Fox Run Condominiums

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TO:

ALL FOX RUN CONDOMINIUM UNIT OWNERS

AND RESIDENTS

FROM:

FOX RUN CONDOMINIUM BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DATE:

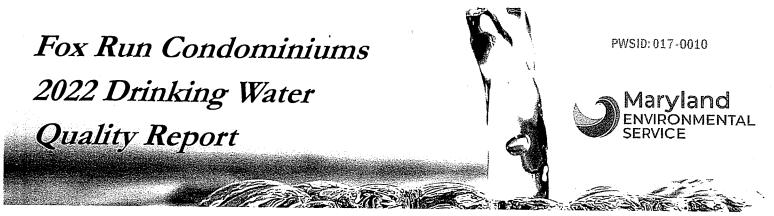
June 24, 2023

SUBJECT: 2022 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Enclosed is the 2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report from Maryland Environmental Services, an agency for the State of Maryland, for the drinking water at Fox Run Condominium.

If you should have any questions regarding the report, please feel free to contact Jay Janney at Maryland Environmental Services at 410-729-8350 or jjanney@menv.com.

Thank you!



Important Information About Your Drinking Water

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2022. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Maryland Environmental Service (MES), an Agency of the State of Maryland, operates the water treatment facility and prepared this report on behalf of Fox Run Condominiums.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates Public Water Systems and the contaminants found in water through the implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The SDWA sets regulations and guidelines for how public water systems operate and identifies several hundred drinking water contaminants, establishes monitoring frequencies and limitations. The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) is responsible for the enforcement of the SDWA and routinely complete Sanitary Surveys as part of there ongoing inspection and monitoring program. MES provides safe dependable operations of the water system and is dedicated to consistently providing high quality drinking water that meets or exceeds the SDWA standards.

If you have any questions about this report or have questions concerning your water utility, please contact Jay Janney at 410-729-8350, e-mail jjanney@menv.com.

For More Information:

For the opportunity to ask more questions or participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality, please contact Mr. Robert Ackermann with the Fox Run Condominiums at 301-855-4193.

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he Fox Run Condominiums water works consists of one drilled well in the Aquia formation, a treatment facility, and a distribution network. After the water is pumped out of the well, we add disinfectant to protect against microbial contaminants. The Maryland Department of the Environment has performed an assessment of the source water. A copy of the results is available. Call Maryland Environmental Service at 410-729-8350.

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 (1-800-426-479 1).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain compounds in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Definitions:

- ♦ Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 Contaminant Level (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.
- ♦ Action Level The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
- ◆ Treatment Technique (TT) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- ◆ Turbidity Relates to a condition where suspended particles are present in the water. Turbidity measurements are a way to describe the level of "cloudiness" of the water.
- ◆ pCi/I Picocuries per liter. A measure of radiation.
- ◆ ppb parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- ppm parts per million or milligrams per liter
- ppt parts per trillion or nanograms per liter

Special points of interest:

The water at the Fox Run Condominiums is tested for over 120 different compounds.

The Fox Run Condominiums Drinking Water met all of the State and Federal requirements

Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some compounds. The presence of these compounds does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791)



Arsenic Information:

While your drinking water meets Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Currently, the arsenic levels at Fox Run Condominium are below the federal requirement of 10 ppb.

Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

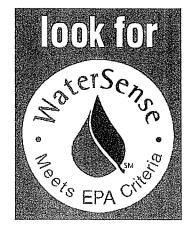
PFAS — or per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances — refers to a large group of more than 4,000 human-made chemicals that have been used since the 1940s in a range of products, including stain- and water-resistant fabrics and carpet-ing, cleaning products, paints, cookware, food packaging and fire-fighting foams. These uses of PFAS have led to PFAS entering our environment, where they have been measured by several states in soil, surface water, ground-water, and seafood. Some PFAS can last a long time in the environment and in the human body and can accumu-late in the food chain. Beginning in 2020, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) initiated a PFAS monitoring program. Your water system was not tested for PFAS in 2022. In March 2023, EPA announced pro-posed 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 be-ginning of 2024. Additional information about PFAS can be found on the MDE website: mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-LandingPage.aspx

Water Conservation

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference—try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- ◆ Check for water leaks by the reading your water meter before and after a two hour period when no water is being used in your home. If the reading changes then there is probably a leak in your home.
- ◆ Take a shower! Filling up a bathtub can use up to 70 gallons of water while a shower generally uses 10 to 25 gallons. Taking shorter showers saves even more water.
- ◆ Make sure your washing machine and dishwasher are fully loaded before running.
- ◆ Are you in the market for a new water fixture such as a faucet, shower-head or toilet? Consider a WaterSense labled fixture and reduce your water use by 30% percent or more versus standard flow fixtures. Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information on water efficiency products and methods.

