

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023
Millbrook School
131 School Road Millbrook NY, 12545
(Public Water Supply NYID#1316170)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Millbrook School 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. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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 SEBI Environmental at 845-789-1307. 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 approximately 350 people through more than 100 faucets, taps, etc. Millbrook School has two water sources for the main campus water consumption (TP101). The water is treated with a dilute sodium hypochlorite solution and softened prior to distribution. We're required by law to have residual chlorine at all taps, which is why you may smell in in your home, office, kitchen, locker room, etc.

The Bower House (TP111) was added to the main water supply on campus (TP101) in Q2 2016 and the Duplex House (TP104) was added to the main water supply on campus (TP101) in Q4 2017. The other school-owned residences of Howard & Trevor Houses (TP108), Barden North and South Houses (TP109), and Packard House (TP110) have been added to the main campus distribution system in Q3 2020.

Every day the main water supply (TP101) is tested for turbidity, chlorine, and hardness levels. Daily records are kept in the school's maintenance office. The water supply is chlorinated to safeguard the system from contaminants that may occur within the water system. Once every month, the DCDH requires the school to take a random bacteriological water sample and to report the previous month's findings in the categories listed above. This past year, the school met this requirement and the core system passed on all occasions.

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, haloacetic acids, radiological 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 Dutchess County Health Department at 845-486-3404.

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. None of the compounds we analyzed for were detected in your drinking water about state standards.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate	No	2/15/24	1.8	mg/L	10	10	<i>Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer; septic tank leaching; sewage</i>
Total Trihalomethanes	No	1/23/24 4/9/24 7/16/24 10/22/24	21.50 Range 9.8 - 46	ug/L	n/a	80	<i>By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.</i>
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	1/23/24 4/9/24 7/16/24 10/22/24	3.53 Range 1.1 – 7.7	ug/L	n/a	60	<i>By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.</i>
Copper **	No	8/7/23 – 8/15/23	0.13 Range 0.073 – 0.13	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	<i>Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from preservatives</i>
Lead **	No	8/7/23- 8/15/23	1.7 Range ND – 2.3	ug/L	0	AL = 15	<i>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.</i>
Radium 226+228 (TP108)	No	8/20/20	0.332	pCi/L	0	5	<i>Erosion of natural deposits.</i>
Radium 226 + 228 (TP110)	No	8/20/20	0.298	pCi/L	0	5	<i>Erosion of natural deposits.</i>

Uranium (TP108)	No	8/20/20	3.39	ug/L	0	30	<i>Erosion of natural deposits.</i>
Uranium (TP110)	No	8/20/20	1.18	ug/L	0	30	<i>Erosion of natural deposits.</i>
Arsenic	No	4/9/24	1.5	ug/L	n/a	10	<i>Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes</i>
Barium	No	4/9/24	0.0577	mg/L	2	2	<i>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</i>
Nickel	No	4/9/24	0.0011	mg/L	n/a	n/a	<i>Erosion of natural deposits.</i>
Sodium ***	No	4/9/24	42.2	mg/L	n/a	See Note ***	<i>Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.</i>
Chloride	No	4/9/24	88.7	mg/L	n/a	250	<i>Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination</i>
PFOA Well 1	No	3/19/24 6/11/24 8/8/24 10/9/24	1.90 Range 1.23 – 3.15	ng/L	n/a	10	<i>Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.</i>
PFOS Well 1	No	3/19/24 6/11/24 8/8/24 10/9/24	5.75 Range 2.31 – 9.64	ng/L	n/a	10	<i>Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.</i>
PFHxA Well 1	No	6/11/24 8/8/24 10/9/24	6.42 Range 3.46 – 8.41	ng/L	n/a	10	<i>Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications</i>
PFHpA Well 1	No	6/11/24 8/8/24 10/9/24	2.27 Range 1.18 – 3.04	ng/L	n/a	10	<i>Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications</i>

Notes:

**- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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, (include number of samples, e.g. ten samples) samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the (include what sample had the highest value, e.g. second highest) value (include level detected, e.g. 1.1 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

*** - Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

Definitions:

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.

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.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

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. Millbrook School 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 SEBI Environmental Services at 845-789-1307. 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>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

In 2022 Millbrook School was submitted with a violation for exceedance of MCL for PFOA and PFOS compounds by the Commissioner's Office. The situation is still ongoing and alternative means of a new well installations is under development to address PFOA/PFOS violation.

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In 2024 PFOA/PFOS were detected in the water, but no samples exceeded the MCL for PFOA and PFOS compounds.

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

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, 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).

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 firefighting 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 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. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. We ask that all our

customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office at 845-789-1307 if you have questions.