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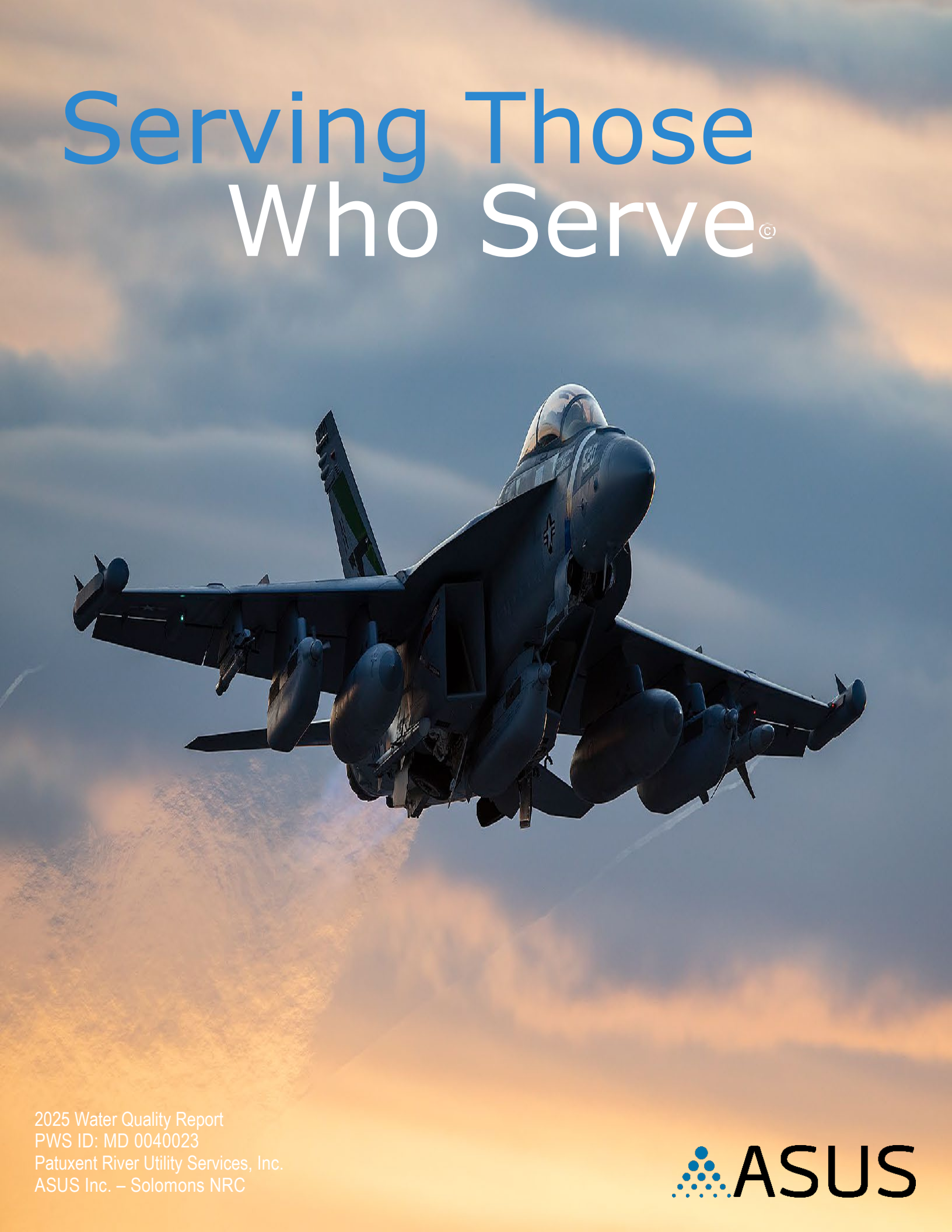

2025 Water Quality Report
PWS ID: MD 0040023
Patuxent River Utility Services, Inc.
ASUS Inc. – Solomons NRC

ASUS

Dedicated to Delivering Clean Water

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Every day, people in the United States depend on American States Utility Services, Inc. (ASUS) for the water that enhances their quality of life. We operate and maintain water and wastewater systems on military bases across the country, dedicating ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards and continually striving to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to the military installations we serve. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education, while continuing to meet the needs of all of our water users.

At ASUS, we are proud to provide the integral services that truly empower our nation's military communities, from the ground up. With our smart infrastructure systems, we create and maintain the efficiencies that allow installations across the country to focus on their own true mission. Ours is simple: to continue building upon their strength as effectively as possible.

