

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023
Town Center Water
Stringham Road, LaGrangeville, NY
Public Water Supply ID# 1330320

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Town Center Water is 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 H2O Innovations at 845 486-1030. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. The meetings are held every second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the town hall.

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; synthetic organic contaminants and radioactive contaminants. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amounts 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 1,005 people through 318 service connections. Our water source is three groundwater wells, which are located off Stringham Road, next to the water facility. C-39, an orthophosphate, is added to address the high levels of iron and manganese in well #1. The water is chlorinated prior to distribution.

The NYSDOH 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, if any. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters in the future.

The source water assessment has rated our water source as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial and nitrate contamination. These ratings are due primarily to the proximity of the wells to permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and the residential land use and related activities in the assessment area. In addition, the wells are in an area which is prone to flooding. The county and state health departments will use this information to direct source water

protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting us.

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, is 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 98450 486-3400.

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
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>							
Barium	No	8/23/19	.0575	mg/l	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	No	8/23/19	1.3	ug/l	N/a	N/a	Naturally occurring in low levels
Lead	No	9/22/20	1.29(3) ND – 4.34	ug/l	0	AL- 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
Copper	No	9/22/20	0.168 (2) ND - 0.175	mg/l	1.3	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	No	2/9/22 2/9/22	EP – 0.016 W3 – 0.537	mg/l	N/a	300	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	12/22/23	0.46	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks
Sodium	No	12/15	33.0	mg/l	N/A	*see health effects noted below	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	8/15/18	71.7	mMg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Uranium	No	6/1/23	.234	Pci/l	0	30	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions

Contaminant	Violation <i>Yes/No</i>	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined radium -226 and 228	No	6/1/23	0.807	Pci/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha activity (including radium -226 but excluding radon and uranium)	No	6/1/23	0.142	Pci/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants: PFOA, PFOS and 1,4 Dioxane Well #2

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No No No	6/21/23 9/19/23 12/22/23	ND ND ND	ng/l	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanesulfonic (PFOS)	No No Yes	6/21/23 9/19/23 12/22/23	ND ND 11	ng/l	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications

Un-Regulated Contaminates

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFBA)	No No No	6/21/23 9/19/23 12/22/23	ND ND ND	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	No No No	6/21/23 9/19/23 12/22/23	ND ND ND	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No No No	6/21/23 9/19/23 12/22/23	ND ND ND	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications

Synthetic Organic Contaminants: PFOA, PFOS and 1,4 Dioxane Well #3

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No No	6/21/23 9/19/23	ND ND	ng/l	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and
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	<i>No</i>	12/22/23	ND				industrial applications
Perfluorooctanesulfonic (PFOS)	<i>No</i> <i>No</i> <i>No</i>	6/21/23 9/19/23 12/22/23	ND ND ND	ng/l	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications

Un-Regulated Contaminates

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFBA)	<i>No</i> <i>No</i> <i>No</i>	6/21/23 9/19/23 12/22/23	ND ND ND	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorbutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	<i>No</i> <i>No</i> <i>No</i>	6/21/23 9/19/23 12/22/23	ND ND ND	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorhexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	<i>No</i> <i>No</i> <i>No</i>	6/21/23 9/19/23 12/22/23	ND ND ND	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications

Notes:

2 – 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, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was .14 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 samples collected, which was 5.9. The action level for lead 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 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).

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

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see from 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:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Town Center Water 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2021, 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 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 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 if you have questions.