Fox Run Condominiums 2011 Drinking Water Quality Report

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MARYLAND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2011. 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 jjann@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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The 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 (1-800-426-4791).*

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/l* - Picocuries per liter. A measure of radiation.
- *ppb* - parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- *ppm* - parts per million or milligrams 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 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 6 ppb which is below the federal requirement of 10 ppb.

Fox Run Condominiums Treated Water Quality Report 2011

Regulated at the Treatment Plant			
Arsenic (2011 testing) Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits	10 ppb	7 ppb	10 ppb
Fluoride Typical Source of Contamination: Water additive which promotes strong teeth	4000 ppb	470 ppb	4000 ppb
Di (2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (2007 testing) Typical sources of contaminant: PVC plastics	6 ppb	1.1 ppb	0 ppb
Gross Alpha (2008 Testing) Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits * Please read page 4 of the Consumer Confidence report for more information on Gross Alpha Emitters	15 pCi/l	2 pCi/l*	0.0 pCi/l
Gross Beta - (2008 Testing) Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits *EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles ** Because the beta particle results were below 50 pCi/l, no testing for individual beta particle constituents was required	50 pCi/l*	10 pCi/l**	0.0 pCi/l
Regulated in the Distribution System			
Copper (2009 Testing) Typical Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems	1300 ppb (action level)	187 ppb = 90th percentile	1300 ppb
Lead (2009 Testing) Typical Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems	15 ppb (action level)	8 ppb = 90th percentile	0 ppb
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2010 Testing) Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water disinfection	80 ppb	2.5 ppb	n/a

The table above lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2011 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, 2011. 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.

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.

Important information Regarding Gross Alpha Emitters:

Alpha emitters are naturally occurring radiations in soil, air and water. These emitters generally occur when certain elements decay or break down in the environment. The emitters enter drinking water through various methods including the erosion of natural deposits There are no immediate health risks from consuming water that contains gross alpha, however some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Currently, the highest level of gross alpha detected is 2 pCi/L which is below the 15 pCi/L MCL..

Lead Prevention

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. The Fox Run Condominiums 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 drinking 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 *EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

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 jjann@menv.com.

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