PUTNAM VALLEY TOWN BOARD WORK SESSION WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 2023 5:00 PM

AGENDA

Pledge of Allegiance

- 1. PFAS Presentation by Putnam County Department of Health
- 2. Districts Approve Seasonal Personnel 2023
- 3. Approve appointment of Administrative Services Coordinator/Facilities Department
- 4. Approve Leprechaun Resolution
- Daily Fee Report Accept Summary January 1 January 31, 2023 Building Department Report

PUTNAM VALLEY TOWN BOARD WORK SESSION WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 2023 5:00 PM

PRESENT:

Supervisor Annabi

Councilman Luongo Councilman Smith

Councilwoman Tompkins

ALSO PRESENT: Town Clerk Sherry Howard

Town Counsel Sarah Rvan

ABSENT:

Councilman Russo

Recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance.

Councilman Smith asked for a moment of silence to honor our troops stationed at home and around the world.

PFAS PRESENTATION BY PUTNAM COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Presented by Supervisor Annabi

Supervisor Annabi introduced our guest speakers for this evening from the Health Department. They are as follows:

- 1. Shawn Rogan, Environmental Health Director
- 2. Laura Chapman, Public Health Sanitarian Trainee
- 3. Vincent Perrin, Public Health Sanitarian
- 4. Anthony Fricchione, Public Health Engineer

Shawn Rogan began the presentation by thanking Supervisor Annabi for making this collaboration between the Putnam County Board of Health (PCBOH), and the Town possible. He said we are here because we understand that there are many questions and concerns about the safety of your drinking water and we want to assure you that we are protecting you. He said we have tailored our presentation tonight to answer the

questions we received from you both on our emails and from Supervisor Annabi. We will address all of the questions and concerns you have expressed. We have brought with us our Associate, Shanna Siegel, Public Information Officer, to make sure of this.

- Mr. Rogan asked the audience by a show of hands who here is on an individual well? The vast majority of the audience responded yes. He asked who is part of a public water system. No one responded in the positive. He said there is a very big difference between these types of facilities. He added that the PCBOH has no jurisdiction over private wells; only public water supplies, because the State Health Department gives them that jurisdiction. That's the area where they can ensure that there are certified operators that run these water supplies and monitor the safety of the water. The more difficult part is the rest of us who do have private wells on our property, because they don't come under the State or County Department of Health. The only time the Health Department gets involved is when you build your house, or when a new well is dug. This is to make sure the well is a safe distance from your neighbor's home, your home, and/or your fields. The only thing they can do if you have a private well is guide you with great information and education towards what is safe and how/where to get your well tested.
- Mr. Rogan said, people put things into the environment just by the very nature of what we do in our homes. Those items can have an impact on the water quality. Everything we do affects you and your neighbors. If you have any questions that are not answered tonight or any health related questions at all our email address is Putnamhealth@putnamcountyny.gov. Additionally, May 6th is Household Hazardous Clean-up day in Fahnestock State Park; and Medication Take-back Day is on April 29th from 10 AM to 2 PM at the Putnam County Sheriff's Department.
- Laura Chapman said she will talk about general contamination not PFAS. She said in the County we basically have four (4) types of wells:
- 1. Some seasonal houses have wells that pull directly from the lake. With these you see a lot of bacteria, chemicals from run-off, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers etc.
- 2. Hand dug wells which are basically a pit with a pump at the bottom. Those do not have a good seal on them so you get bacteria and nitrates due to the cracks in the walls. They are also very shallow.
- 3. Below grade vaults they are actual drilled wells that are below the ground. If those vaults do not have a seal on them at the top, water can run in there and stagnate which creates bacteria. Those bacteria can cause gastrointestinal issues.
- 4. Drilled wells they are the best wells because they go deeper, and they hit the aquifers, so less chance of contamination. They have a sanitary seal on the top.

