ACDS
Arundel Community Development Services

April 17, 2023

Current Resident(s)
935A-969 W. Benning Road
Galesville, MD 20765

Re: Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for 2022 – Tenthouse Water System

Dear Resident(s):

Attached for your review is the **Annual Drinking Water Quality Report** for the Tenthouse Creek Community for the period of January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022 as per the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). Within this report is a table outlining what was tested and their respective results at both well sheds located at 937B & 955 W. Benning Road, Galesville, MD 20765.

- **No violations were found for both Inorganic Contaminants and Radioactive Contaminants.**

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. Arundel Community Development Services, Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Arundel Community Development Services, Inc. at 410-222-7600. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

- **Lead concentrations from samples taken from our 937B W. & 955 Benning Road, Galesville, MD 20765 water systems in 2022 were below Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) maximum contaminant level mg/L guidelines.**

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ACDS
Arundel Community Development Services

PFAS – or per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances – refers to a large group of more than 4,000 human-made chemicals that have been used since the 1940s in a range of products, including stain- and water-resistant fabrics and carpeting, cleaning products, paints, cookware, food packaging and fire-fighting foams. These uses of PFAS have led to PFAS entering our environment, where they have been measured by several states in soil, surface water, groundwater, and seafood. Some PFAS can last a long time in the environment and in the human body and can accumulate in the food chain. Beginning in 2020, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) initiated a PFAS monitoring program. PFOA and PFOS are two of the most prevalent PFAS compounds.

- **PFOA concentrations from samples taken from our 937B W. & 955 Benning Road, Galesville, MD 20765 water systems in 2022 were <u>not detected</u>.**

- **PFOS concentrations from samples taken from our 937B W. & 955 Benning Road, Galesville, MD 20765 water systems in 2022 were <u>not detected</u>.**

In March 2023, EPA announced proposed Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) of 4 ppt for PFOA and 4 ppt for PFOS, and a Group Hazard Index for four additional PFAS compounds. Future regulations would require additional monitoring as well as certain actions for systems above the MCLs. EPA will publish the final MCLs and requirements by the end of 2023 or beginning of 2024. Additional information about PFAS can be found on the MDE website: http://mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx

Lastly, a source water assessment has been performed by the Maryland Department of the Environment and is accessible on their website at: https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/by_county.aspx

Sincerely,

David N. Andrews
Construction Specialist

DNA

Enclosure

cc: SWR, CW.

K:\DNA\PROPERTY MAINTENANCE\TENTHOUSE\WELL WATER TESTING REPORTS\THC CCR REPORTING\2023 CCR REPORTING\CCR LETTER TO RESIDENTS.DOCX

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

MD0020063 TENTHOUSE CREEK COMMUNITY

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

TENTHOUSE CREEK COMMUNITY is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name David N. Andrews, Construction Specialist

Phone 410-222-3954

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Sources of Drinking Water

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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

- Organic chemical 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 water runoff, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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.

Source Water Information

SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL 1 AA940462	955 W BENNING ROAD	GW		
WELL 2	SERVES 937B W BENNING	GW		

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

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	07/08/2021	0.17	0.16 - 0.17	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	05/18/2021	0.8	0 - 0.8	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2022	1	0 - 0	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Maryland
Department of
the Environment

Larry Hogan, Governor
Boyd K. Rutherford, Lt. Governor

Horacio Tablada, Secretary
Suzanne E. Dorsey, Deputy Secretary

June 3, 2022

David Andrews
Arundel Community Development Services
2666 Riva Road, Suite 210
Annapolis, MD 21401

Re: Follow-Up: Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Test Results
Tenthouse Creek Community (MD002063)

Dear Mr. Andrews,

Thank you for your cooperation in the Maryland Department of the Environment's (MDE, or the Department) assessment of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water. The Department is conducting this assessment to help the State better understand the occurrence of PFAS in Maryland's drinking water sources and to help water systems make informed management decisions related to their water quality.

Enclosed in this letter are the results for the samples collected from Tenthouse Creek Community on October 28th, 2021 and March 8, 2022. Samples were analyzed for 18 PFAS listed under EPA Method 537.1 by the Maryland Department of Health, Laboratories Administration. The sample was collected from TP01: WELL SHED #1 and WELL SHED #2 WL02.

