



HARFORD COUNTY GOVERNMENT WATER/SEWER USAGE BILL

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
220 S. MAIN STREET
BEL AIR, MARYLAND 21014-0609
PHONE: 410-638-3311; 410-879-2000

606

ACCOUNT NUMBER

99021898004

SERVICE ADDRESS

1600 ASHBY SQ

AMOUNT DUE NOW

27,853.89

AMOUNT DUE AFTER

07/15/22
29,246.58

FOX RUN APTS LLC-ASHBY SQ
C/O CONSERVICE
PO BOX 4697
LOGAN UT

84323

To Pay by Credit Card or Electronic Check



Visit www.harfordcountymd.gov/payments or
call 1-844-836-9732.

Harford County has partnered with Official
Payments Corporation to provide this service.

This bill is available in an alternative format upon request.

PREVIOUS READING DATE	PRESENT READING DATE	NUMBER OF DAYS	TOTAL (100 CUBIC FEET)	AVG. DAILY CONS. (CUBIC FEET)	TOTAL (THOU. GALS.)	AVG. DAILY CONS. (GALLONS)	
03/01/22	06/01/22	92			1901	20663	
TYPE OF BILL		PREVIOUS READING	PRESENT READING	CONSUMPTION	DAYS	RATE	AMOUNT CHARGED
ACT. REGULAR BILL							
DIAL1		3707	5608				
DIAL2		10	10				
WATER CHARGES:							
CONSUMPTION X RATE				1901		5.180	9,847.18
SEWER CHARGES:							
CONSUMPTION X RATE				1901		7.880	14,979.88
PURCHASED WATER CHARGE							399.21
BASE WATER CHARGE							519.69
BASE SEWER CHARGE							147.56
ENHANCED NUTRIENT REMOVAL FEE				1901		.160	304.16
BAY RESTORATION FEE							1267.21
WATER ASSET REINVESTMENT CHARGE							194.50
SEWER ASSET REINVESTMENT CHARGE							194.50

NEW RATES EFFECTIVE 7/1/20 PER BILL #20-003.

TO SEARCH, VIEW OR PAY HARFORD COUNTY BILLS ONLINE, GO TO HARFORDCOUNTYMD.GOV/PAYMENTS/
PLEASE USE THE ENCLOSED PAYMENT ENVELOPE FOR PROMPT PAYMENT PROCESSING.

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PLEASE RETURN THIS PART WITH YOUR PAYMENT

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PLEASE MAKE CHECK OR MONEY
ORDER PAYABLE TO **HARFORD
COUNTY** AND WRITE YOUR
ACCOUNT NUMBER ON YOUR
CHECK TO ENSURE PROPER CREDIT.

911221969902189800400292465802785389

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

OPTIONS TO PAY:

Mail:

Pay this bill using the envelope that is provided. This will ensure prompt and accurate processing of your payment. The lower portion of this bill must be returned with your payment. Please write your account number on your check that is made payable to Harford County. If you are using an online payment service, please allow an additional ten days for processing. Online payments should be sent to Harford County Maryland, P.O. Box 609, Bel Air, MD 21014-0609.

In Person:

The office is located at 220 South Main Street, Bel Air, Maryland. Office hours are Monday through Friday, except holidays, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. There is a drop box located at 220 South Main St, Bel Air, Maryland. It is located on the Bond Street side of the building and is always open. Please note: payments made in the drop box may take up to three days for processing.

Credit Cards or Electronic Checks:

If you would like to make a payment using a credit card or electronic check for a water and sewer bill, please log on to www.harfordcountymd.gov or dial 1-844-836-9732. In order to process a payment, you will need to have your account number. Visa, Mastercard, Discover Card and electronic checks will be accepted. Official Payments Corporation provides this service for the County. For your records, please make a note of your payment confirmation number.

Please allow time for processing. Late or dishonored payments may be subject to additional fees, termination of service and/or tax sale. These charges are a lien against the property.

It is the responsibility of the owner to request a duplicate bill if the original bill is not received.

Notification of an address change is required.

Meter tampering is not permitted and subject to a \$300.00 fine.

Please send letters and address changes in a separate envelope to Harford County Government, Water and Sewer Billing, P.O. Box 609, Bel Air, MD 21014-0609

TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND OFFICE HOURS

Billing Office: Bill inquiries, address changes and payment arrangements

410-638-3311 Monday through Friday 7 AM to 5 PM

Meter Maintenance Office: Sewer backups, water leaks and meter questions

410-612-1612 Monday through Friday 7 AM to 3 PM

Call 410-638-3400 to report pollutants (chemicals and petroleum products) in storm drains



PLEASE FOLD, TEAR HERE AND RETURN THIS PART WITH YOUR PAYMENT

**MAKE CHECK OR MONEY ORDER
PAYABLE TO HARFORD COUNTY**

Where Does Your Water Come From?

