally, ODW provides training to water system operators and owners regarding system operation and compliance with rules and regulations. The Office of Drinking Water also contracts with the Environmental Training Center at Delaware Technical and Community College and the Delaware Rural Water Association to provide training to water system operators.

The Division of Public Health Laboratory performs water analyses for water quality parameters as outlined in the SDWA. The Office of Drinking Water also contracts with private laboratories for analysis of some regulated parameters.

Operations		***Budget Information***	
Inspections	148	Total Budget	$1,343,984
Plans & Specifications Reviewed	216	Federal Budget	$569,800
Projects requesting DWSRF funding	19	State Budget	$774,184
Infrastructure Investment Money Available	$7,389,759	Number of Staff Authorized	23.80

Training Provided	
	Number
Certified Operators	553
Training classes offered	96
Operators Trained	1,082
Systems Represented	648

State:	Delaware
Reporting Interval:	Jan-Dec 2004

	MCL (mg/l)[1]	MCLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring/Reporting	
		Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
Organic Contaminants							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.2	0	0			0	0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	.005	0	0			0	0
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007	0	0			0	0
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	0	0			0	0
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.0002	0	0			0	0
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005	0	0			0	0
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	0	0			0	0
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	$3x10^{-8}$	0	0			0	0
2,4,5-TP	0.05	0	0			0	0
2,4-D	0.07	0	0			0	0
Acrylamide				0	0		
Alachlor	0.002	0	0			0	0
Atrazine	0.003	0	0			0	0
Benzene	0.005	0	0			0	0
Benzo[a]pyrene	0.0002	0	0			0	0
Carbofuran	0.04	0	0			0	0

1 Values are in milligrams per liter (mg/l), unless otherwise specified.

State:	Delaware
Reporting Interval:	Jan-Dec 2004

	MCL (mg/l)[1]	MCLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring/Reporting	
		Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
Carbon tetrachloride	0.005	0	0			0	0
Chlordane	0.002	0	0			0	0
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07	0	0			0	0
Dalapon	0.2	0	0			0	0
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.4	0	0			0	0
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.006	0	0			0	0
Dichloromethane	0.005	0	0			0	0
Dinoseb	0.007	0	0			0	0
Diquat	0.02	0	0			0	0
Endothall	0.1	0	0			0	0
Endrin	0.002	0	0			0	0
Epichlorohydrin				0	0		
Ethylbenzene	0.7	0	0			0	0
Ethylene dibromide	0.00005	0	0			0	0
Glyphosate	0.7	0	0			0	0
Heptachlor	0.0004	0	0			0	0
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002	0	0			0	0

State:	Delaware
Reporting Interval:	Jan-Dec 2004

	MCL (mg/l)[1]	MCLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring/Reporting	
		Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001	0	0			0	0
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05	0	0			0	0
Lindane	0.0002	0	0			0	0
Methoxychlor	0.04	0	0			0	0
Methyl *tert* Butyl Ether (MTBE)	0.01	2	1			0	0
Monochlorobenzene	0.1	0	0			0	0
o-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	0	0			0	0
Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2	0	0			0	0
para-Dichlorobenzene	0.075	0	0			0	0
Pentachlorophenol	0.001	0	0			0	0
Picloram	0.5	0	0			0	0
Simazine	0.004	0	0			0	0
Styrene	0.1	0	0			0	0
Tetrachloroethylene	0.005	0	0			0	0
Toluene	1	0	0			0	0
Total polychlorinated biphenyls	0.0005	0	0			0	0
Toxaphene	0.003	0	0			0	0
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.1	0	0			0	0

State:	Delaware
Reporting Interval:	Jan-Dec 2004

	MCL (mg/l)[1]	MCLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring/Reporting	
		Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
Trichloroethylene	0.005	0	0			0	0
Vinyl chloride	0.002	0	0			0	0
Xylenes (total)	10	0	0			0	0
Total trihalomethanes	0.10	0	0			0	0
Subtotal		0	0			0	0

