

***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022***  
***Briercrest Apartments***  
**April, 2023**  
PWSID 0100004

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is one (1) well which draws from an underground aquifer whose name is unknown.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

A source water assessment plan has been prepared that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. This plan is available thru the Frederick County Public Library or Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). For more information call 1-800-633-6101.

[https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water\\_supply/Source\\_Water\\_Assessment\\_Program/Pages/by\\_county.aspx](https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/by_county.aspx)

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Marc Angleberger at 240-674-7950. We want our residents to be informed about their water.

Briercrest Apartments routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2022. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

*Parts per trillion (ppt) or Microgram per liter*- one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

*Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)* - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

*Parts per trillion (ppt) or Microgram per liter*- one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

*Maximum Contaminant Level* - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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* - The “Goal”(MCLG) is 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.

<b>TEST RESULTS</b>						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Chlorine (2022)	N	1.5	ppm	4	4	Water Additive used to control microbes
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2022)	N	3	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (2019)	N	0.0417	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beta photon emitters (2021)	N	4	pCi/L	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2020)	N	3.12	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>						
PFBS (2022)	N	4.15	ppt	n/a	n/a	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.
PFHxS (2022)	N	143	ppt	n/a	n/a	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.
PFOS (2022)	N	4.56	ppt	n/a	n/a	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.
PFOA (2022)	N	25	ppt	n/a	n/a	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.

*Note: Test results are for the year 2022 or as otherwise noted. These are the most recent results available. Not all tests are required to be performed annually.*

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. Briercrest Apartments 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 Briercrest Apartments at 240-674-4791. 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>.

**NOTE: Lead, which is tested for every 3 years in accordance with Federal and State regulations, was not detected in our most recently collected samples in 2019.**

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 and PFOS concentrations from samples taken from our water system in 2022 were 25 parts per trillion (ppt) and 4.56 ppt, respectively. 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 or Hazard Index. 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: [mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx](https://mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx)

**Violation: Antimony-Monitoring, Routine Major- 1/01/2020-12/31/2022 We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we can not be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated**

Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.

**Violation: Arsenic-Monitoring, Routine Major- 1/01/2020-12/31/2022 We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we can not be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated**

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

**Violation: Barium-Monitoring, Routine Major- 1/01/2020-12/31/2022 We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we can not be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated**

Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood pressure

**Violation: Beryllium-Monitoring, Routine Major- 1/01/2020-12/31/2022 We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we can not be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated**

Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.

**Violation: Cadmium-Monitoring, Routine Major- 1/01/2020-12/31/2022 We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we can not be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated**

Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

**Violation: Chromium-Monitoring, Routine Major- 1/01/2020-12/31/2022 We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we can not be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated**

Some people who drink water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

**Violation: Mercury-Monitoring, Routine Major- 1/01/2020-12/31/2022 We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we can not be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated**

Some people who drink water containing mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

**Violation: Selenium-Monitoring, Routine Major- 1/01/2020-12/31/2022 We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we can not be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated**

Selenium is an essential nutrient. However some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers and toes, or problems with their circulation..

**Violation: Thallium-Monitoring, Routine Major- 1/01/2020-12/31/2022 We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we can not be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated**

Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.

**Violation: Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)- MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR) Begin 01/1/2022 End 1/31/22. 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.**

**Violation: Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)- MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR) Begin 02/1/2022 End 2/28/22. 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.**

**Violation: Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)- MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR) Begin 04/1/2022 End 4/30/22. 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.**

The Maryland Rural Water Association's State Circuit Rider assisted with the completion of this report.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Please call Mr. Marc Angleberger at 240-674-7950 if you have questions about this report.