

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023**  
**Village Park Apartments**  
**County Route 72, Pleasant Valley, NY**  
**Public Water Supply ID # NY1321356**

**INTRODUCTION**

To comply with State and Federal regulations, Village Park 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, we conducted tests for many contaminants and we detected contaminants at a level higher than the State allows. Our water exceeded the drinking water standard for Chloride, Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), and Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). We are working with our engineers and the Dutchess County Department of Behavioral & Community Health to determine the best way to address this issue. 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 any of the following people: the system operator, Denise Hammond, at (845) 229-6536, the system owner, PV Village Park Apartments, LLC. at (845) 635-1400, or the Dutchess County Department of Behavioral & Community Health at (845) 486-3404. 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 source is two drilled wells, which are located on the property of Village Park Apartments. The water is disinfected with chlorine prior to distribution. Our water system serves a population of 500 through 178 service connections.

The New York State Department of Health 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 the section entitled "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 into the future.

The source water assessment has rated our water source as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial contamination, nitrates, industrial solvents and other industrial contamination. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of the wells to a permitted discharge facility (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 draw from fractured bedrock and the overlying soils may not provide adequate protection from potential contamination.

The county and state health departments will use the information to direct future 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 as noted.

**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 bacteria, inorganic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, principal organic chemicals, radiologicals, disinfection byproducts, perfluorooctanoic acid, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, and 1,4-

dioxane. 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 at 800-426-4791, or the Dutchess County Health Department at (845) 486-3404, or by viewing the EPA drinking water website, [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater), and the New York State Health Department website, [www.health.state.ny.us](http://www.health.state.ny.us)

Table of Detected Contaminants Village Park Apartments							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	No	8/15/22	0.033	mg/L	2	MCL = 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	No	8/15/22	7.0	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride Well #1	No	6/18/18	96	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Chloride Well #2	No	6/18/18	110	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Chloride Entry Point	Yes	8/8/23	290	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Copper	No	8/13/21	0.200 <sup>1</sup> (0.072 to 0.220) <sup>2</sup>	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	No	8/13/21	8.45 <sup>2</sup> (ND to 15) <sup>2</sup>	ug/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate Entry Point	No	1/26/23 2/13/23 3/9/23 4/13/23 5/12/23 6/22/23 7/20/23 8/8/23 9/7/23 10/12/23 11/16/23 12/4/23	5.4 6.8 6.2 8.5 6.7 7.0 5.2 7.4 7.2 5.8 6.1 5.7	mg/L	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate Well #1	No	1/26/23 2/13/23 3/9/23 4/13/23 5/12/23 6/22/23 7/20/23 8/8/23 9/7/23 10/12/23 11/16/23 12/4/23	ND 6.3 6.1 6.8 6.5 5.7 6.1 6.3 6.3 4.9 5.4 5.5	mg/L	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate Well #2	Yes	1/26/23 2/13/23 3/9/23 4/13/23 5/12/23 6/22/23 7/20/23 8/8/23 9/7/23 10/12/23 11/16/23 12/4/23	7.4 11 12 16 13 16 11 12 12 8.1 8.7 8.6	mg/L	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	8/8/23	120	mg/L	N/A	See Footnotes for Health Effects <sup>3</sup>	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.

**Table of Detected Contaminants  
Village Park Apartments**

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation Yes/No</b>	<b>Date of Sample</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Regulatory Limit</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Hardness Well #1	No	6/18/18	340	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Hardness Well #2	No	6/18/18	370	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate Well #1	No	6/18/18	24	mg/L	N/A	250.0	Naturally occurring.
Sulfate Well #2	No	6/18/18	29	mg/L	N/A	250.0	Naturally occurring.
Sulfate Entry Point	No	8/15/22	20	mg/L	N/A	250.0	Naturally occurring.

**Disinfection Byproducts**

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs - chloroform, bromo-dichloromethane, dibromochloro-methane, and bromoform)	No	8/8/23	4.4	ug/L	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Total Haloacetic Acid (HAAs - mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid)	No	8/8/23	5.0	ug/L	N/A	MCL = 60	By product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.