State:	Delaware
Reporting Interval:	Jan-Dec 2004

	MCL (mg/l)[1]	MCLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring/Reporting	
		Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony	**0.006**	**0**	**0**			**0**	**0**
Arsenic	**0.05**	**0**	**0**			**0**	**0**
Asbestos	**7 million fibers/l ≤ 10 μm long**	**0**	**0**			**0**	**0**
Barium	**2**	**0**	**0**			**0**	**0**
Beryllium	**0.004**	**0**	**0**			**0**	**0**
Cadmium	**0.005**	**0**	**0**			**0**	**0**
Chromium	**0.1**	**0**	**0**			**0**	**0**
Cyanide (as free cyanide)	**0.2**	**0**	**0**			**0**	**0**
Fluoride	**4.0**	**0**	**0**			**0**	**0**
Mercury	**0.002**	**0**	**0**			**0**	**0**
Nitrate	**10 (as Nitrogen)**	**12**	**9**			**0**	**0**
Nitrite	**1 (as Nitrogen)**	**0**	**0**			**0**	**0**
Selenium	**0.05**	**0**	**0**			**0**	**0**

State:	Delaware
Reporting Interval:	Jan-Dec 2004

	MCL (mg/l)[1]	MCLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring/Reporting	
		Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
Thallium	0.002	0	0			0	0
Total nitrate and nitrite	10 (as Nitrogen)	0	0			0	0
Subtotal		12	9	0	0	0	0

Radionuclide MCLs							
Gross alpha	15 pCi/l	0	0			0	0
Radium-226 and radium-228	5 pCi/l	0	0			0	0
Gross beta	4 mrem/yr	0	0			0	0
Subtotal		0	0			0	0

State:	Delaware
Reporting Interval:	Jan-Dec 2004

	MCL (mg/l)[1]	MCLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring/Reporting	
		Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
Total Coliform Rule							
Acute MCL violation	Presence	6	6				
Non-acute MCL violation	Presence	54	49				
Major routine and follow up monitoring							
Sanitary survey[2]						0	0
Subtotal		60	55			0	0

2 Number of major monitoring violations for sanitary survey under the Total Coliform Rule.

State:	**Delaware**
Reporting Interval:	**Jan-Dec 2004**

	MCL (mg/l)[1]	MCLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring/Reporting	
		Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
Surface Water Treatment Rule							
Filtered systems							
Monitoring, routine/repeat						**0**	**0**
Treatment techniques				**1**	**1**		
Unfiltered systems							
Monitoring, routine/repeat						**0**	**0**
Failure to filter				**0**	**0**		
Subtotal				**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**

State:	Delaware
Reporting Interval:	Jan-Dec 2004

	MCL (mg/l)[1]	MCLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring/Reporting	
		Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
Lead and Copper Rule							
Initial lead and copper tap M/R						7	7
Follow-up or routine lead and copper tap M/R						1	1
Treatment installation				0	0		
Public education				0	0		
Subtotal				0	0	8	8

	Number of violations	Number of Systems with a Violation
Consumer Confidence Reports Violations	18	13
Subtotal	18	13

Definitions for Summary of Violations Table

The following definitions apply to the Summary of Violations table.

Filtered Systems: Water systems that have installed filtration treatment [40 CFR 141, Subpart H].

Inorganic Contaminants: Non-carbon-based compounds such as metals, nitrates, and asbestos. These contaminants are naturally-occurring in some water, but can get into water through farming, chemical manufacturing, and other human activities. EPA has established MCLs for 15 inorganic contaminants [40 CFR 141.62].

Lead and Copper Rule: This rule established national limits on lead and copper in drinking water [40 CFR 141.80-91]. Lead and copper corrosion pose various health risks when ingested at any level, and can enter drinking water from household pipes and plumbing fixtures. States report violations of the Lead and Copper Rule in the following six categories:

Initial lead and copper tap M/R: A violation where a system did not meet initial lead and copper testing requirements, or failed to report the results of those tests to the State.

Follow-up or routine lead and copper tap M/R: A violation where a system did not meet follow-up or routine lead and copper tap testing requirements, or failed to report the results.