Current code says they have to be 50 feet from your septic tank, and 100 feet from your fields, this also allows for less contamination. The following are the contaminants the CDC recommends you test for:



of Health

Department NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH Bureau of Water Supply Protection

INDIVIDUAL WATER SUPPLY WELLS - FACT SHEET #3 RECOMMENDED RESIDENTIAL WATER QUALITY TESTING

Water quality testing is important for new drinking water wells in addition to periodic evaluation of existing wells. The table below lists the recommended testing parameters for new individual residential water supply wells. These tests should be performed following proper well installation and development, and prior to homeowner use. Beyond these initial tests it is recommended to test for coliform bacteria every year and to periodically re-test water quality for other well-specific constituents of concern.

All samples should be analyzed by a laboratory certified by the NYSDOH Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) for testing potable water. A current listing of ELAP laboratories may be accessed at http://www.wadsworth.org/labcert/elap/elap.html or by contacting your Local Health Department (LHD).

Analysis	MCL (1)(2)	Concerns		
Arsenic (3)	0.01 mg/l	Cancer of the skin, bladder, lungs, kidneys and liver		
Ghloride	250.mg/l	Salty taste with the training the diversity in the		
Coliform Bacteria	Any positive result	Indicator of possible disease-causing contamination, e.g. Gastro-intestinal illness		
Tond	0.01 / ino/1	Brain her ve and sidney damage?		
Nitrate	10 mg/l as N	Methemoglobinemia ("blue baby syndrome")		
I Nitrite 1941	in the tangel as Nie 227	Methenioglobinemia ("blue baby syndrome")		
lron	0.3 mg/l	Rust-colored staining of fixtures or clothes		
Minipagese	or a Osmoria	Black stanning of fixtures or alothes potential.		
Iron plus Manganese	0.5 mg/l	Rusty or black staining of fixtures or clothes		
Turbidity 1.7	3 3 3 10 12 5 7	Cloudy, piggybacking of contaminants interferes a with enforce and UV-Highl disinfection		
Sulfate	250 mg/t	Laxative effect		
TipH	No designated limit	Pipe corrosion (lead and copper), metallic bitter taste:		
Hardness	No designated limit	Mineral and soap deposits, detergents are less effective		
Alkalimiy	No designated himir	Inhibits chlorine effectiveness, metallic-bitter taste		
Sodium	No designated limit (4)	Effects on individuals with high blood pressure		

- (1) MCL means maximum contaminant level. The MCLs listed are based upon requirements for Public Water Supply systems and are also recommended for use on individual residential systems.
- (2) mg/l means milligram per liter (parts per million); NTU means Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
- (3) Contact your Local Health Department to determine if arsenic has been detected in local groundwater.
- (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 by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

Additional tests are recommended for naturally occurring constituents that appear on a regional basis such as: barium, fluoride, methane, radium, radon, and uranium. Additional tests may also be appropriate for contaminants associated with potential sources such as: oil storage facilities, junkyards, gasoline stations, landfills, industry, and active or historic agricultural use. Water samples from older existing residences or residences with corrosive water (i.e., pH less than 6.5) should be tested for lead and copper. In addition, you may wish to contact your LHD to check if any emerging contaminants have been detected in your area-

Some LHDs may have their own residential water quality testing requirements. Contact the LHD to determine their required analyses and procedures, and to inquire about any local water quality concerns.

The table below is based upon the United States Environmental Protection Agency's publication: "Drinking Water From Household Wells", January 2002, and may be used as a reference for determining additional testing.