**Synthetic Organic Contaminants**

1,4-Dioxane Well #1	No	2/13/23 5/12/23 8/8/23 11/16/23	0.096 0.065 0.069 0.064	ug/L	N/A	MCL = 1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
1,4-Dioxane Well #2	No	2/13/23 5/12/23 8/8/23 11/16/23	0.15 0.10 0.11 0.079	ug/L	N/A	MCL = 1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) Entry Point to Distribution	No	4/14/21 5/5/21 5/6/21	11.4 7.43 7.56	ng/L	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) Well #1	No	2/13/23 5/12/23 8/8/23 11/16/23	6.9 7.9 8.1 5.9	ng/L	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) Well #2	Yes	2/13/23 5/12/23 8/8/23 11/16/23	9.6 13 13 9.2	ng/L	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) Entry Point to Distribution	No	4/14/21 5/5/21 5/6/21	13.6 7.79 7.56	ng/L	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) Well #1	No	2/13/23 5/12/23 8/8/23 11/16/23	9.1 9.5 9.9 9.5	ng/L	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) Well #2	Yes	2/13/23 5/12/23 8/8/23 11/16/23	21 23 24 20	ng/L	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Table of Unregulated Detected Contaminants				
Contaminant	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants</b>				
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) Well 1	2/13/23	5.4	ng/L	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
	5/12/23	5.8		
	8/8/23	6.5		
	11/16/23	6		
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) Well 2	2/13/23	7.7	ng/L	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
	5/12/23	8.3		
	8/8/23	8.5		
	11/16/23	8		
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) Well 1	2/13/23	5.5	ng/L	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
	5/12/23	5.1		
	8/8/23	5.1		
	11/16/23	4.2		
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) Well 2	2/13/23	8.7	ng/L	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
	5/12/23	10		
	8/8/23	8.2		
	11/16/23	6.3		
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) Well 1	2/13/23	3.1	ng/L	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
	5/12/23	2.5		
	8/8/23	2.7		
	11/16/23	2.2		
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) Well 2	2/13/23	4.4	ng/L	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
	5/12/23	4.7		
	8/8/23	4.9		
	11/16/23	3.3		
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) Well 2	5/12/23	2.3	ng/L	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
	8/8/23	2.8		
	11/16/23	2.3		
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) Well 2	5/12/23	2.9	ng/L	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
	8/8/23	2.2		
	11/16/23	2.0		
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) Well 1	11/16/23	3.8	ng/L	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) Well 2	11/16/23	5.2	ng/L	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) Well 1	11/16/23	5	ng/L	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) Well 2	11/16/23	7.3	ng/L	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications

Footnotes:

1 – 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. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at one site of the 5 sites tested.

3 - 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.

4 - The level presented represents the range of results.

**Definitions:**

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as possible.

**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.

**Micrograms per liter (ug/L):** corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion -- ppb).

**Milligrams per liter (mg/L):** corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

**Nanograms per liter (ng/l):** Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

**N/A:** Not Applicable

**ND:** Not Detected

**90th Percentile Value:** The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. 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 and copper values detected at your water system.

### **WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?**

The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. We are working with our engineers and the Dutchess County Department of Behavioral & Community Health to determine the best way to address the issues.

Although the system detected Nitrate above the MCL in one of the wells that supply our system, it is important to note that Nitrate was not over the MCL at the entry point. For your knowledge, the health effects language for Nitrate is as follows:

Infants are particularly sensitive to nitrate. High levels of nitrate in drinking water have caused serious illness and sometimes death in infants under 6 months of age. This serious illness occurs because nitrate is converted to nitrite in the body and nitrite reduces the ability of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms of the illness can develop rapidly and include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin (blue baby condition). Exposure to nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 milligrams per liter (10 mg/L) increases the risk of developing the illness. Because the effects of nitrate and nitrite are additive, water containing more than 10 mg/L of total nitrate/nitrite should not be used to prepare infant formula or other beverages for infants. Although older children and adults are generally less sensitive than infants to the effects of nitrate, those who have certain gastrointestinal disorders (for example, achlorhydria or atrophic gastritis) that substantially reduce stomach acid and favor the production of nitrite from nitrate may have a greater risk for illness than the general population.

The system also detected PFOA and PFOS above the MCL in well 2 in February, May, August, and November. The health effects language follows:

PFOA caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOA in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOA as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOA in animals.

PFOS caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOS in animals.

The system also detected Chloride above the MCL at the entry point in August. The health effects language follows:

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.

## **INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN DRINKING WATER AND ITS EFFECT ON CHILDREN:**

We must provide information on lead in drinking water irrespective of whether our system detected lead in any of its samples. Please take a moment to read the following information on lead:

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 Park 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 Park Apartments (845) 635-1400. 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 2023, 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

## **WHY SAVE WATER? HOW DO I 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 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.

## **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.