

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Apple Ridge Apartments
2820 Route 11 North
LaFayette, NY 13084
(Public Water Supply ID# NY3321981)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Apple Ridge Apartments will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact **Tony Vadala, Operator, at 315-420-7876**. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, 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 activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system serves forty-four apartments through twenty-four service connections. Our water source is a groundwater well. The water is chlorinated prior to distribution.

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future. Water suppliers and county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from a drilled well. The source water assessment has rated the well as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents, and petroleum products. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of a transportation route, septic systems, and permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) as well as low intensity residential activity in the assessment area. In addition, the well draws from an unconfined aquifer of unknown hydraulic conductivity. While the source water assessment rates our well as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Onondaga County Health Department at 315-435-6600.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (1)	No	8/23	0.17 (0.08-0.22)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (2)	No	8/23	1.5 (ND-1.7)	ug/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (3)	No	8/20	11.1	mg/L	N/A	See note 3	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	8/22	0.63	ug/L	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Haloacetic Acid	No	8/22	ND	ug/L	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Barium	No	8/23	104	ug/L	2,000	2,000	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily	0.41 (0.1-2.2)	mg/L	N/A (MRDL G)	4 (MRDL)	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chloride	No	8/20	14.5	mg/L	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.

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Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Color (4)	Yes	8/20	20	Units	15	N/A	Large quantities of organic chemicals, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand and the potential for production of excess amounts of disinfectant byproducts such as trihalomethanes, the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese; Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter.
Manganese	No	8/20	62.9	ug/L	300	N/A	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Nitrate	No	7/24	0.94	mg/L	10	10	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Odor	No	8/20	1	Units	3	N/A	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.
Sulfate	No	8/20	15.8	mg/L	250	N/A	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	8/20	0.0162	mg/L	5	N/A	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
Gross Beta particle activity	No	8/23	2.26	pCi/L	0	50	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Perfluorooctane sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (5)	No	7/24	2.09	ng/L	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Notes:

1 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the two highest samples, 0.17 mg/L. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3 - There is no MCL for sodium, however water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely sodium restricted diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/L should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

4 - Color has no health effects. In some instances, color may be objectionable to some people at as low as 5 units. Its presence is aesthetically objectionable and suggests that the water may need additional treatment.

5 - PFOS caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOS in animals.

Definitions:

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.

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 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 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 contamination.

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.

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Milligrams per liter (mg/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million-ppm).

Micrograms per liter (ug/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion-ppb).

Nanograms per liter (ng/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion-ppt).

Picograms per liter (pg/L): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

HAA5 (Haloacetic acids) – the combined concentration of the following five contaminants; Dibromo-, Dichloro-, Monobromo-, Monochloro-, and Trichloro –, acetic acids.

TTHM – (Total Trihalomethanes) – the combined concentration of the following four contaminants; Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Chloroform, and Dibromochloromethane.

Disinfection by-products; During disinfection, certain by-products form as a result of chlorine reacting with naturally occurring organic matter. The disinfection process is carefully monitored so that disinfection is effective, while levels of disinfection by-products are kept low. Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) and Haloacetic acids (HAA's) are classes of chemicals that we are required to monitor for in our distribution system.

90th Percentile Value: The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had a violation of Color that exceeded the Regulatory Maximum Contaminant Level. Color is a secondary contaminant. Please refer to the table and footnotes for more information. We have learned through our testing that some other contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2024, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens 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 from their health care

provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY?

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by requesting a copy from Apple Ridge Apartments and/or visiting the “New York State Lead Service Line Inventory – Map” website at:

<https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/New-York-State-Lead-Service-Line-Inventory-Map/fkii-zkcq>

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ♦ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- ♦ Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- ♦ Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential fire fighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- ♦ Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- ♦ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- ♦ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it up and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- ♦ Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

Closing

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. Please call the office if you have any questions.