

**Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation***Agency of Natural Resources***Drinking Water and Groundwater Protection Division**

One National Life Drive – Davis 4 [phone] 802-828-1535  
Montpelier, VT 05620-3521 [fax] 802-828-1541

<http://dec.vermont.gov/water>

March 31, 2022

**PROPERTY MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES**

PO BOX 1201  
WILLISTON, VT 05495

Re: 2021 Consumer Confidence Report for WESTBURY PARK - VT0020466

Dear PROPERTY MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES :

It's that time of year again! All Public Community Water Systems are required to provide Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs) to their customers by **July 1, 2022**.

The EPA requires **Wholesalers** to provide information contained in their CCR to corresponding Consecutive System(s) by **April 1st** annually.

The enclosed template is designed to help Public Community Water Systems create an individual CCR for Calendar Year 2021. Please read it carefully as **there are sections that *must* be completed and accuracy of information verified by the Water System**. A CCR that is incomplete or reports incorrect information may result in the need to issue an addendum and the Water System may also incur a reporting violation. Once the template has been completed and all information contained in the report validated, distribute the CCR to all customers (via direct delivery and "good faith efforts"), no later than **July 1, 2022**.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires all the data, and nearly all of the information provided in the template, to be included in the CCR. CCR's may be reconstructed to include a summary promoting confidence in the use of the drinking water that is provided, good news items, or additional local information. The CCR is an excellent tool for promoting water efficiency and conservation as well as to convey recent water system information such as the hiring of new employees, noting employee accomplishments, recent water system improvements, rate information, or explaining the need for updated treatment facilities.

**CCR Distribution Methods:****I. Direct Delivery Options to Reach All Customers - *at least* one option must be used:**

- 1. Mail - paper copy (traditional method).** Water System mails a paper copy of the CCR to each bill-paying customer.
- 2. Hand Delivery.** Water System directly delivers a copy of the CCR to all accessible customers.
- 3. Electronic Delivery. (see examples #4 through #6 below)**

Three elements must be met in order to use electronic delivery to comply with the requirement to "directly deliver" the CCR. Electronic delivery may be used in conjunction with other delivery methods.

  - a) Electronic delivery must provide the CCR in a manner that is "direct." Paper or electronic communication (e.g., email, a water bill, post card notification) which lists a specific URL which provides a **direct** link to the CCR. The link **must** take the consumer to the entire CCR, so the consumer does not have to navigate to another webpage to find any CCR content.
  - b) If a customer is unable to receive a CCR by the chosen electronic method, the CCR must be provided by an alternative method allowed by the rule.
  - c) If using an electronic delivery, a prominently displayed message and the direct URL must be included in ALL notifications of CCR availability.

Examples of compliant electronic delivery methods are as follows:

4. **Email or Mail a notification which includes a direct URL to CCR.** Water System emails or mails to each bill-paying customer a notification that the CCR is available and provides the **direct URL** to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet.
  - A URL that navigates to a webpage which requires a customer to search for the CCR or enter other information does **not** meet the “directly delivery” requirement.
5. **Email - CCR as an attachment.** Water System emails the CCR as email attachment (e.g., portable document format (PDF)).
6. **Email - CCR embedded in the email.** Water System emails the CCR text and tables inserted into the body of an email (not as an attachment).

For detailed information and examples please see EPA’s January 2013 Safe Drinking Water Act - Consumer Confidence Report Rule Deliver Options memo at: [www.drinkingwater.vt.gov/pcws.htm](http://www.drinkingwater.vt.gov/pcws.htm)

## II. “Good Faith Efforts” Delivery Options to Reach Non-Bill Paying Customers:

In addition to distributing the CCR to bill-paying customers, Public Community Water Systems must make “good faith” efforts to reach all customers beyond mailing to billing addresses of the water system. Students, renters, and workers are examples of the kinds of customers who must be reached by the “good faith” efforts.

1. Posting a direct link to the Public Community Water System’s CCR on the system’s or municipality’s website.
2. Advertising availability of CCR in news media.
3. Posting CCR in public places, e.g., libraries, schools or post offices.
4. Delivering multiple copies for distribution by a single bill-paying customer such as apartment buildings or large private employers.
5. Hand-Delivering to renters and/or workers.
6. Delivering the CCR to community organizations.

**Consecutive Systems:** Consecutive Systems must ensure that the Wholesaler’s CCR is distributed to the Consecutive System’s users **in addition to** the Consecutive System’s CCR. Wholesalers are not responsible for providing data on contaminants that Consecutive Systems must monitor (coliform, lead and copper, and DBPs) unless there is a prior written agreement between the Wholesaler and Consecutive System that specifies that the Wholesaler will include the Consecutive System’s information.