Patuxent River Utility Services, Inc. (PRUS), a wholly-owned subsidiary of ASUS, is the provider of your water service. Our certified operators ensure the safe delivery of all potable water, taking water samples at approved sites to ensure its quality throughout our system. With a deep commitment to customer care, ASUS works diligently to protect every drop of water. As a utility provider, we constantly analyze our systems to determine which areas might need repair, replacement, or even supplementary facilities. ASUS also puts a strong focus on water efficiency and actively providing educational outreach for customers to further encourage better resource management.

We at ASUS are proud to be able to provide our services to the military personnel, civilians, and family members who live and work at Solomons Recreation Center (Solomons NRC). We are honored to support the role your military installation plays in defending the country, both at home and abroad. We achieve this goal by always putting our fundamental ideals into practice. We pay special attention to the ultimate measure of success: our customer's peace of mind. With our own team's deeply-rooted military background, we have an intimate understanding of what it takes to make an installation thrive, and we take pride in delivering unparalleled care in this regard.

We at ASUS are pleased to present you with this annual water quality report and thank you for allowing us to serve you and your family. Please remember that we are always available to assist you should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water. For more details, you can view our past and current Water Quality Reports at www.asusinc.com.

Sincerely,

Christopher Lamson
Assistant Utility Manager

Franklin Jones
Director of Operations

Important Information about Your Water

What the EPA Wants You to Know

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 at (800) 426-4791.

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 at (800)426-4791.

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. Patuxent River Utility Services 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 Patuxent River Utility Services at 240-808-0224. 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*.

While your drinking water meets EPA standards 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.

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; 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; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or a result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

In order to ensure that the 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 production for public health.

Important Information about Your Water

When You Turn on Your Tap, *Consider the Source*

The Solomons NRC water delivered to you is supplied from the Aquia Aquifer, which are groundwater sources in Calvert County, Maryland. Your water is treated by chlorination, accomplished by injecting chlorine into the water supply. Chlorine kills bacteria and other microbes and prevents the spread of waterborne diseases. The water is chlorinated to ensure it is delivered safely to your building or residence.

Source Water Assessment

MDE's Water Supply Program has conducted a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for Solomons NRC. The susceptibility analysis of this report is based on a review of the existing water quality data for each water system, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the individual assessment areas, well integrity, and aquifer characteristics. It was determined that the water supply is not susceptible to contaminants originating at the land surface due to the protected nature of the confined aquifers. The wells pumping from the Aquia aquifer are susceptible to naturally occurring arsenic. The susceptibility of the water to radon-222, a naturally occurring element, will depend on the final MCL that is adopted for this contaminant. The Source Water Assessment is available at:

https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/by_county.aspx.

2025 Water Quality Results

Patuxent River Utility Services, Inc. (PRUS), we routinely monitored for more than 150 contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with state and federal regulations. The tables that follow list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2025. The EPA and the State of Maryland allow 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. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one-year-old.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Katie Kriner, Environmental Program Administrator of Patuxent River Utility Services, Inc. at (443) 477-1919. Navy Public Works Contact, Jordan Sinclair at (301) 751-6072.

Regulated Contaminants by Patuxent River Utility Services, Inc.

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2025	1.37	ppm	1.02 - 1.91	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

2025 Water Quality Results (cont'd)

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	Absent of Coliform	0	0	Naturally present in the environment

Our water system tested a minimum of 2 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper 90th Percentile	June 2023	0.368	0.006-0.527	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 90th Percentile	June 2023	0.003	0.001-0.006	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper were last tested for in June 2023. Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, PRUS conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites every three years. The most recent set of lead and copper tap sampling is available for review. To view the lead and copper tap sampling data, contact Katie Kriner at 443-477-1919 or Jordan Sinclair at 301-751-6072.

Lead Service Line Inventory: EPA published the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) in January 2021, which requires all Community Water Systems (CWS) and Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems (NTNCWS) to submit an initial service line inventory to the Primacy Agency by October 16, 2024. Water systems must develop an inventory to identify the material(s) of service lines connected to the public water distribution system and categorize the service line materials as “Lead”, “Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR)”, “Non-lead”, or “Lead Status Unknown”. Additionally, there are certain requirements for the water systems to make their information publicly accessible and to notify all persons served by the water system at the service connection with a lead, GRR, or lead status unknown service line. An initial Service Line Inventory was submitted to the Maryland Department of the Environment on October 16, 2024. As a result, the Service Line Inventory requirement was fulfilled. The Lead Service Line Inventory is available at https://leadcopper-awareness-asusinc.hub.arcgis.com/.