Conditions or Nearby Activities:	Test for:			
Recurring gastro-intestinal illness ¹	Coliform bacteria, e-coli			
Household plumbing contains lead (older houses)	pH fead, copper			
Radon in indoor air or region is radon rich	Radon			
Corresion of pipes, plumbing	pH, lead, copper			
Nearby areas of intensive agriculture	Nitrate, pesticides, arsenic, coliform bacteria			
Coal or other mining operations nearby	Metals, pH total dissolved solids			
Gas drilling operations nearby	Sodium, chloride, barium, strontium			
Dumy undward tandfill rictory gas:	Volatile organic compounds coral dissolved ! solids, pH, sulfate, chloride, metals			
Odor of gasoline or fuel oil, and near gas station or buried fuel tanks	Volatile organic compounds			
Objectionable taste or smell,	Hydrogen sminde, pH, metals 100 has a factor of the			
Stained plumbing fixtures, toilet tanks or laundry	Iron, copper, manganese, hardness			
Salty disterned seawater of a heavily salted roadway nearby	Sodium caloride, total dissolved solids :			
Scaly residues, soaps don't lather	Hardness, chloride, sodium			
Rapid wear of water treatment equipment 5 2000 7	pl1, iron, manganese, hardness			
Water softener needed to treat hardness	Hardness, manganese, iron			
Water appears cloudy, frothy, or colored in 2007	Color, detergents, surbidity, total dissolved solids			
Reddish-brown films on fixtures or toilet tanks	Iron bacteria, iron, manganese			
¹ Individuals with symptoms of gastro-intestinal illness should seek the attention of a medical physician.				

Sampling and Treatment

- Sampling for lead and coliform may give false results if sampling is not done properly. Please contact your LHD for guidance on sampling and interpreting results.
- If testing shows any level above the recommended MCL, a new water source and/or treatment may be necessary. Please contact your Local Health Department for guidance.

Other sources of information that may be helpful:

NYS DOII, www.health.ny.gov/PrivateWells	Water Systems Council, www.watersystemscouncil.org		
Wellowner, www.wellowner.org	US Environmental Protection Agency, www.epa.gov		
CDC Private Water Systems, https://www.cdc.go	v/healthywater/drinking/private/wells/index.html		
Appendix 5-B, http://www.health.ny.gov/regulatio			
	ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/restoring testing well.htm		

For questions concerning this Fact Sheet or a copy of Appendix 5-B:

Residential Sanitation Section Bureau of Water Supply Protection New York State Department of Health (518) 402-7650 or FAX (518) 402-7599 E-mail: bpwsp@health.ny.gov

Contact your Local Health Department

or

- Ms. Chapman said the PCDOH has no jurisdiction has no over private wells; but they will help a resident determine what to test for. The most important items to test for are bacteria, nitrates and lead. This is important for children six (6) months of age or less, pregnant woman and the immunocompromised. You should also test for iron, sodium and manganese.
- Vincent Perrin said PFAS is a contaminant that has only been studied for the past decade; but has been around for half a century. It's in Teflon, and anything that is water or oil resistant. We have been using it all these years, and now it has gotten into the water cycle and in some places into the water table. This problem is wide-spread. The EPA had put out an advisory level of 70 parts per trillion. In August of 2020, the EPA changed the advisory level for a non-transient water supply to 10 parts per trillion, just for an additional tier of protection.
- Wide spread testing of regulated water supplies began in the beginning of 2021.
 Levels that are seen throughout the County vary, and we haven't seen anything over the advisory level of 70. Every County in Putnam has been tested and across the board it is over the level of 10.
- Anthony Fricchione, said the PCDOH does have oversite over new wells, as far as separation distances etc. Water filtration units that use granulated activated carbon (GAC), and reverse osmosis filters (RO), are the most effective at removing PFAS contaminants. When installing these products, you want to look for an NFS/ANSI rating of 53. If you look at the website WWW.NSF.org you can search the contaminants you want to remove, and it will show you what device would be most effective. There are available, for mitigation purposes, a whole house filter, a point of use filter, or a charcoal filter pitcher. You must maintain whatever device you choose and you must follow all of the directions it comes with!
- Mr. Fricchione said the PCDOH does regulate public water supplies. Public water systems are checked quarterly for over 100 contaminants including PFAS. If there are any exceedances the State must notify the PCDOH. If this does happen the public is notified and the problem must be mitigated. Sometimes the mitigation process is long and complex. Right now GAC is the best way to remove PFAS.
- Vincent Perrin said as far as public water supplies when a reading comes back over the limit, a repeat sample is done. If the average of those two (2) samples is over then they have to do a public notification. For community water supplies, at the end of each year there is an Annual Water Quality Report. It has anything on any contaminant that was found in the water in that year. If you do decide to get

your private well tested and bring that sample to a lab, the PCDOH will help you go over the results so you understand what the real numbers show. The PCDOH is here to be an asset to the residents of the County.

