



*DELAWARE HEALTH
AND SOCIAL SERVICES*

Division of Public Health

**Public Drinking Water
Annual Compliance Report
And Summary**

2008

Table of Contents

Section	Page Number
Section 1	
The Office of Drinking Water: An Overview	3
Section 2	
2008 State Summary	4
Section 3	
Summary of Violations	6
Section 4	
Enforcement Actions	14
Section 5	
List of Systems in Violation	16

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 and 1996 Amendments, EPA set national limits on contaminant levels in drinking water to ensure safe water 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 years the Office of Drinking Water has required community water systems that serve more than 1,000 people to collect their own total coliform, nitrate and monthly fluoride compliance samples and submit those 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 national lead and copper rule standards. 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.

The 1996 amendments to the SDWA included a 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, 2008. 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 and a conclusion. The data in this report was generated by Office of Drinking Water staff. Violation information was received from the US EPA and comes from the federal reporting that Delaware sends to the EPA quarterly.

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. In addition, the Office of Drinking Water has a web page at the following address: <http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/hsp/odw.html>.

Public Drinking Water Summary Delaware 2008

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 by contaminant and by water system that occurred during 2008. 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	1,252,459 ¹ acres	Population of Delaware	873,092 ²
Forest	179,144 acres (14%)	Percent served by individual wells	15.1%
Agriculture	501,712 acres (40%)	Percent served by public water supplies	84.9%
Developed	276,844 acres (22%)	Primacy Granted to State by EPA	1978
Wetland/Barren	294,759 acres (24%)		

* * * * *

Delaware's Drinking Water

Public Water Systems

Major Sources of Surface Water	*	Residents served by public water systems³	740,819
Brandywine River Basin	*		
Christina River Basin	*	Residents served by surface water systems	281,400
Red Clay/White Clay Creeks	*	Residents served by ground water systems	459,419
Major Sources of Ground Water	*	Number of public water systems	490
Columbia Aquifer	*	Community systems	212
Cheswold Aquifer	*	Non-transient systems	92
Piney Point Aquifer	*	Transient systems	186
Number of gallons of Public Water Used in Delaware each day: 101 mgd ⁴	*	Number using surface water	3
	*	Number using ground water	487

1 Source: State Planning Office
2 Source: Delaware Population Consortium
3 Source: Safe Drinking Water Information System/State Version (SDWIS/State)
4 Source: Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control

The Office of Drinking Water provides many services to consumers and the public 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 within the Division of Public Health utilize these funds to provide the services for the drinking water program, the Office of Drinking Water and the Division of Public Health Laboratory.

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 existing water treatment systems and/or new or upgraded distribution systems. ODW staff also inspects water systems, provides technical assistance, responds to and handles emergencies, reviews monitoring results to ensure compliance with the SDWA and takes 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 and technical assistance 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.

<i>Operations</i>		<i>Budget Information</i>	
Inspections	151	Total Budget	\$902,898
Plans & Specifications Reviewed	211	Federal Budget	\$543,200
Projects requesting DWSRF funding	4	State Budget	\$359,698
Infrastructure Investment Money Available	\$17,204,512	Number of Staff Authorized	23.80

<i>Training Provided</i>	
	Number
Certified Operators	703
Approved Sampler/Testers	332
Training classes offered	200
Operators Trained	1,082
Systems Represented	302

Summary of Violations

	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
Carbon tetrachloride	0.005	0	0			0	0

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

	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
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
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	0	0			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

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

	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
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 (PCBs)	0.0005	0	0			0	0
Toxaphene	0.003	0	0			0	0
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.1	0	0			0	0
Trichloroethylene	0.005	0	0			0	0
Vinyl chloride	0.002	0	0			0	0
Xylenes (total)	10	0	0			0	0
Subtotal		0	0			0	0
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total trihalomethanes	0.08	0	0			0	0
Haloacetic Acid 5	0.06	0	0			0	0
Maximum Residual Disinfection Level	4.0	2	2			0	0
Subtotal		2	2			0	0
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

