

Chelsea Ridge Apartments Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2016

*C/O Chelsea Ridge Apartments, 1 Chelsea Ridge Mall, Wappingers Falls, NY 12590
Public Water Supply ID# 1303216*

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, Chelsea 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. 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,
Chelsea Ridge Apartments at the address listed above

If you want to learn more about your water supply, please contact Chelsea Ridge Apartments at the address listed above to attend a meeting or to set-up a phone conference.

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.

Chelsea Ridge water is supplied exclusively from The Village of Fishkill water system. The Village of Fishkill disinfects the water with sodium hypochlorite prior to distribution. A copy of the Village of Fishkill Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Year 2015 is attached for reference. Our report details the results of water samples we collected. The Chelsea Ridge Water Supply serves 2,248 people through 835 service connections.

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, lead, copper, asbestos, total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. Refer to the Village of Fishkill report for results of additional testing. 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.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant & Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL or AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection Byproducts						
Trihalomethanes						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (7/11/2016) Bromodichloromethane, Chloroform & Dibromochloromethane	No	4.3	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						
1. Copper *1 (August 2014)	No	0.143 (0.009 - 0.151)	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
2. Lead *2 (August 2014)	No	4 (<1 - 4)	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

*1 – 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, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 9th highest sample which equaled 0.143 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Copper (mg/l)	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7	Site 8	Site 9	Site 10
August 2014	0.009	0.068	0.069	0.071	0.079	0.092	0.093	0.108	0.143	0.151

*2 – 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 lead values detected at your water system.

In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 9th highest sample which equaled 4 ug/l. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Lead (ug/l)	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7	Site 8	Site 9	Site 10
August 2014	<1	<1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	4

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.

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.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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 MCL, it was detected; therefore 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. Chelsea Ridge 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 2016, our system was in compliance with all 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 and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Our system has a marginal amount of water to meet present demands, and 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.

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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