- Mr. Perrin said there were a lot of questions about who is responsible for the PFAS in the water. He said if your neighbor takes a water sample and his number is very high, that does not mean yours will be high as well. There are different types and depths of wells. You can get your filters anywhere. At this time old used filters can be thrown in the regular trash.
- Mr. Perrin said in the public water supply there is Mandatory Health Effect Language sent down to us from the State. This lists the specific health effects a contaminant can have on a human being. There are three (3) tiers of this notification: 1. For samples between 10 and 35, you can continue to use your water as you have been. 2. For samples between 35 and 70, again, you can use your water as you have been. 3. Once the number exceeds 70 that is when the mandatory health effects language changes to do not drink the water. You can still use it to shower and wash the dishes and do laundry. Boiling only kills bacteria. Additionally, you should check with an expert before you use it to water your vegetable and fruits in your garden.
- Mr. Perrin said another question was, do my cleaning products affect my water?
 The answer is yes, anything we use affects our water supply. Please use them properly and only spray them where they are supposed to be sprayed.
- Ms. Chapman said as far as backyard pools, never fill your pool with well water.
 It is a good way to run the well dry. Mr. Perrin said if you can shower in it you can swim in it.
- Mr. Perrin said PFAS is widespread in Putnam County. The DEC and the DOH have done sampling together in different sites around the County that may have been a concern for various reasons. When there are large spills such as what occurred in Mahopac with the dry cleaning spill, multiple agencies will work together to solve and fix the problems. They continually monitor and reevaluate the problem areas as well. Also, keep in mind, the location area where the PFAS has gotten into the water and the location of the source of the contaminant can be very far away from each other.
- Mr. Rogan said when you have your own private well, a public water supply
 having a contaminant does not mean you will have one (1) as well. It is a case by
 case basis. You can have an issue within your own plumbing.

- Mr. Perrin said when a public water supply needs mitigation it becomes a shared cost within that service area. When a private well needs mitigation it is the homeowner's responsibility. Five (5) dwelling units or more using the same water supply constitutes a community water supply. Anywhere from 5-14 units using the same water supply is considered a state defined water supply. A non-transient water supply is when there are about 25 full time users. One (1) to three (3) or four (4) families using a shared well is considered a private well.
- Mr. Rogan said if you have any further questions about PFAS or septic systems please call us we are a good resource. You can now go on the County Clerks Offices' website and get all the information you need about your own private well, you no longer have to FOIL for the information. You just need to know your tax map number. You can also check with your Town's Building Inspector.

AMENDMENTS TO THE AGENDA

Presented by Supervisor Annabi

RESOLUTION # R23-126

RESOLVED that the Town Board ADD the following items to the agenda:

AMEND #2 - on the agenda to say Approve Districts to advertise for Seasonal Personnel for 2023.

ADD an Executive Session at the end of the meeting to discuss a personnel matter. No further business will be conducted after.

Seconded by Councilman Luongo, unanimously carried

APPROVE DISTRICTS TO ADVERTISE FOR SEASONAL PERSONNEL 2023

Presented by Councilman Smith

RESOLUTION #R23-127

RESOLVED, that the Town Board authorize the District Clerk to advertise for the following 2023 seasonal personnel.

- Lake Oscawana Harvester Operators
- Lake Oscawana Lake Supervisor
- LPID Beach Monitors
- RBL Lake Supervisor

Seconded by Councilman Luongo, unanimously carried

APPROVE APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE COORDINATOR/FACILITIES DEPARTMENT

Presented by Councilman Luongo

RESOLUTION #R23-128

RESOLVED, that the Town Board appoint Margaret DiRubba to the position of Administrative Service Coordinator, effective March 1st. Ms. DiRubba is replacing Susan Manno in the Facilities Department, who has officially retired effective February 24, 2023. The salary for this position is \$50,000.00 per annum, with health benefits effective on June 1, 2023. This position is provisional, contingent upon Ms. DiRubba passing the Putnam County Civil Service Exam.