**All Water Systems** must keep a copy of the CCR on file for a minimum of three (3) years.

*After the CCR has been completed and distributed to all users, Water Systems must submit a copy of the CCR and completed Certificate of Delivery (enclosed) to the Drinking Water and Groundwater Protection Division no later than July 1, 2022.*

Submittal options include:

- Email - [Jeff.Girard@vermont.gov](mailto:Jeff.Girard@vermont.gov)
- Fax - 802-828-1541
- Mail - Montpelier address listed in the box at the bottom left of the **Certificate of Delivery**.

If you have any questions, wish to receive an electronic copy of the template, or need assistance in preparing your CCR, please contact me at [Jeff.Girard@vermont.gov](mailto:Jeff.Girard@vermont.gov).

Sincerely,

Jeff Girard

Compliance Analyst, Drinking Water and Ground Water Protection Division

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# VT0020466 Consumer Confidence Report Certificate of Delivery 2021 WESTBURY PARK

I (*print name*) \_\_\_\_\_ hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report for calendar year 2021 has been distributed to all customers served by the above water system by mail or an alternative direct delivery method specified below and “good faith” efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Further, I certify that the information in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Vermont Drinking Water and Groundwater Protection Division. Any intentional deception or misinformation represented in this report could be cited as a violation of U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996.

**Please sign and date this page *after* the CCR has been distributed to all customers.**

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

**Date CCR Distributed:** \_\_\_\_\_

**I. Direct Delivery Method(s) Used:** (Water Systems *must* use at least one)

Mail     Hand Delivery     Electronic Delivery (provide direct link to CCR *if applicable*)

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**II. “Good faith effort” Delivery Method(s) Used** (to reach non-bill paying customers). Please list the method(s) used:

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**Consecutive Water Systems only:**

Wholesaler CCR *was* included when distributing our CCR to customers. (This must be completed *prior* to submitting this form).

**Please submit this completed form and a copy of your CCR to the Division no later than July 1, 2022.**

**Submittal options include:**

- Email - Jeff.Girard@vermont.gov
  - Fax - 802-828-1541
  - Mail - Department of Environmental Conservation  
Drinking Water and Groundwater Protection Division  
One National Life Drive - Davis 4  
Montpelier, VT 05620-3521
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# WESTBURY PARK - VT0020466

## Consumer Confidence Report - 2021

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided in 2021. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. To learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings which are held:

The 4th Thursday of every month on RingCentral from 6:30 to 8:30 pm. Phone-in: 1 470 869 2200 Meeting ID: 6520314255#

The person who can answer questions about this report is: Scott Michaud

Telephone: (802) 860-3315 and/ or Email [sm@vtpma.com](mailto:sm@vtpma.com)

## Water Source Information

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
COLCHESTER FD 3 CONNECTION	Surface Water

Buyer	Seller
COLCHESTER FIRE DISTRICT 3	CHAMPLAIN WATER DISTRICT

The State of Vermont Water Supply Rule requires Public Community Water Systems to develop a Source Protection Plan. This plan delineates a source protection area for our system and identifies potential and actual sources of contamination. Please contact us if you are interested in reviewing the plan.

## Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include surface water (streams, lakes) and ground water (wells, springs). As water travels over the land's surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals. It also picks up substances resulting from the presence of animals and human activity. Some "contaminants" may be harmful. Others, such as iron and sulfur, are not harmful. Public water systems treat water to remove contaminants, if any are present.

In order to ensure that your water is safe to drink, we test it regularly according to regulations established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Vermont. These regulations limit the amount of various contaminants:

**Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife

**Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

**Pesticides and herbicides**, may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

**Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity

**Organic contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

## Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the past year. It also includes the date and results of any contaminants that we detected within the past five years if tested less than once a year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily show that the water poses a health risk.

**Terms and abbreviations** - In this table you may find terms you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

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

**Level 1 Assessment:** A level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):** The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during four consecutive calendar quarters.

**Maximum Contamination Level (MCL):** The “Maximum Allowed” MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contamination Level Goal (MCLG):** The “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Addition a disinfectant may help control 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 disinfectants in controlling microbial contaminants.

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

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l):** (one penny in ten thousand dollars)

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l):** (one penny in ten million dollars)

**Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/l):** (one penny in ten billion dollars)

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** a measure of radioactivity in water

**Running Annual Average (RAA):** The average of 4 consecutive quarters (when on quarterly monitoring); values in table represent the highest RAA for the year.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**90th Percentile:** Ninety percent of the samples are below the action level. (Nine of ten sites sampled were at or below this level).

**Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS):** a group of over 4,000 human-made chemicals (they do not occur naturally) that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide and includes:

**(PFNA): Perfluorononanoic Acid**

**(PFOA): Perfluorooctanoic Acid**

**(PFOS): Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid**

**(PFHpA): Perfluoroheptanoic Acid**

**(PFHxS): Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid**

**(11Cl-PF3OUdS): 11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid**

**(9Cl-PF3ONS): 9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic Acid**

**(DONA): 4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid**

**(HFPO-DA): Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid**

**(NEtFOSAA): N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid**

**(NMeFOSAA): N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid**

**(PFBS): Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid**

**(PFDA): Perfluorodecanoic Acid**

**(PFDoA): Perfluorododecanoic Acid**

**(PFHxA): Perfluorohexanoic Acid**

**(PFTA): Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid**

**(PFTrDA): Perfluorotridecanoic Acid**

**(PFUnA): Perfluoroundecanoic Acid**



## Detected Contaminants WESTBURY PARK

Disinfection ByProducts	Collection Year	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes	2021	36	36 - 36	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	25	25 - 25	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Collection Year	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL*	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Lead	2021	0	0 - 3.3	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2021	0.022	0 - 0.03	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

\*The lead and copper AL (Action Level) exceedance is based on the 90th percentile concentration, not the highest detected result.

## Health Information Regarding Drinking Water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

If present, elevated levels of 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. WESTBURY PARK 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 drinking 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Distribution Information

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place and distributing copies by hand or mail.*

**Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are contaminants you may see reported in your Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the first time.**

### **What are PFAS?**

PFAS are a group of over 4,000 human-made chemicals (they do not occur naturally) that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide since at least the 1950s. These chemicals are used to make household and commercial products that resist heat and chemical reactions and repel oil, stains, grease, and water. Some common products that may contain PFAS include non-stick cookware, water-resistant clothing and materials, cleaning products, cosmetics, food packaging materials, and some personal care products. Due to their resilient chemical nature, they don't readily degrade once they are released into the environment. In addition, the common use of these chemicals in industry and consumer products has led to their widespread impact on the environment. The impact of these chemicals on your drinking water continues to be studied.

### **Why are PFAS being tested in my drinking water?**

In May 2019, Act 21 (S.49), an act relating to the regulation of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking and surface waters, was signed by Governor Scott. This Act provides a comprehensive framework to identify PFAS contamination and to issue new rules to regulate PFAS levels in drinking water.

### **What if PFAS have been detected in my drinking water?**

Act 21 set an interim standard for the detected concentration of five PFAS in drinking water, or the combined concentration of any of the 5 PFAS, which should not exceed **20 parts per trillion (ppt)**. The interim standard is based on the Health Advisory established by the Vermont Department of Health. The five PFAS are:

**(PFNA):** Perfluorononanoic Acid

**(PFOA):** Perfluorooctanoic Acid

**(PFOS):** Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid

**(PFHpA):** Perfluoroheptanoic Acid

**(PFHxS):** Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid

If your water has been tested and the **sum any of the five PFAS listed above is confirmed to exceed 20 ppt**, a Do Not Drink notice will be issued informing you not to use your water for drinking or cooking, brushing teeth, making ice cubes, making baby formula, washing fruits and vegetables or any other consumptive use. You will be advised to use another source of water for consumption which may include bottled water.

An additional 13 PFAS were required to be tested for, per Act 21. These additional 13 PFAS, listed below, currently do not have an established health-based standard and are not counted toward the combined standard of 20 ppt:

**(11Cl-PF3OUdS):** 11-Chloroeicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid

**(9Cl-PF3ONS):** 9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic Acid

**(DONA):** 4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid

**(HFPO-DA):** Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid

**(NEtFOSAA):** N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid

**(NMeFOSAA):** N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid

**(PFBS):** Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid

**(PFDA):** Perfluorodecanoic Acid

**(PFDoA):** Perfluorododecanoic Acid

**(PFHxA):** Perfluorohexanoic Acid

**(PFTA):** Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid

**(PFTrDA):** Perfluorotridecanoic Acid

**(PFUnA):** Perfluoroundecanoic Acid

### **Where can I learn more about PFAS in drinking water?**

For information about the health effects of PFAS, please visit [www.healthvermont.gov/water/pfas](http://www.healthvermont.gov/water/pfas) or call the Vermont Department of Health at 1-800-439-8550. If you have specific health concerns, contact your health care provider.