2025 Water Quality Results (cont'd)

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	BLDG 6086	2025	<2.0	<2.0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	BLDG 6086	2025	6.2	6.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Antimony	12/15/2025	<0.40	<0.40	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	12/15/2025	4.3	4.3	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	12/15/2025	0.0056	0.0056	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	12/15/2025	<0.30	<0.30	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	12/15/2025	<1.0	<1.0	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	12/15/2025	<7.0	<7.0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	12/15/2025	<0.20	<2.0	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Selenium	12/15/2025	<2.0	<2.0	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	12/15/2025	<0.30	<0.30	ppb	2	0.5	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Nitrate	5/20/2025	<2.0	<2.0	MG/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	5/20/2025	0.31	0.31	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

2025 Water Quality Results (cont'd)

Miscellaneous Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Nickel	12/15/2025	<0.50	<0.50	ppb	No enforceable limit	100	Corrosion of plumbing materials such as nickel-plated taps, fittings, and stainless-steel pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines; industrial wastewater runoff

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and where do they come from?
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of industries and consumer products around the globe, including in the U.S., since the 1940s. PFAS are found in many consumer products, as well as in industrial products, like certain firefighting agents called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF). PFAS is also found in essential use applications such as in microelectronics, batteries, and medical equipment. PFAS chemicals are persistent in the environment, and some are persistent in the human body – meaning they do not break down and they can accumulate over time.

Is there a regulation for PFAS in drinking water?
On April 26, 2024, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) final rule on drinking water standards for six PFAS under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The rule establishes the following maximum contaminant levels (MCLs):

- perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) = 4 ppt
- perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) = 4 ppt
- hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA, commonly known as GenX) = 10 ppt
- perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) = 10 ppt
- perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) = 10 ppt
- HI MCL for PFHxS, PFNA, perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), and GenX = 1 (unitless).

Under the NPDWR, regulated public water systems (PWS) are required to complete initial monitoring by April 26, 2027. Beginning April 26, 2027, regulated PWSs will conduct ongoing compliance monitoring in accordance with the frequency dictated by the rule and as determined by the initial compliance monitoring results. Regulated PWSs must demonstrate compliance with the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) by April 26, 2029. In order to provide safe drinking water to all Department of Defense (DoD) personnel, OSD policy extends this requirement to all DoD systems which provide drinking water for human consumption, regardless of size of the drinking water system. In addition to the six regulated compounds, DoD-owned systems are required by DoD policy to monitor for all 25 compounds detected when using EPA Method 533.

Protecting the health of our personnel, their families, and the communities in which we serve is a priority for the Department. DoD is committed to complying with requirements of the NPDWR and the continued provision of safe drinking water to those that work and live on DoD installations. **Has Naval Air Station Patuxent River tested its water for PFAS in 2025?**

No, PFAS was sampled during October 2024 sampling all drinking water testing results were below the Method Reporting Limit (MRL) for all 25 PFAS compounds covered by the sampling method, including PFOA and PFOS. This means that regulated PFAS compounds were not detected in your water system.

What is next?

Solomons NRC will continue to monitor for PFAS in accordance with the EPA regulation and DoD policy. Once required initial monitoring information is available, we will calculate the Running Annual Averages (RAA) for the regulated PFAS and will compare those numbers to the MCL and Hazard Index (HI) trigger levels. This will determine what our continuing monitoring requirements will be beginning in 2027, and if needed, we will plan operational or infrastructure changes to ensure our water complies with the PFAS MCLs and HI by April 2029 in accordance with the SDWA.

2025 Water Quality Results (cont'd)

Key Abbreviations

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water
MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health
MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level – 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.
MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal – The level of a 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.
AL – Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.
ALG - Action Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
TT – Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
Variances and Exemptions - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ppb - micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppm – milligrams per liter or parts per million- or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water pCi/L - Picocuries per liter a measure of radioactivity
N/A – Not Applicable – Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule. ND - Non detectable
LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average
Mrem - millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
Avg- Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples
Level 1 Assessment - A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system
Level 2 Assessment - A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

For more details about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Katie Kriner, Environmental Program Administrator of Patuxent River Utility Services, Inc. at (443) 477-1919. Navy Public Works Contact, Jordan Sinclair at (301) 751-6072.