Seconded by Councilwoman Tompkins, unanimously passed

APPROVE LEPRECHAUN RESOLUTION

Presented by Councilwoman Tompkins

RESOLUTION #R23-129

PUTNAM VALLEY TOWN BOARD WORK SESSION MEETING March 9, 2022



LEPRECHAUN RESOLUTION

By Herman Taub, Town Attorney

WHEREAS, it has come to the attention of the Town Board of the Town of Putnam Valley, that spirits, goblins, wee folk, fairies, and leprechauns do appear at strange and eerie hours and areas and more specifically are wont to do so on the night before St. Patrick's Day; and

WHEREAS, these ethereal beings are usually involved in mischievous and frivolous behavior; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board recognizes that these other world beings are generally recidivists and cannot be reformed no matter how much mischief they cause and notwithstanding the punishment that is prescribed; and

WHEREAS, it would be to no avail to provide for corporal or other punishments since fairies, spirits, wee folk, leprechauns and goblins of the hob type are incorrigible; and

WHEREAS, it is known that these wee folk have the power to appear and disappear at will and take the form of humans or animals; and

WHEREAS, on past occasions on the night before St. Patrick's Day a Shamrock has miraculously appeared on the road at the intersection of Oscawana Lake Road and Peekskill Hollow Road; and

WHEREAS, these mischievous doings have been heretofore erroneously ascribed to human sources; and

WHEREAS, after diligent study and consultation with our law enforcement officials, the Town Board has concluded that the appearance of said shamrock can only be due to the doings of creatures not of this corporeal world,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that for the period from 12:01 a.m. on March 10, 2022 to 5:00 a.m. on March 17, 2022, should there be any artistic drawings mysteriously appearing on the pavement of the road at Oregon Corners by spirits or ethereal beings of an unknown nature, a period of amnesty and freedom from corporal punishment and corporeal and "incorporeal" restraint of the alleged perpetrators is hereby declared only for the period and purposes set forth above.



Seconded by Councilman Luongo, unanimously carried.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT REPORT- FEBRUARY 1, 2023 – JANUARY 28, 2023

Presented by Supervisor Annabi

RESOLUTION #R23-130

RESOLVED, that the Town Board accept the Building Department daily fee report and summary for the month of February 2023, for filing with the Town Clerk.

3/1/2023

TOWN OF PUTNAM VALLEY

OFFICE OF BUILDING & ZONING 265 Oscawana Lake Road

Daily Fee Report - Summary

From: 2/1/2023 To: 2/28/2023

Fee Type	Count	Amount
ADDITION/ALTERATION	1	\$2,072.00
CW	6	\$450.00
DEM/R	1	\$100.00
ELECTRI APP/NY ELEC	9	\$350.00
ELECTRIC APP/SWIS	15	\$570.00
FENCE/WALL	1	\$75.00
GAS/PROPANE	7	\$575.00
GENERATOR PERMIT	2	\$150.00
HVAC	6	\$450.00
MG	1	\$75.00
MI	1	\$75.00
OIL TANK	2	\$250.00
PERM	8	\$3,869.00
PL	6	\$660.00
RE	1	\$132.00
RU	3	\$375.00
SEARC	11	\$2,200.00
SOLAR PANELS	1	\$170.00
TREE	1	\$75.00
WOOD STOVE PERMIT	1	\$75.00
WT/S	2	\$520.00
Total Fees Collected:	86	\$13,268.00
Cash	4	\$450.00
Check	82	\$12,818.00

Seconded by Councilman Luongo, unanimously carried

Supervisor Annabi made a motion to go into Executive Session to discuss a personnel matter. No new business will be conducted afterward.

Supervisor Annabi made a motion to close the meeting at 6:02 PM.

Councilman Luongo seconded the motion, unanimously passed.

Respectfully Submitted

Sherry Howard Town Clerk 3-15-2023

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