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關於Riis 住宅區自來水水質最新情況

2022年10月

議程

- I. 關於紐約市供水和**Riis** 住宅區自來水系統的概況
- II. 了解水質檢測
- III. 關於砷雜質的事實
- IV. 關於細菌檢測的事實
- V. 關於水質混濁的事實
- VI. 問答時間

從水庫到Riis
住宅區
您的用水從
哪裡來？





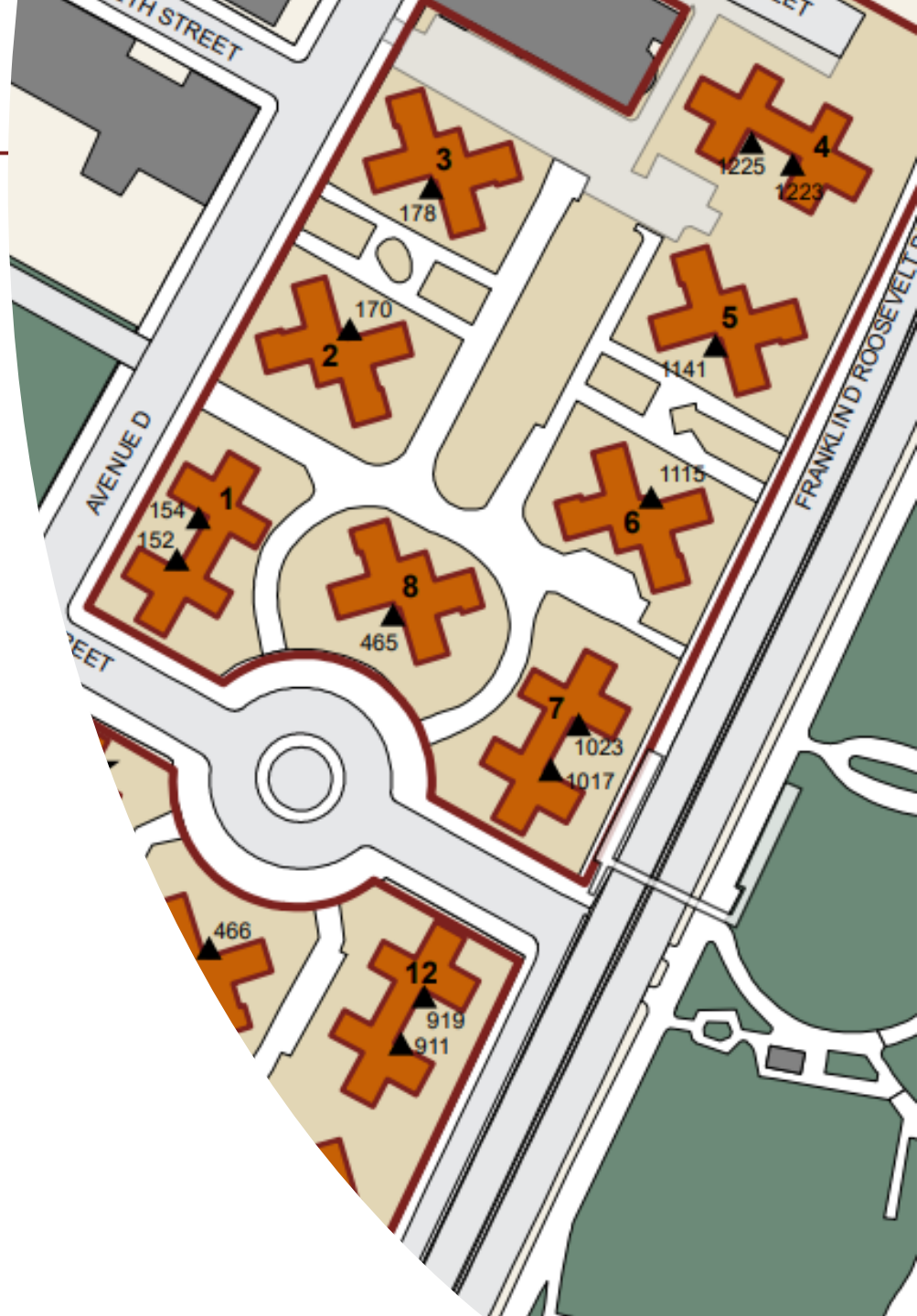
環境保護局 (DEP) 飲用水質 量檢測計劃

- DEP持續每年對遍佈紐約市的1,000個供水入口的水質進行檢測。
- DEP 於2021年根據紐約州和聯邦的監測規定，對來自配水系統的32,900個樣本進行了超過392,000次的分析。