How can I get involved?

Solomons NRC works diligently to provide top quality drinking water to every tap. As residents, employees, and caretakers here, please help us protect our water sources. We welcome your suggestions to help maintain our high-quality level of drinking water as well as to conserve water throughout the Installation. An Installation Drinking Water Committee (IDWC) that meets quarterly. If you have questions or concerns you would like added to the IDWCs agenda, please call or email the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Public Works Department, Environmental Division Director where we can discuss and respond each quarter.

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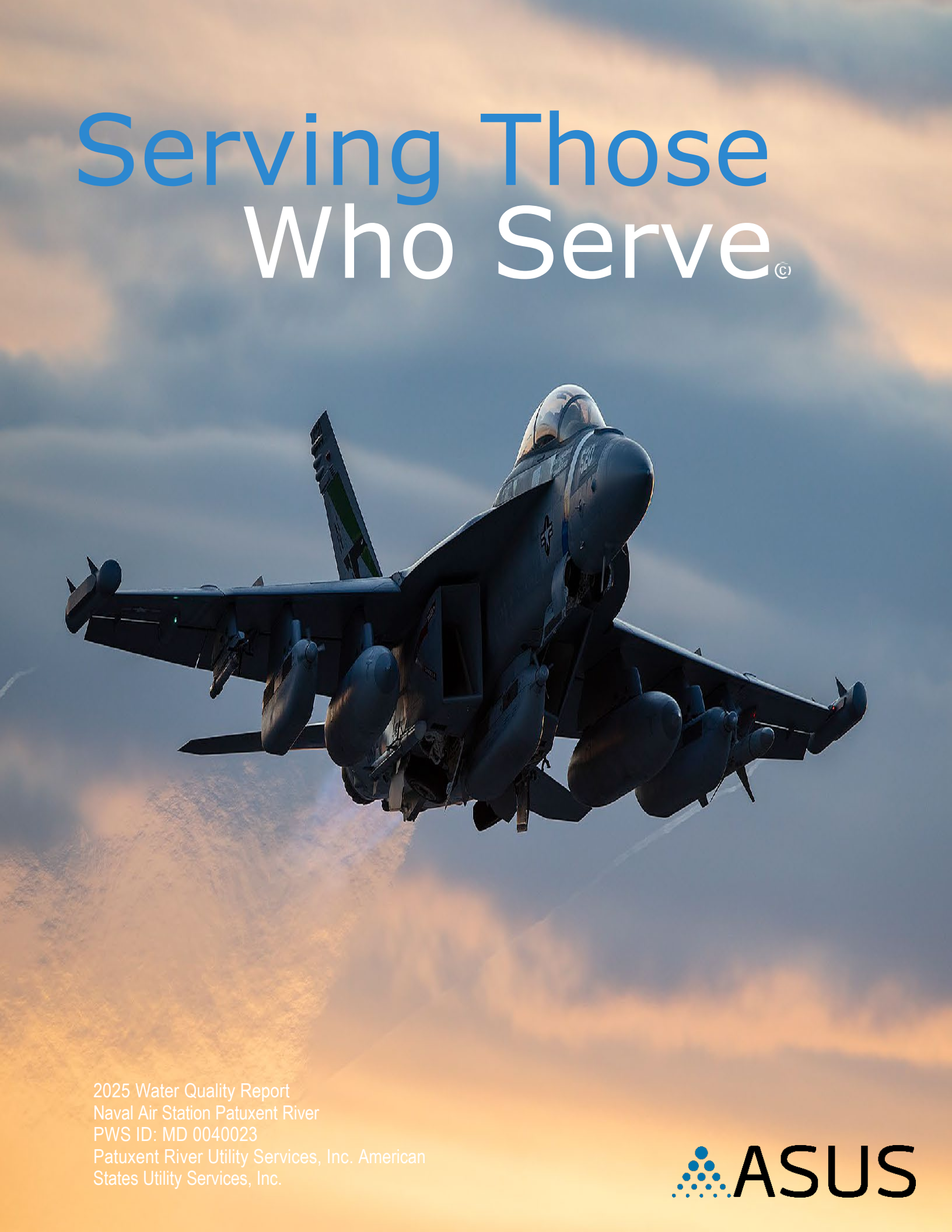

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