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

	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
Fluoride	4.0	1	1			0	0
Mercury	0.002	0	0			0	0
Nitrate	10 (as Nitrogen)	18	13			0	0
Nitrite	1 (as Nitrogen)	0	0			0	0
Selenium	0.05	0	0			0	0
Thallium	0.002	0	0			0	0
Total nitrate and nitrite	10 (as Nitrogen)	0	0			0	0
Subtotal		21	16	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
Total Coliform Rule							
Acute MCL violation	Presence	11	9			0	0
Non-acute MCL violation	Presence	36	27			0	0
Major routine and follow up monitoring		0	0			0	0
Sanitary survey²						0	0
Subtotal		47	32³			0	0

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

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

³ Total does not equal sum of Acute and Non-acute because the same system may have had both violations

	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				0	0		
Filtered systems				0	0		
Monitoring, routine/repeat						0	0
Treatment techniques				0	0		
Unfiltered systems							
Monitoring, routine/repeat						0	0
Failure to filter				0	0		
Subtotal				0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule							
Initial lead and copper tap M/R		0	0			23	22
Follow-up or routine lead and copper tap M/R		0	0			13	13
Treatment installation		0	0	0	0		
Public education				2	2		
Subtotal		0	0	2	2	36	35
Public Notification		Number of Violations			Number of Systems with Violations		
Consumer Confidence Reports Violations		25			16		
Public Notification		3			2		
Subtotal		28			18		

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

Definitions for Summary of Violations Table

The following definitions apply to the Summary of Violations table.

Filtered Systems: Surface water systems that have installed filtration treatment as defined in 40 CFR 141, Subpart H.

Inorganic Contaminants (IOC): 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 monitoring/reporting: 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 monitoring/reporting: 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.

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 (mg/L; 1 mg/L = 1 part per million) unless otherwise specified.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL): A level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects

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 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].

Public Notification: Failure to issue a public notice and/or certify to the Division of Public Health that the notice was delivered.

Radionuclides: Radioactive particles which can occur naturally in water or result from human activity. EPA has set legal limits on five types of radionuclides: radium-226, radium-228, gross alpha, beta particle/photon radioactivity, and uranium [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.

Uranium: A violation for uranium is above 30 Micrograms/Liter (ug/L; 1 ug/L = 1 part per billion)

Reporting Interval: The reporting interval for violations to be included in this PWS Annual Compliance Report is from January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007.

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.

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]. There are no unfiltered systems in Delaware.

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) or treatment technique (TT) as specified in Delaware regulations governing public drinking water systems or fails to conduct proper monitoring and/or reporting (M/R) 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 within 24 hours of being notified of the violation 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.

Lastly, if a public water system fails to correct the violation or continues to ignore Division of Public Health requirements a notice of Administrative Penalty may be issued. The Administrative Penalty can range from \$100/day to \$10,000/day per violation.

<i>Enforcement Actions</i>	
Notices of Violation	70 MCL/36 MR
Public Notices	70 MCL/36 MR
Consumer Confidence Report Violations	36
Administrative Orders	24
Boil Water Orders	11
Bi-Lateral Compliance Agreements	0
Notices of Administrative Penalty	2

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.

<i>Compliance Highlights</i>	Number of Samples Collected in 2008	Systems Granted Reduced Monitoring in 2008	Systems In Compliance in 2008	% of State Served by Compliant Systems ¹	Number of Systems not in Compliance during 2008
Bacteriological	9,790	N/A	458	96.3% (93.5%)	32
Surface Water Treat. Rule²	0	N/A	0	100% (100%)	0
Nitrates	2,488	N/A	475	99.9% (96.9%)	15
Fluoride	1,979	N/A	490	100% (100%)	0
Inorganic (IOC)	567	0	490	100% (100%)	0
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	938	0	490	100% (100%)	0
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	675	0	490	100% (100%)	0
Lead and Copper/AL Exceedences²	1,566	N/A	490	100% (100%)	0
Lead and Copper/M&R Violations	N/A	N/A	460	99.9% (93.9%)	30
Consumer Confidence Rule	N/A	N/A	470	99.9% (95.9%)	20
Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs)	420	N/A	489	99.9% (99.8%)	1
Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL)	9,790	N/A	488	99.9% (99.6%)	2
Radiological	196	0	490	100% (100%)	0

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 and population served for all the systems that were in violation during the calendar year 2008. This list is broken down into types of violations with a summary at the end of each table.