Currently, there are no enforceable national or state Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for PFAS in drinking water; however, the USEPA has established a Health Advisory Level (HAL) of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for the sum of Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS). This HAL provides drinking water customers, including the most sensitive populations, a margin of protection from lifetime exposure to PFOA and PFOS. As part of this sampling program, MDE has also set project-specific action levels for PFOA+PFOS of 35 ppt and 28 ppt that will serve as triggers for additional sampling. PFAS were not detected in the samples collected from your system.

MDE recognizes that the science and regulations regarding PFAS are rapidly evolving. In March 2021, the EPA released its final regulatory determination for PFOA and PFOS, choosing to move forward with regulating the two compounds in drinking water. In November 2021, the EPA submitted its draft health assessments for PFOA and PFOS to its Scientific Advisory Board (SAB). Once complete, the Agency will use the SAB's review to inform both updates to the existing HAL (i.e., the 70 ppt level released in 2016) and proposed regulation for PFOA and PFOS. MDE anticipates that this information will be released later this year (i.e., Fall 2022). Additionally, the Department anticipates that the final regulation for PFOA and PFOS will be released sometime in late 2023. As a result, MDE may adjust its monitoring approaches and response to occurrences of PFOA and PFOS across the State's drinking

water sources.

At this time, MDE encourages your system to continue monitoring treated waters at their points of entry into the distribution system. Furthermore, MDE requests your system submit any results from voluntary monitoring to MDE to keep us apprised of the latest information relating to PFAS in state drinking water sources. Until an MCL is formally adopted into regulation, these results will not be considered as compliance results. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at 410-537-3184 or by email at Rebecca-ann.warns@maryland.gov. .

Sincerely,
Rebecca-Ann Warns
Water Supply Program

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) ANALYTICAL RESULTS
TENTHOUSE CREEK COMMUNITY
MD0020063

ND = Not Detected

Analyte	TP01: Well Shed #1*	WELL SHED #2 WL02**
11Cl-PF3OUdS	ND	ND
ADONA	ND	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS	ND	ND
HFPO-DA	ND	ND
N-EtFOSAA	ND	ND
N-MeFOSAA	ND	ND
PFBS	ND	ND
PFDA	ND	ND
PFDoA	ND	ND
PFHpA	ND	ND
PFHxS	ND	ND
PFHxA	ND	ND
PFNA	ND	ND
PFOS	ND	ND
PFOA	ND	ND
PFTA	ND	ND
PFTrDA	ND	ND
PFUnDA	ND	ND
Total PFOA/PFOS	ND	ND

* Indicates a point of entry sample was collected from TP01 on October 28, 2021.
** * Indicates a point of entry sample was collected from TP02 on March 8, 2022.
All results are in parts per trillion (ppt).

Chesapeake Environmental Lab Inc.
A Water Quality Laboratory
Water Analysis • Well & Septic Inspection
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St. #181

Tenthouse Creek Village
266 Riva Rd Suite 210
Annapolis MD 21401

PWSID #: 002-0063

Sample Matrix:	Drinking Water	
Analytical Method:	SM3113.B	
Units:	mg/L	
Detection Limit:	Lead 0.005 mg/L	Copper 0.02 mg/L
Max Contaminant Level:	Lead 0.015 mg/L	Copper 1.3 mg/L
Analysis Date:	Lead 05-11-22	Copper 05-13-22
Analyzed By:	D. DiGiovine	
Date Reported:	05-16-22	

Lead and Copper Monitoring Results

Sample ID#	Lead	Copper	Sample Location	Date/Time Collected
135849-1	<0.005	<0.02	939B W. Benning Rd – Kitchen Sink	05-03-22 / 8:00am
135849-2	<0.005	<0.02	945 W. Benning Rd – Kitchen Sink	05-03-22 / 8:07am
135849-3	<0.005	<0.02	947 W. Benning Rd – Kitchen Sink	05-03-22 / 8:10am
135849-4	<0.005	<0.02	967 W. Benning Rd – Kitchen Sink	05-03-22 / 8:15am
135849-5	<0.005	<0.02	969 W. Benning Rd – Kitchen Sink	05-03-22 / 8:20am

COMMENTS:

- SM – 22nd Edition
- (*) Falls outside the EPA reference value.
- This report relates only to the samples as received by the laboratory, and may only be reproduced in full

Reviewed By

Dominic DiGiovine
Laboratory Director