

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2021
Dalton Farms Water System
Recreation Road, Poughquag, NY 12570
Public Water Supply ID#1330010

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Dalton Farms Water System 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 more than 60 contaminants. We detected 1 of these contaminants, Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) at a level higher than the State allows. 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 **Dutchess County Water & Wastewater Authority at (845) 486-3601**. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more about the Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority, please visit our website at WWW.DCWWA.Org

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 system serves 2055 through 603 service connections. Our water source is groundwater drawn from four drilled wells that are located on the northerly side of Recreation Road approximately 1000 feet north of the intersection of Recreation Road and County Route 7. The water is chlorinated and passed through cartridge filtration for sediment removal and then pumped to an 185,000-gallon buried concrete storage tank where the water is distributed in two ways. The water is distributed either by gravity feed to most of the system or transferred to a pneumatic (pressure) tank to supply adequate pressure prior to distribution in the higher elevations of the system.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this water source were evaluated. The State source water assessments include 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 be 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, nitrates, salt, and sulfate 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), as well as hazardous substance spill in the assessment area. In addition, the wells are in an area prone to flooding. While the source water assessment has rated our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State’s drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

The county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. The source water assessment summary for your system is available by calling the DCWWA office at 845-486-3601 and requesting a copy.

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, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, and radiological. 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 [Department of Behavioral and Community Health](#) at 845-486-3404.

SUMMARY OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant	Date Of sample	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected Max (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (1)	8/11-8/24/21	No	0.16 (0.0701-0.266)	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (2)	8/11-8/24/21	No	1.78 (<1-3.52)	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	4/21	No	1.55	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	4/21	No	0.00932	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	10/18	No	21	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Sodium (3)	10/18	No	10.6	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring, road salt, water softeners
Nickel	4/21	No	0.00257	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring, by product of some manufacturing waste

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected Max	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL, TT, AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily 2021	1.1 (0.9-2.2)	mg/l	N/A	4.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethane (TTHMs)	No	12/20	4.93	ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected Max (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCL G	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) Well #5A	Yes	2/11/21 6/8/21 7/12/21 8/11/21 12/10/21	8.84 (1.8-30.5)	ng/l	10	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) Well #5A	No	2/11/21 6/8/21 7/12/21 8/11/21 12/10/21	3.80 (ND-8.51)	ng/l	10	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Table of Unregulated Detected Contaminants				
Contaminant	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measurement	Likely Source of Contamination
Synthetic Organic Contaminants				
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) Well #5A	7/12/21 8/11/21 12/10/21	0.624 - 13.7	ng/L	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) Well #5A	7/12/21 8/11/21 12/10/21	1.21 - 5.02	ng/L	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) Well #5A	7/12/21 8/11/21 12/10/21	ND - 2.28	ng/L	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) Well #5A	7/12/21 8/11/21 12/10/21	ND - 1.96	ng/L	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) Well #5A	7/12/21 8/11/21 12/10/21	ND - 1.14	ng/L	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications

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, 0.0015 mg/l is the reported value. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 The level presented represents the 90th percentile value of the 10 samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 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.

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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).

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

Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).

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.

LEAD IN YOUR 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 because of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Dutchess County Water & Wastewater Authority is responsible for providing a 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 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>.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you see by the table, our system has uncovered some problems and has had a violation. Samples taken on June 8th & July 12th, 2021, had exceeded the MCL for Perfluorooctanic Acid (PFOA).

We are required to present the following information on Perfluorooctanic Acid (PFOA). 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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2021, our system was not in compliance with all applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements. The following monitoring violations have been issued to Dalton Farms Water for required samples in 2021

1. Failure to collect samples for disinfection byproducts in the required timeframe in 2021 in accordance with Subpart 5 Section 5-1.52 (table 9A) of Part 5. A sample was collected in January of 2022 to resolve this violation.
2. This violation is reference to the initial elevated PFOA results taken in 2021. Failure to notify the State learning of the existence of a public health hazard (5-1.77(a)).

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 several reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ◆ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both 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. To maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary 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.