Bacteria Violations	
System Name	Population Served
Woodland Manor	110
Bayshore Mobile Home Park	1,608
Peggy's Family Restaurant	70
Pepper Ridge Park	180
Felton District	1,140
Playtex Products	700
Biderman Golf Course	223
Baltimore Aircoil	200
Kitts Hummock Improvement Association	252
Lakeland Mobile Home Park	750
Oak Grove Estates	91
Granada Mobile Home Court	138
Middletown Water Department	16,000
Rehoboth Bay Community	625
Fruitbud Juice, LLC	25
Valerie's Bar and Grill	25
Hy-Point Dairy Farms	43
Children's Place	55
Tall Pines Resort Community, System 1	1,636
Shawn's Hideaway, System 3	222
Willis Auto Mall	65
Church Creek	2,700
Hood's Daycare	35
Brumbley's Family Park	48
Sandy Ridge Mobile Home Park	180
Pickering Beach	109
Hocker's Super Center	75
Noah's Ark Day Care Center	44
Dow Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.	200
Woodside Inn	60
St. Andrews School II	40
Shore Stop #256 Milford	150

Total Number of Violations: 47
 Number of Systems Affected: 32
 Number of Repeat Violators (Systems): 6
 Total Population At Risk: 27,799

Nitrate Violations	
System Name	Population Served
Savannah Place Homeowners Association	81
Papen Farms	55
Fish Hook Mobile home Park	72
Tastee Freez	100
Bargain Bills	25
Sports at the Beach	100
Bridgeville Commercial Park	44
Forest Park	46
De-Lux Dairy Market – Seaford	916
Smith Landing System 1	150
Sussex Pines Country Club	150
Williamsville Country Village	50
Hocker’s Super Center	75
Village at Five Points Center	500
Shore Stop #256 Milford	150

Total Number of Violations: 21
 Number of Systems Affected: 15
 Number of Repeat Violators (Systems): 6
 Total Population At Risk: 2,514

Inorganic Compounds Violations				
System Name	Population Served	Contaminant	MCL ¹ In mg/l ²	Level Found In mg/l

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

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

Volatile/Synthetic Organic Compound (VOC/SOC) Violations				
System Name	Population Served	Contaminant	MCL ¹ In mg/l ²	Level Found In mg/l

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

¹MCL means Maximum Contaminant Level

²mg/l means milligrams per liter

Disinfection Byproducts (DPB) Violations				
System Name	Population Served	Contaminant	MCL ¹ In mg/l ²	Level Found In mg/l
Frankford Water Department	900	Total Trihalomethanes	0.080	0.108
Pepper Ridge Park	180	Haloacetic Acids 5	0.060	0.064

Total Number of Violations: 2
 Number of Systems Affected: 2
 Number of Repeat Violators (Systems): 0
 Total Population At Risk: 1,080

¹MCL means Maximum Contaminant Level

²mg/l means milligrams per liter

Lead/Copper Rule (LCR) Action Level Exceedences				
System Name	Population Served	Contaminant	AL ¹ In mg/l ²	90 th percentile In mg/l

Total Number of Exceedences: 0
 Number of Systems Affected: 0
 Number of Repeat Violators (Systems): 0
 Total Population At Risk: 0

¹AL means Action Level

²mg/l means milligrams per liter

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) Violations

System Name	Population Served	Contaminant	MRDL ¹ In mg/l ²	Level Found In mg/l
Cedar Shores Condo Association	300	Chlorine	4.0	5.0
Children at Work	98	Chlorine	4.0	6.7

Total Number of Violations: 2

Number of Systems Affected: 2

Number of Repeat Violators (Systems): 0

Total Population At Risk: 398

¹MCL means Maximum Contaminant Level

²mg/l means milligrams per liter

Lead and Copper Monitoring Violations

Systems that failed to collect the required number of samples during any monitoring period in 2008

