

Hopewell Gardens Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
228 Route 376, Hopewell Junction, NY 12533

Public Water Supply ID# 1302763

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, Hopewell Gardens annually issues 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:

John Muro II, President of Allied Pollution Control, Inc. at (845) 878-0007 or,
Hopewell Gardens, c/o Houlihan-Parnes Properties at (845) 463-3000.

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 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.

The Hopewell Gardens water system currently services 293 people with 22 service connections. Our water source is groundwater drawn from one drilled bedrock well located within the pump house off Route 376 in the Town of East Fishkill. The well produces approximately 39 gallons per minute. The water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite and pumped into a 15,000 gallon storage tank. Afterwards, it is transferred from the storage tank to a pneumatic tank, which provides system pressure prior to distribution.

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, 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 Department of Behavioral and Community Health at (845) 486-3404.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Activity- (including radium – 226 but excluding radon and uranium)	No	7/29/2019	3.50	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta	No	7/29/2019	1.11	pCi/L	0	50 ^{*1}	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Combined Radium 226 & 228	No	7/29/2019	0.366	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	No	7/29/2019	1.22	ug/l	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Trihalomethanes							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No	8/27/24	2.75	ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	8/12/2023	0.0323	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	No	1/24/2024	211	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Nitrate as Nitrogen	No	1/24/2024	2.31	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	No	8/12/2023	2.72	ug/l	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium ^{*2}	No	1/24/2024	136	mg/l	N/A	See health effects	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Synthetic Organic Compounds ^{*3 *4}							
Perfluorooctanoic acid - (PFOA) Well 1	No	Quarterly 2024	3.22 (ND-6.40)	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid - (PFOS) Well 1	No	Quarterly 2024	1.40 (ND-5.60)	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Lead and Copper Information									
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (90 th Percentile Value Range)	Unit Measurement	Regulatory Limit (AL)	MCLG	Number of Samples Taken	Number of Exceedances	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead ^{*5}	No	June 2023	2.2 (<1.0 -2.84)	ug/L	15	0	5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper ^{*6}	No	June 2023	0.11 (0.0112-0.119)	mg/L	1.3	1.3	5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE OF UNREGULATED DETECTED PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG or Health Advisory Level ^{*7}	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Unspecified Organic Contaminants ^{*8}							
Perfluorobutanesulfuric acid - (PFBS) Well 1	No	Quarterly 2024	2.47 (ND-4.98)	ng/l	2,000	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid- (PFHpA) Well 1	No	Quarterly 2024	0.48 (ND-1.90)	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid- (PFHxA) Well 1	No	Quarterly 2024	0.75 (ND-3.00)	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Notes:

*1 – The State considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

*2 – 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.

*3 – PFOA and PFOS are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). PFAS are manmade chemicals that have been widely used in various consumer, commercial, and industrial products since the 1950s. These chemicals' unique properties make them resistant to heat, oil, stains, grease, and water and useful in a wide variety of everyday products. One of the PFAS' was widely used in fire-fighting foam. On August 26, 2020, New York State adopted new drinking water standards for public water systems that set maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) of 10 parts per trillion (10 ppt) each for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and 1 part per billion (1 ppb) for 1,4-dioxane.

PFOA and PFOS have caused a wide range of health effects when studied in animals that were exposed to high levels. The most consistent findings in animals were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. PFOA and PFOS also cause cancer in laboratory animals exposed to high levels over their lifetimes. Additional studies of exposures PFOA and PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans.

*4 – The levels presented in the table above represent the annual average of the detected PFAS levels and the range of values in 2024.

*5 – 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 lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value is 2.2 ug/l. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

*6 – 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 is 0.11 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

*7 – USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.

*8– All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC).

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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

Nanograms per liter (ng/l): 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 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.

Although lead was detected below the action level, it was detected, therefore we are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Hopewell Gardens water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Hopewell Gardens, c/o Houlihan-Parnes Properties at (845) 463-3000. 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?

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

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. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory. We identified all services in the water system and found all services to be non-lead.

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 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.
- ♦ Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes, if it moved, you have a leak.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL INFORMATION

Cross-connections are any linkage through which contaminants could possibly enter a water supply. The contaminant enters the water system typically by back siphonage when a loss in pressure in the water system siphons contaminants into the distribution system through a submerged inlet. While in a residential water system like ours, such contamination is relatively rare, it is important for all users to understand how cross-connections can occur, your obligation as users to avoid them, and how to prevent contamination from any cross-connections.

Some examples are useful to clarify the situations under which cross-connection contamination might occur. One example is someone using a hose to fill a container of pesticide or weed-killer who left the hose under the surface of the liquid. If a sufficient drop in water pressure from the supply line occurred, it is possible that the pesticide would travel back up the hose and into the house water supply. Another example is if antifreeze is put into the pipes while a house is vacant. If there was a drop in pressure outside the house, it is possible that the antifreeze would drain out of the house and into the public water lines. A private well connected to the plumbing system served by public water is another example of a cross-connection. Such a connection is not permitted unless the public system is protected by an appropriate backflow preventer. Other examples could involve other chemical pollutants, such as photography chemicals, and "used" water, such as bathtubs with a spigot (or a detachable spray handle) which is under the level of the water in the tub.

The first defense is knowledge and common sense. Once you know that cross-connection contamination can occur, you can prevent it. Always be very careful in your use of chemicals, and always have an air gap between a filler hose or spigot and the level of liquid in a container.

If you have cross-connections in your plumbing system, you must have a containment device between your house pipes and the water system. The EPA indicates that a dual check valve supplies reliable and inexpensive protection for individual residences. All hose bibs should have vacuum breakers. Installing these devices is the responsibility of the homeowners and would be done at their expense.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.

This report was compiled and prepared by your water system operator:

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