Important Health Information from the Environmental Protection Agency

Drinking water, including bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Technically, a contaminant is any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly and infants, can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water.

EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or EPA's website epa.gov/safewater. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can also be obtained from the EPA hotline or website.

Additional Information on Lead

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. Harford County Division of Water and Sewer 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

Nitrates

Levels above 10 ppm in drinking water are a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue-baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice about drinking water from your health care provider.

A requirement under the Safe Drinking Water Act is for each State to develop a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The assessments evaluate the drinking water sources that serve public water systems, and examine activities associated with the surrounding areas to determine their contribution to contamination. The required components of an Assessment Report are: 1) outline the area that contributes water to the source; 2) identify potential sources of contamination; and 3) determine the susceptibility of the water supply to contamination.

WELLFIELD ASSESSMENT

The Maryland Department of the Environment has conducted a Source Water Assessment for Harford County's well water supply. The source for the well water is a semi-confined aquifer known as the Potomac Group. Potential sources of contamination are agricultural land use, underground storage tanks, ground water contamination sites, and commercial/industrial sites. It was determined that the well water supply is susceptible to contamination by nitrates, volatile organic compounds (e.g. solvents and gasoline), and radionuclides.

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER ASSESSMENT

The Susquehanna River Basin Commission conducted a Source Water Assessment of the Susquehanna River. Harford County has two surface water plants that can draw water from the lower Susquehanna Subbasin. Potential sources of contamination are agricultural land use, urban/residential development, boating activities, sewage effluent, major transportation corridors (highways, railroads) and nuclear power generating plants.

PFAS

Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that include Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA). PFAS 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 packing, and fire fighting foams. Although many companies began to phase out the production of PFAS in 2000, these compounds continue to be found in soil, surface water, groundwater and seafood. Some of these compounds can last a long time in the environment and accumulate in the food chain. Currently, there are no federal regulations (i.e. Maximum Contaminant Levels) for PFAS in drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, (EPA) however has issued a Health Advisory Level (HAL) of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for the sum of PFOA and PFOS concentrations

For questions about this report or water quality contact Calvin Forte at 410-638-3939. For water emergencies call 410-612-1612. For additional information, go to web page: www.harfordcountymd.gov/Water-Sewer. Select the tab "Water Quality Reports" on the left.

It was determined that the water supply is susceptible to contamination by turbidity and sediment, microorganisms, inorganic compounds, organic compounds, disinfection byproducts, and radionuclides.

LOCH RAVEN ASSESSMENT

The Maryland Department of the Environment has conducted a Source Water Assessment for Loch Raven Reservoir. The reservoir collects water from a 303 square mile watershed spanning three Maryland Counties (Baltimore, Carroll, and Harford). Harford County has a surface water plant that can draw from the reservoir. Potential sources of contamination are public and private sewage systems, storm runoff from agricultural and developed areas, and spillage of hazardous materials. It was determined that the water supply is susceptible to contamination by phosphorus, turbidity and sediment, pathogenic protozoans, disinfection byproducts, and sodium.

TREATMENT PLANT PROCESSES

The County's Havre de Grace WTP treats water from the Susquehanna River by adsorption clarification, multi-media filtration, and with chemical treatment for coagulation, disinfection, pH adjustment, and fluoridation. The Abingdon WTP treats water from the Susquehanna River or the Loch Raven Reservoir by sedimentation, dual media filtration, and with chemical treatment for coagulation, disinfection, pH adjustment, corrosion inhibition, and fluoridation. The Perryman WTP treats water from the Potomac Group Aquifer by activated carbon filtration, and with chemical treatment for disinfection, pH adjustment, corrosion inhibition, and fluoridation.

PFAS, cont.

in drinking water. While not an enforceable regulatory standard, when followed, the EPA HAL does provide drinking water customers, even the most sensitive populations, with a margin of protection from lifetime exposure to PFOA and PFOS in drinking water. Beginning in 2020, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) initiated a PFAS monitoring program. The highest combined PFOA and PFOS concentration from samples taken from our water system was 6.0 ppt. MDE anticipates that EPA will establish an MCL for PFOA and PFOS in the near future. Additional information about PFAS can be found on the MDE website: mde.maryland.gov

What is in the Water?