Treatment installation: Violations for a failure to install optimal corrosion control treatment system or source water treatment system that would reduce lead and copper levels in water at the tap. [One number is to be reported for the sum of violations in both categories].

Lead service line replacement: A violation for a system's failure to replace lead service lines on the schedule required by the regulation.

Public education: A violation where a system did not provide required public education about reducing or avoiding lead intake from water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest amount of a contaminant that EPA allows in drinking water. MCLs ensure that drinking water does not pose either a short-term or long-term health risk. MCLs are defined in milligrams per liter (parts per million) unless otherwise specified.

Monitoring: EPA specifies which water testing methods the water systems must use, and sets schedules for the frequency of testing. A water system that does not follow EPA's schedule or methodology is in violation [40 CFR 141].

States must report monitoring violations that are significant as determined by the EPA Administrator and in consultation with the States. For purposes of this report, significant monitoring violations are major violations and they occur when no samples are taken or no results are reported during a compliance period. A major monitoring violation for the surface water treatment rule occurs when at least 90% of the required samples are not taken or results are not reported during the compliance period.

Organic Contaminants: Carbon-based compounds, such as industrial solvents and pesticides. These contaminants generally get into water through runoff from cropland or discharge from factories. EPA has set legal limits on 54 organic contaminants that are to be reported [40 CFR 141.61].

Radionuclides: Radioactive particles which can occur naturally in water or result from human activity. EPA has set legal limits on four types of radionuclides: radium-226, radium-228, gross alpha, and beta particle/photon radioactivity [40 CFR 141]. Violations for these contaminants are to be reported using the following three categories:

Gross alpha: A violation for alpha radiation above MCL of 15 picocuries/liter. Gross alpha includes radium-226 but excludes radon and uranium.

Combined radium-226 and radium-228: A violation for combined radiation from these two isotopes above MCL of 5 pCi/L.

Gross beta: A violation for beta particle and photon radioactivity from man-made radionuclides above 4 millirem/year.

Reporting Interval: The reporting interval for violations to be included in this PWS Annual Compliance Report, which is to be submitted to EPA by July 1, 2004, is from January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2004.

Surface Water Treatment Rule: The Surface Water Treatment Rule establishes criteria under which water systems supplied by surface water sources, or ground water sources under the direct influence of surface water, must filter and disinfect their water [40 CFR 141, Subpart H]. Violations of the "Surface Water Treatment Rule" are to be reported for the following four categories:

Monitoring, routine/repeat (for filtered systems): A violation for a system's failure to carry out required tests, or to report the results of those tests.

Treatment techniques (for filtered systems): A violation for a system's failure to properly treat its water.

Monitoring, routine/repeat (for unfiltered systems): A violation for a system's failure to carry out required water tests, or to report the results of those tests.

Failure to filter (for unfiltered systems): A violation for a system's failure to properly treat its water. Data for this violation code will be supplied to the States by EPA.

Total Coliform Rule (TCR): The Total Coliform Rule establishes regulations for microbiological contaminants in drinking water. These contaminants can cause short-term health problems. If no samples are collected during the one-month compliance period, a significant monitoring violation occurs. States are to report four categories of violations:

Acute MCL violation: A violation where the system found fecal coliform or E. coli, potentially harmful bacteria, in its water, thereby violating the rule.
Non-acute MCL violation: A violation where the system found total coliform in samples of its water at a frequency or at a level that violates the rule. For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month, more than one positive sample for total coliform is a violation. For systems collecting 40 or more samples per month, more than 5% of the samples positive for total coliform is a violation.

Major routine and follow-up monitoring: A violation where a system did not perform any monitoring. [One number is to be reported for the sum of violations in these two categories.]

Sanitary Survey: A major monitoring violation if a system fails to collect 5 routine monthly samples if sanitary survey is not performed.

Treatment Techniques: A water disinfection process that EPA requires instead of an MCL for contaminants that laboratories cannot adequately measure. Failure to meet other operational and system requirements under the Surface Water Treatment and the Lead and Copper Rules have also been included in this category of violation for purposes of this report.

