

Fox Run Estates

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2020

The Fox Run Estates has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, any detected water quality contaminants and your water system contacts. The Fox Run Estates water sampling program has met all of the Environmental Protection Agencies water quality standards. In 2020, we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

The Fox Run Estates receives its drinking water from two wells located on the premises. The number 1 well is located on the east side of the water plant approximately 15 feet. And the number 2 well located west of the water plant approximately fifty feet.

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (B) 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; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) 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; (E) 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.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Fox Run Estates conducted sampling for ***total coliform; copper & lead; soc's; nitrate; total haloacetic acids & total trihalomethanes; arsenic*** during 2020. All samples taken at Fox Run Estates met the EPA sampling requirements.

Lead Educational Paragraph

“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. Fox Run 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 at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.”

Drinking Water Source Assessment Report

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Fox Run Estates source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to Fox Run has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the moderate sensitivity of the aquifer and the existence of potential contaminate sources within the protection zone of the wells. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Ohio EPA 1-330-963-1292 or call Fox Run at 330-597-9900.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found.

<i>Contaminants (Units)</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Level Found</i>	<i>Range of Detection</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Sample Year</i>	<i>Typical Source of Contaminants</i>
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Inorganic Contaminants

Fluoride [mg/L]	4	4	0.265	NA	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Arsenic [ug/L]	0	10	3.23	<3.0-3.3	NO	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium,total [mg/L]	2	2	0.130	NA	NO	2019	Discharge of drilling waste

Disinfection By-Product Contaminants

Total Trihalomethanes [ug/L]	NA	80	4.7	NA	NO	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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Unregulated Contaminants

Bromodichloromethane [ug/l]	NA	NA	1.3	NA	NO	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform [ug/l]	NA	NA	1.0	NA	NO	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane {ug/l}	NA	NA	1.8	NA	NO	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform [ug/L]	NA	NA	0.6	NA	NO	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Total Chlorine

Total Chlorine mg/L	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.72	0.31 – 0.86	NO	2020	Water additive to control microbes
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Lead and Copper

<i>Contaminants (units)</i>	<i>Action Level (AL)</i>	<i>Results over the AL</i>	<i>90% were less than</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Year Sampled</i>	<i>Typical source of Contaminants</i>
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	0.040	No	2020	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
0 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

While we don't hold regular meetings public participation and comments are encouraged by calling Bob Luli at 330-325-1000

2018 CCR deficiency. The 2013 results for Radium 0.17 pCi/L and Gross Alpha 5.2 pCi/L and the 2018 results for arsenic 3.1ug/L were not included in the 2018 CCR. They were sampled in 2019 with the results of <3.0 pCi/L , <1.0 pCi/L and 3.23 ug/L respectively.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

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 contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Action Level (AL): 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.

The “<” symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 (MRDLG): The level of 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.

Not applicable (NA): Does not apply