System Name	Population
St. Andrews School System 1	350
Pepper Ridge Park	180
Savannah Place Homeowners Association	81
Upcountry Manufactured Home Community	65
Wilmington Jr. Academy	150
Woods Edge Mobile Home Park	45
Children's Place	55
Little Scholars Center I	134
Hanover Foods Corporation	200
Scottsdale Mobile Home Park	300
Woodland Trailer Court	41
Crystal Steel Fabricators	40
Holiday Estates	75
Holiday Pines	210
Pine Ridge Mobile Home Park	222
Woodlands of Millsboro	174
Forest Park	46
Cherry Creek Valley	78
Granada Mobile Home Court	138
Lakeside Mobile Home Park	50
Central Christian School	100
Moore's Lake Shopping Center	230
Tall Pines Resort Community, System 2	69
Autumn Woods Mobile Home Park	75
Slaughter Beach Water Company	250

Lead and Copper Monitoring Violations, continued	
First Step Preschool	50
Hood's Daycare	35
Shell's Learning Center II	35
Shell's Learning Center III	83
Beach Babies Day Care	130

Total Number of Violations: 36
Number of Systems Affected: 30
Number of Repeat Violators Systems): 6
Total Population At Risk: 3,691

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Violations	
System Name	Population served
Mt. Pleasant Trailer Park	117
Governor Bacon Health Center	525
Savannah Place Homeowners Association	81
Upcountry Manufactured Home Community	65
Holiday Estates	75
Holiday Pines	210
Pine Ridge Mobile Home Park	222
Briarwood Manor MHP	296
Hartly Trailer Park	90
Pinewood Acres	1,200
Oak Grove Estates	91
Hilltop Trailer Park	135
Law's Mobile Home Park	50
Stage Village Mobile Home Court	93
Maranatha Court	54
Forest Park	46
Granada Mobile Home Court	138
Glen Acres	93
Lakeside Mobile Home Park	50
County Seat Gardens	297

Total Number of Violations: 36
Number of Systems Affected: 20
Number of Repeat Violators (Systems): 16
Total Population Affected: 3928

Public Notice (PN) Violations	
System Name	Population served
Savannah Place Homeowners Association	81
Forest Park	46

Total Number of Violations: 2
 Number of Systems Affected: 2
 Number of Repeat Violators (Systems): 0
 Total Population Affected: 127

Conclusion

In the preceding pages several numbers and statistics were presented. During calendar year 2008, out of a population of 740,819 persons in the State of Delaware receiving their water from community water supplies, 31,791 persons (4.3%) were exposed to harmful (health related) contaminants. Out of 490 public water systems, 47, or 9.6%, had a violation and 23 systems (4.7%) were repeat violators for health-based contaminants. Thirty water systems (6.1%) reported monitoring and reporting (M/R) violations and six systems (1.2%) were repeat violators for monitoring or reporting violations. There were two violations for disinfection byproducts. The Town of Frankford exceeded the standard for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Pepper Ridge Park exceeded the standard for Haloacetic Acid 5 (HAA5s). Frankford is completing work on a new treatment plant that will remove disinfection byproduct precursors that will help to reduce the levels of TTHMs in the finished water. Pepper Ridge Park purchases all of its water from the Town of Selbyville and the Office of Drinking Water is working with the town to reduce disinfection byproduct precursors in its water treatment processes. In 2007 the Division of Public Health began requiring water systems that serve 1,000 people or more to collect their own bacteriological samples. We also had several small systems volunteer to collect their own samples. Beginning in January of 2006 the Division began requiring any one who collected compliance samples or who conducted daily monitoring of a public water system be certified as an Approved Sampler/Tester. This requirement has ensured that individuals doing daily testing or sampling know what they are doing and why they are doing it.

The improvement over last year demonstrates that the water system operators have learned the requirements for the new rules that became effective in the last couple of years. There is still a need to maintain vigilance over the drinking water supplies for Delaware residents. We will be implementing several new rules in the next few years and must continue to work with our partners to ensure the provision of safe drinking water for all Delawareans.

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.

Office of Drinking Water
Division of Public Health
Blue Hen Corporate Center
655 South Bay Road, Suite 203
Dover, Delaware 19901
(302) 741-8630
Fax (302) 741-8631