Unfiltered Systems: Water systems that do not need to filter their water before disinfecting it because the source is very clean [40 CFR, Subpart H].

Violation: A failure to meet any state or federal drinking water regulation.

Enforcement Actions

Enforcement actions are taken when a public water system violates a maximum contaminant level (MCL) as specified in "The State of Delaware Regulations Governing Public Drinking Water Systems" or fails to conduct proper monitoring and/or reporting (MR) for a particular contaminant. A Notice of Violation (NOV) is the first action taken. This notifies the owner/operator of a public water system that there has been a violation. The next action taken is the issuance of a Public Notice (PN) that the owner/operator is required to mail, hand-deliver or post in a conspicuous place. This notifies the consumers of the water that there was a violation, what the violation was, possible related health effects and preventative measures the consumer can take until the violation is corrected. A Boil Water Notice is issued when a water system violates the bacteria standard and the presence of *E. coli* or fecal coliform is detected. This requires immediate notice to all consumers informing them on what actions to take to make their water safe for consumption or if they should use an alternate source such as bottled water.

The two remaining enforcement actions, an Administrative Order (AO) and a Bi-Lateral Compliance Agreement (BCA) are used when a water system repeatedly violates an MCL or when a history of violations is present. The AO can mandate the installation of treatment or the abandonment of a well with persistent violations, for example. A BCA is a written contract between the system and ODW in which the violations are outlined and the steps the system is going to take to correct the violation and the timeframe for completing the work are outlined. Examples of a BCA include the installation of new wells or the re-piping of a water system in order to correct a violation.

Enforcement Actions	
Notice of Violations	73 MCL /8 MR
Public Notices	73 MCL /8 MR
Consumer Confidence Report Violations	18
Administrative Orders	2
Boil Water Orders	6
Bi-Lateral Compliance Agreements	1

Data Management

The Office of Drinking Water uses an Oracle® based system to inventory water supplies, record sampling results and track compliance with monitoring and MCL requirements. The database includes information about: water supply facilities, water sources, treatment used, and sampling results.

Compliance Highlights

	Number of Samples Collected in 2004	Systems Given Waivers in 2004	Systems In Compliance in 2004	% of State Served by Compliant Systems[1]	Number of Systems not in Compliance during 2004
Bacteriological	11,658	N/A	479	96% (91.8%)	49
Surface Water Treat. Rule[2]	0	N/A	527	78.6% (99.8%)	1
Nitrates	1,601	N/A	518	99.6% (98.1%)	10
Routine Chemicals	1,078	N/A	0	100% (100%)	0
Inorganic	317	0	0	100% (100%)	0
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	603	0	527	99.9% (99.8%)	1
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	231	0	0	100% (100%)	0
Lead and Copper[2]	350	N/A	521	98.4% (98.7%)	7

1 First percentage based on population served, second percentage based on total number of public water systems.
2 Systems performed own sampling.

List of Systems in Violation

The following list is the name, population served and dates of violations for all the systems that were in violation during the calendar year 2004. This list is broken down into the various types of violations and is in alphabetical order for your convenience.

Bacteria Violations	
System Name	Population Served
Aquatic Resource Center	25
Avalon Woods	306
Bombay Hook Refuge	150
Bethany Club Tennis	100
Blanton's Mobile Home Park	36
Camden Wyoming Sewer and Water Authority	3,500
Children's Place	55
Children's Secret Garden	60
Christian Tabernacle and Academy	190
Countryside Estates	50
Crossroads Christian Church	27
Delaware Adolescent Program, Inc.	61
Delaware Seashore State Park	25
Dove Estates	111
Dover Air Force Base	5,000
Eagle Meadows	967
Felton Goose Creek Food Store	500
Flying Dutchman Mobile Home Park System 1	30
Flying Dutchman Mobile Home Park System 3	81
Gumboro General Store	250
High Point Associates	303
Hilltop Trailer Park	135
Holiday Estates	75
Holiday Park I	363
Holt's Landing State Park	200
J & J Mobile Home Park	84
Kent County Department of Community Services	50

