Annual Drinking Water Quality Report-2025
Briarwood Mobile Home Park
Trussum Pond Rd., Laurel, DE 19956
Public Water Supply AD# DE0000438
June 2026

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, Briarwood 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 242 people through 97 service connections. Our water source is two groundwater wells.

SOURCE WATER ASSESMENT

The Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) Division of Water Resources has completed the Source Water Assessment for the public water supply wells for the Briarwood Manor 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 (SWAP) (DNREC, 1999)

There are two ground water supply wells used by Briarwood Manor for their drinking water supply. The two wells are located in the Columbia Formation and screened in the unconfined Beaver Dam aquifer. The two unconfined wells are screened at depths up to 92 feet below the ground surface (fbgs). Because these wells primarily draw water from depths less than 100 fbgs, they are considered shallow and therefore have high vulnerability.

Because the pumping capacity of each unconfined well used by Briarwood Manor is greater than 35 gallons per minute (GPM) the wellhead protection areas (WHPAs) for the two wells will consist of a 5 year capture zone delineation generated using a computerized ground- water flow model.

There is one discrete potential source of contamination located with the WHPA's around these two wells. The principal land uses found within the WHPAs for Briarwood Manor is croplands and residential.

Data from the Department of Health and Social Services' Division of Public Health's Office of Drinking Water's (DPH-ODW) analytical database was reviewed for raw/untreated water quality data for the past five years. If any naturally occurring compound was detected above 50% of the drinking water standard or any synthetic compound was detected, then all the data for that compound was recorded. The wells at Briarwood have had a history of Primary Maximum Contaminant Level (PMCL) violations for nitrate from DPH-ODW dating back to 1996, however the system came back into compliance with respect to nitrate in early 2002 upon installation of a nitrate removal system.

A system- wide susceptibility is based on the most conservative rating from the wells that summarizes the most susceptible portions in the system. Overall, the drinking water supply system exceeds drinking standards in the untreated water for metals and nutrients; has a high susceptibility to other inorganic substances and pesticides; a moderate susceptibility to pathogens and petroleum hydrocarbons; and a low susceptibility to other organic substances and PCBs.
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 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. Briarwood 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.

Lead Service Line Inventory:

Briarwood 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.

Violations:

Violation Type	Violation Began	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Follow-up or Routine TAP M/R (LCR)	7/01/2024	2/20/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the containment and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

As of 2/20/2025 we have been notified that we are in compliance with the Office of Drinking Water (ODW), and will continue our samplings.

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 (MCGL): 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.

2025 Water Quality Report
Briarwood Manor M.H.P.
Laurel, DE 19956

PWS ID# DE0000438
June 2026

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Spanish (Espanol): Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Do I need to take special precautions?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?
Your water is groundwater that comes from the Columbia aquifer.

Source water assessment and availability
Our source water assessment is available through: http://delawaresourcewater.org/assessments/

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 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 material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number 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.

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 naturally occur 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 can also 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.

How can I get involved?
If you have any questions about this report or would like more information about your water quality, please contact, Community Manager at, 25692 North Parkway Rd., Seaford, DE 19973

Additional information about lead
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. (Water system name) is 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. 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: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Violations:
None

For more information, contact:
Community Manager at 25692 North Parkway Rd., Seaford, DE 19973.

Water Quality Data Tables

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions in the tables below.

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 contaminants 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

Regulated Contaminants Inorganic Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
See attachments								

Delaware Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Contaminants	Units	State SMCL	Average	Range
Alkalinity	MG/l	n/a	385.58	382.92-388.24
Chloride	MG/l	250	28.6	24.17-33.03
Sodium	MGL	n/a	237.22	229.98-244.45
Sulfate	MG/l	250	9.33	9.25-9.41

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead		0	15	2.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	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.
na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Water Quality Test Results

Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)		26.789	26.789 - 26.789	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)		39.25	39.25 - 39.25	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	01/10/2023	0.11271	0.11271 - 0.11271	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride		1	1.0251 - 1.0603	2	2	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Selenium	01/10/2023	0.61	0.61 - 0.61	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228		0.96	0 - 0.96	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium		2.53	-0.09 - 2.53	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)		0.2	0 - 0.2	50	50	ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide.
2,4-D		0.1	0 - 0.1	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Atrazine		0.1	0 - 0.1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo(a)pyrene		21	0 - 21	0	200	ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran		0.9	0 - 0.9	40	40	ppb	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane		0.2	0 - 0.2	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon		1	0 - 1	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate		0.62	0 - 0.62	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate		1.4	0 - 1.4	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)		0.02	0 - 0.02	0	0	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb		0.2	0 - 0.2	7	7	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin		0.01	0 - 0.01	2	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide		10	0 - 10	0	50	ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor		10	0 - 10	0	400	ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide		10	0 - 10	0	200	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor.

Hexachlorobenzene		0.1	0 - 0.1	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene		0.1	0 - 0.1	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane		21	0 - 21	200	200	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.
Methoxychlor		0.1	0 - 0.1	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.
Oxamyl [Vydate]		2	0 - 2	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes.
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]		100	0 - 100	0	500	ppt	N	Runoff from landfills; Discharge of waste chemicals.
Pentachlorophenol		0.04	0 - 0.04	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram		0.1	0 - 0.1	500	500	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine		0.072	0 - 0.072	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene		0.5	0 - 0.5	0	.3	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.

Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	07/01/2024	02/20/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.