The table on the reverse lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected. The contaminant levels from other utilities that have provided water are incorporated into the tables. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants changes infrequently. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the tables is from January 1 to December 31, 2021. The definitions provided at the end of the table may be useful in interpreting the data.

2021 WATER QUALITY DATA

Contaminants:							
Metals	AL	90th%	Samples>AL	Violation	Typical Source		
Copper (ppm) for 2020	1.3	0.25	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.		
Lead (ppb) for 2020	15	<1.0	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.		
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
			Your Water				Typical Source
	MCLG	MCL	CL	Low	High	Violation	
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	3.5	0.2	3.5	No	Water additive to control microbes. Avg. = 1.69.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	20.1	6.3	22.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection. CL = Highest locational running annual average.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	N/A	80	36.0	3.2	41.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection. CL = Highest locational running annual average.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.12	0.03	0.12	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge of metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	1.00	ND	1.00	No	Discharge from metal refineries, electrical, aerospace, or defense industries.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2.96	ND	2.96	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Avg. = 0.59.
Nitrate (ppm as Nitrogen)	10	10	6.4	0.6	6.4	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	3.0	ND	3.0	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, mines. Erosion of natural deposits.
Organic Contaminants							
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.26	ND	0.26	No	Agricultural herbicide runoff, used in row crops.
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	N/A	TT	CL by % removal range from 0.78 to 2.83			No	Organic matter. It can provide a medium for formation of disinfection by-products.
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform (5% positive/month)	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	No	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment. Zero positive of 1440 samples.
Turbidity (NTU) TT ≤ 0.3 in 95% of samples/month. Never > 1.0	N/A	TT	100%	0.011	0.166	No	From soil runoff. Avg. = 0.039 NTU.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Radium (226 & 228) (pCi/L) for 2020.	0	5	3.2	3.2	3.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) for 2020.	0	15	4.3	4.3	4.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminants							
	Avg.	Low	High	Typical Source			
Iron (ppm)	0.07	ND	0.146	Erosion of natural deposits.			
Manganese (ppm)	0.031	0.021	0.044	Erosion of natural deposits.			
Nickel (ppm)	0.004	ND	0.008	Corrosion of pipes and fitting; erosion of natural deposits.			
PFOA + PFOS (ppt)	2.7	ND	6.0	Firefighting foams, industrial waste sites. EPA Health Advisory Limit = 70 ppt.			
Sodium (ppm)	36.0	14.1	96.2	Erosion of natural deposits; sodium salts used in water treatment.			
Raw Water Contaminants							
	MCLG	MCL	Low	High			
Cryptosporidium (oocyst/liter)	0	TT	ND	ND			Human/animal fecal waste.
Giardia (cyst/liter)	0	TT	ND	0.2			Human/animal fecal waste. Susquehanna River (HdG Plant)

DEFINITIONS

Action Level (AL) - If a contaminant exceeds this regulatory level, it can trigger improved treatment techniques or other requirements a utility must follow (for lead and copper only, see Ninetieth Percentile below).

Compliance Level (CL) - Is the value used to determine compliance with EPA and State regulations.

Intestinal Parasites - Microorganisms like Cryptosporidium and Giardia lamblia can cause gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting and cramps). The surface water sources (the Susquehanna River and the Loch Raven Reservoir) for Harford County's treatment plants are tested for both organisms. The untreated water did show the presence of 0.2 cyst/liter of Giardia. This organism is resistant to chlorine disinfection, but can be removed by filtration (see precautions on the reverse).

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. The MCLGs allow for an extra margin of safety over and above the MCL.

N/A - No MCLG for this contaminant group.

ND - No detectable levels in testing.

Ninetieth Percentile (for lead and copper testing only) - Ninety % of the homes where the tap water was tested are at or below this value. EPA only requires the voluntary testing of homes built between 1983 and 1986, where lead solder has been used in plumbing

Parts per Million (ppm), Billion (ppb), or Trillion (ppt) - Measurement units for the level of contaminants in water. One unit per each ppm, ppb or ppt.

PFOA + PFOS - Perfluorooctanoic Acid and Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measurement of radioactivity in water.

Total Coliform - Bacteria that are naturally present in the environment. They are used to indicate the presence of other potentially harmful bacteria. CL <5% samples positive each month.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. The compliance level (CL) for meeting turbidity and TOC standards is based on the TT used, instead of the MCL.

Turbidity - The cloudy appearance of water caused by the presence of suspended material. Turbidity has no health effects but can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. An NTU is a unit of measure for turbidity and a level of 5 is just visible to an average person.

Unregulated Contaminants - Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate them.