

Village Crest Apartments Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023
510 Maloney Road, Poughkeepsie, NY 12603

Public Water Supply ID# 1330735

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, Village Crest Apartments, 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 we conducted tests for over 55 contaminants. We detected 26 of those contaminants and only found chloride at levels higher than the State allows. For this reason, chloride will continue to be sampled on a quarterly basis. 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,
Village Crest Apartments, 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 Village Crest Apartments water system currently services 600 people with 246 service connections. Our water source is groundwater drawn from three drilled bedrock wells located within the property boundaries of the development. Well 9 is located across from the rental office, well 11 is on the south end of the property near the airport and well L is close to building L. The well water passes through greensand filters and is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite 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	3/30/2022	0.22	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta particle and photon activity from manmade radionuclides	No	3/30/2022	4.16	pCi/L	0	50 ^{*1}	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Combined Radium - 226 & 228	No	3/30/2022	0.497	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	No	3/30/2022	1.04	ug/l	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	No	12/12/23	5.0	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Trihalomethanes							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No	12/12/23	35.00	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							
Copper ^{*2}	No	Nov/Dec 2023	0.135 (0.016-0.196)	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Arsenic	No	12/12/23	1.8	ug/l	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	No	12/12/23	0.103	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	Yes	Quarterly 2023	256 ^{*3} (215-345.79)	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Color	No	12/12/23	15	Units	N/A	15	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.
Iron	No	3/30/23 8/10/23 12/12/23	11 (ND – 33)	ug/l	N/A	300	Naturally occurring.
Manganese	No	3/30/23 8/10/23 12/12/23	53 (12 – 101)	ug/l	N/A	300	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Nitrate as Nitrogen	No	3/30/23 8/10/23	0.65 (0.397-0.90)	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium ^{*4}	No	Quarterly 2023	103 ^{*5} (85.9-160)	mg/l	N/A	See health effects	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Sulfate	No	12/12/23	40.5	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
Zinc	No	12/12/23	0.016	mg/l	N/A	5	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.

		Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG		Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)						
Contaminant										Likely Source of Contamination				
Synthetic Organic Compounds *6 *7														
Perfluorooctanoic acid - (PFOA) Well 9		No	Quarterly 2023	1.12 (ND-1.98)					10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.				
Well 11			Quarterly 2023	0.190 (ND-1.14)										
Well L			Quarterly 2023	2.95 (ND-4.58)										ng/l
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid - (PFOS) Well 9		No	Quarterly 2023	2.17 (ND-3.88)					10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.				
Well 11		No	Quarterly 2023	0.455 (ND-1.67)										
Well L		No	Quarterly 2023	3.91 (ND-6.52)										ng/l
1,4-Dioxane Well 9		No	3/30/2023	0.022	ug/l	N/A	1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.						
Additional Lead and Copper Information														
Contaminant & Sample Date		Number of Samples Collected	Number of Exceedances	Range Above Action Level	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7	Site 8	Site 9	Site 10
Lead (ug/l.)														
Nov / Dec 2023		10	0	n/a	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Copper (mg/L)														
Nov / Dec 2023		10	0	n/a	0.016	0.038	0.044	0.071	0.086	0.093	0.094	0.119	0.135	0.196
TABLE OF UNREGULATED DETECTED PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES														
		Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG or Health Advisory Level *8		Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)						
Contaminant										Likely Source of Contamination				
Unspecified Organic Contaminants *9														
Perfluorobutanesulfuric acid - (PFBS) Well L		No	12/12/23	2.42	ng/l	2,000		N/A		Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.				
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid- (PFHxA) Well L		No	12/12/23	2.91	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 – 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 is 0.135 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

*3 – The level presented in the table represents the highest quarterly average of the detected chloride levels used to determine compliance, and the range of detected values in 2023.

Chloride is essential for maintaining good health. Research has not conclusively demonstrated that human exposure to chloride itself causes adverse health effects, although exposure to high levels of certain chloride salts has been associated with adverse health effects in humans. For example, high dietary intake of sodium chloride can be a contributing factor to high blood pressure, but this has been attributed mainly to the presence of sodium. The New York State standard for chloride is 250 milligrams per liter, and is based on chloride's effects on the taste and odor of the water.

*4 – 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.

*5– The level presented in the table represents the highest quarterly average of the detected sodium levels used to determine compliance, and the range of detected values in 2023.

*6 – 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.

Laboratory studies show that 1,4-dioxane caused liver cancer in animals exposed at high levels throughout their lifetime. Whether 1,4-dioxane causes cancer in humans is unknown. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers 1,4-dioxane as likely to be carcinogenic to humans based upon studies of animals exposed to high levels of this chemical over their entire lifetimes.

*7 – The levels presented in the table above represent the annual average of the detected PFAS levels and the range of values in 2023.

*8 – 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.

*9 – 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, the chloride level exceeded the MCL of 250 mg/L during 2023. Even though this was not an emergency and poses no acute health risk, as our customers, you have a right to know the cause, what actions you should take, and actions we are taking to correct this situation.

What happened?

On June 23, 2023, routine sampling detected chloride at 300 mg/L, which exceeds the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 250 mg/L. In the 3rd quarter, three chloride samples were collected, and the quarterly average was 268 mg/L, which exceeds the MCL.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

Chloride is commonly found in the environment, most often in the form of rock salt (sodium chloride) or other salts. It can also be present in the environment as a result of human activity. For example, chloride can become elevated in drinking water from releases to the environment of road de-icing salts, inorganic fertilizers, landfill leachates, and industrial wastewater. Treatment of drinking water with chlorine or chloride can also increase the concentration of chloride in water.

Chloride is essential for good health. While exposure to high levels of certain chloride salts is associated with adverse health effects in humans, research has not conclusively demonstrated adverse effects in humans from exposure to chloride itself. For example, high dietary intake of sodium chloride can be a contributing factor to high blood pressure, but this has been mainly attributed to the presence of sodium. The New York State standard for chloride is 250 milligrams per liter, and is based on the effects of chloride on the taste, odor and appearance of the water.

Your water is safe for consumption.

What is being done?

As per the Dutchess County Department of Health, we will continue to monitor the level of chloride in the drinking water by collecting samples on a quarterly basis during 2024.

We have learned through our testing that other 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. Village Crest Apartments 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 Village Crest Apartments, 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?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. We test for haloacetic acids, total trihalomethanes, lead and copper during designated sampling windows. The previous operator of your water system did not sample for haloacetic acids, total trihalomethanes, lead and copper within the approved sampling periods, and therefore we cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What Should I Do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. The table below lists the contaminant(s) that were not properly tested for during the compliance period, how often we are supposed to sample and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples were taken, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were Taken
Haloacetic Acids	Annual	1	July 1 st - Sept. 30 th 2023	December 12, 2023
Total Trihalomethanes	Annual	1	July 1 st - Sept. 30 th 2023	December 12, 2023
Lead and Copper	Every 3 years	10	June 1 st – Sept. 30 th 2023	Nov/Dec 2023

What Is Being Done?

We completed sampling for Haloacetic Acids, Total Trihalomethanes, lead and copper and the results were submitted to the Health Department. Since taking over as operator for the system, we will be sure to collect the required samples within the designated windows to remain in compliance.

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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