Source: http://www.epa.gov/watersense & http://eartheasy.com



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.

Lead Prevention

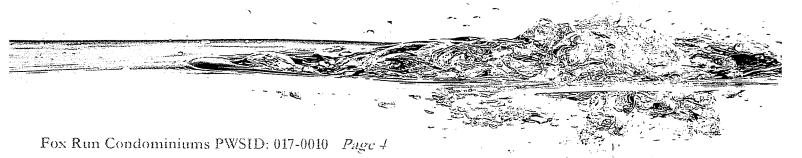
Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Fox Run Condominium Water Treatment Plant is responsible for providing high quality drinking 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, please contact jjanney@menv.com for a list of laboratories in your area that provide drinking water testing. 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.

Contaminants That May Be Present in Source Water:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Jay Janney at 410-729-8350 or email your request to jjanney@menv.com.





Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)
Regulated at the Treatment Plant			
Arsenic	10 ppb	7.3 ppb	10 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural depos	sits	(Range: 6.2 to 7.3 pp	b)
Fluoride (2022 Testing)	4000 ppb	440 ppb	4000 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Water additive which pro-	romotes strong teeth		
Gross Beta - (2017 Testing)	50 pCi/l*	9 pCi/l**	0.0 pCi/l
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural depos	sits		
*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for be	ta particles		
** Because the beta particle results were below 50 pCi/l,	no testing for individua	l beta particle constitu	ents was required
Deceleted in the Distribution System			•
Regulated in the Distribution System Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Stage 2 (2020 Testing)	80 ppb	15.3 ppb	n/a
Typical Source of Contaminants: By-product of drinking water		13.3 рро	IV U
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Stage 2 (2020 Testing)	60 ppb	10.2 ppb	N/A
Typical Source of Contaminants: By-product of drinking water		FF.	
Chlorine	4 ppm	1.02 ppm *	4 ppm
Water additive used to control microbes		Range (0.83 - 1.02)	,
*Annual Average of results			
Regulated in the Distribution System	Action Level	90th percentile	Ideal Goal
Copper (2021 Testing)	1300 ppb	136 ppb	1300 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household	plumbing fixtures and	systems	
Lead (2021 Testing)	15 ppb	5.34 ppb	0 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household	plumbing fixtures and	systems	

he table above lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2022 calendar year. The presence of these compounds in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2022. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.



Wes Moore, Governor Aruna Miller, Lt. Governor

Serena McIlwain, Secretary Designate Suzanne E. Dorsey, Deputy Secretary

Consumer Confidence Report Certification				
Water System Name: FOX KUP CONDUINIUM				
Water System Number: P S () ! 017 - 00 10				
I confirm that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the year 2022 has been delivered to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given) in accordance with COMAR 26.04.01.20-2 by <u>July 1, 2023</u> . I further certify that the report is correct and consistent with compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). Submit completed form to watersupply.sampleresults@maryland.gov. Certified by (print name): Roseway Australia.				
Certified by (signature): Date: Date:				
Title: MANAGENC AGENT Telephone: 410. 353.0429 Email: RACKERMANN Elizabeti. NET				
CCR delivery information (must include completion dates for all applicable delivery actions; see reverse for delivery requirements): Date CCR was delivered to MDE:				
Date CCR published in local newspaper (attach copy): Date CCR delivered to other agencies (if required by the State) Attach list or description (optional).				
"Good faith" efforts: Indicate the date(s) that any of the following "good faith" efforts were used to reach non bill-paying consumers:				
Tier 3 Public Notices: Check here ☐ if a monitoring or reporting violation public notice, fluoride secondary maximum contaminant level notice, special notice for the availability of unregulated contaminant monitoring date, or other Tier 3 Public Notice was included with the CCR. Mandatory for systems serving 100,000 or more persons: CCR must be posted on a publicly accessible Internet site. Indicate the date the CCR was made available on the Internet:				