Bacteria Violations (continued)	
System Name	Population Served
Long Neck Water District	6,150
Love Creek Park	210
Marsh Island Golf Club	150
Oberod	150
Pine Ridge Mobile Home Park	222
Rehoboth Bay Mobile Home Park	625
Sam Yoder and Sons Quality Meats	26
Shining Time Day Care Center	30
Smyrna Rest and Information Center	1,500
South Shores	78
Super Kids Day Care	46
Thomas Horse Shoe Development	26
Treasure Beach Campground	3,000
U of D Research and Education Center	50
Valerie's Bar and Grill	25
Victorian Village	90
Webb Acres Mini Mart	433
Willis Auto Mall	65
Wilmington Jr. Academy	150
Woods Edge Mobile Home Park	45
Woodside Goose Creek	100
Woodside Inn	60

Total # of Violations:	60
# of Systems Affected:	49
# of Repeat Violators (Systems):	11
Total Population At Risk:	25,965

Bacteria Monitoring Violations	
Systems that failed to collect the required number of samples during any monitoring period in 2003	
System Name	Population Served

Total # of Violations: 0
# of Systems Affected: 0
# of Repeat Violators (Systems): 0
Total Population At Risk: 0

Nitrate Violations	
System Name	Population Served
Briarwood Manor	296
Gull's Way Campground	950
Hocker's Super Center	75
Jennie Wren Day Care	50
Little Hearts Learning Center I	60
Papen Farms	55
Perdue Feed Mill	37
Richardson, HC & Sons Labor Camp	170
Tastee Freeze	100
Tuckahoe Acres I	897

Total # of Violations: 10
# of Systems Affected: 10
# of Repeat Violators (Systems):3
Total Population At Risk: 2,690

Trace Metal Violations					
System Name	Population Served	Date Violation Occurred	Contaminant	MCL[1] In mg/l[2]	Level Found In mg/l

[1]MCL means Maximum Contaminant Level
[2]mg/l means milligrams per liter

Total # of Violations: 0
# of Systems Affected: 0
# of Repeat Violators (Systems): N/A
Total Population At Risk: 0

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Violations					
System Name	Population Served	Date Violation Occurred	Contaminant	MCL[1] In mg/l[2]	Level Found In mg/l
Villas of Grandview	107		MTBE	0.01	

[1]MCL means Maximum Contaminant Level
[2]mg/l means milligrams per liter

Total # of Violations: 2
# of Systems Affected: 1
# of Repeat Violators (Systems): 1
Total Population At Risk: 107

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Violations	
System Name	Population served
Briarwood Manor	296
Cape Windsor Community Association	760
Forest Park	46
Governor Bacon Health Center	525
Granada Mobile Home Court	138
Hilltop Trailer Park	135
Holiday Estates	75
Holiday Pines	210
Oak Grove Estates	91
Pine Ridge Mobile Home Park	222
Twin Cedar Apartments	141
Woodland Manor	110

Total Number of Violations: 13
Total Population Affected: 2,629

Conclusion

In the preceding pages several numbers and statistics were presented, but what does it mean? Is my water safe to drink? During calendar year 2004, out of a population of over 807,000 persons who consumed public drinking water in the State of Delaware, only *28,762* persons (3.5*%*) were exposed to harmful (health related) contaminants. This means that *96.5*% of the population was provided drinking water that met or exceeded the standards as set by the Safe Drinking Water Act, Federal and State Regulations. Out of 528 public water systems, 60, or *11.45*%, had a violation and only *15* systems (*2.8*%) were repeat violators. Given these numbers it would be safe to say that the overall status of Delaware's public drinking water is very good.

The Office of Drinking Water, the Environmental Protection Agency, other State Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations are working with Delaware's public drinking water systems to ensure that violations have been corrected or are in the process of being corrected. The end result of this cooperative action is ensuring that all residents of and visitors to the State of Delaware receive a safe and potable source of drinking water.

Any questions or comments concerning this report and summary can be directed to the Division of Public Health, Office of Drinking Water at (302) 741-8630.

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