To see DEP staff collect samples at
our sampling stations
www.youtube.com/watch?v=6YIZCv

Riis 住宅區配水系統

- Riis 住宅區的部份住宅樓的供水直接來自城市自來水管道，而另一部份住宅樓的供水來自樓頂水箱。
- 這種情況對於紐約市的公共和私營住宅樓來說很常見。
- 紐約市自來水有足夠的水壓到達6樓樓層，但是更高的樓層需要樓頂水箱和水泵供水。



住宅水泵是什麼？

住宅水泵將來自紐約市供水系統的自來水“向上”泵，因高於**6樓樓層**的住房單位的供水需要額外的水壓。



樓頂水箱：如何運作？

- ✓ 樓頂水箱通過住宅水泵接收自來水。然後，通過重力，水箱向超過6層樓高的住宅樓供水。
- ✓ 樓頂水箱置於8號和11號住宅樓
- ✓ 根據紐約市健康和心理衛生局(DOHMH)的規定，樓頂水箱必須進行年度檢驗和清洗



466 East 10th Street – 11 號住宅樓

我的水龍頭呢？

您的水龍頭安裝了一個帶小型網篩的水流調節器，能將空氣與流出的自來水相結合。

這些小型網篩具有提高供水效率，塑造水流形狀和控制流量以防水花四濺等特點。



關於砷雜質的事實

- 砷雜質在自然環境中自然形成而且屬於某些農業和工業活動的副產品。
- 根據DEP聲明，紐約市供水中心未發現含砷雜質。

JUST THE FACTS FOR CONSUMERS



ARSENIC IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

What is arsenic?

Arsenic is a toxic chemical element that is unevenly distributed in the Earth's crust in soil, rocks, and minerals.

How does arsenic get into my drinking water?

Arsenic occurs naturally in the environment and as a by-product of some agricultural and industrial processes. It can enter drinking water through the ground or as runoff into surface water sources.

How is arsenic in drinking water regulated?

In 1974, Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act. This law directs EPA to issue non-enforceable health goals and enforceable drinking water regulations for contaminants that may cause health problems. The goals, which reflect the level at which no adverse health effects are expected, are called maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs). The MCLG for arsenic is 0 parts per billion (ppb).

The enforceable standard for arsenic is a maximum contaminant level (MCL). MCLs are set as close to the health goals as possible, considering cost, benefits, and the ability of public water systems to detect and remove contaminants using suitable treatment technologies.

Why should I be concerned about arsenic in my drinking water?

Although short-term exposures to high doses (about a thousand times higher than the drinking water standard) cause adverse effects in people, such exposures do not occur from public water supplies in the U.S. that comply with the arsenic MCL.

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of EPA's standard over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Health effects might include:

- Thickening and discoloration of the skin, stomach pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and liver effects;
- Cardiovascular, pulmonary, immunological, neurological (e.g., numbness and partial paralysis), reproductive, and endocrine (e.g., diabetes) effects;
- Cancer of the bladder, lungs, skin, kidney, nasal passages, liver, and prostate.

What is EPA's standard for arsenic in drinking water?

To protect consumers served by public water systems from the health risks of long-term (chronic) arsenic exposure, EPA recently lowered the arsenic MCL from 50 ppb to 10 ppb.

The following parameters were monitored for,
but not detected in any sample in 2021

CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PARAMETERS:

Antimony, Arsenic, Asbestos, Beryllium, Cadmium, Cyanide, Gross alpha, Lead, Mercury, Nitrite, Selenium, Silver, Thallium, Uranium

紐約市環境保護局 (NYCDEP) 公佈的2021年飲用水供應和質量報告

Statement of Retracted and Revised Results
September 9, 2022 8:30am CT

On September 7, 2022, the lab became aware of the critical situation regarding the arsenic results produced for the Jacob Riis Houses. The lab immediately began an internal investigation into the original results. Simultaneously the lab retested the original sample, which was still within hold time, using a direct injection without digestion. Following a thorough internal audit on the reported data, the lab found that the results for arsenic reported on August 26, 2022 and September 1, 2022 were incorrect. The retested analysis confirmed this conclusion and revised reports were created and issued on September 8, 2022.

For the avoidance of doubt, the two different testing procedures applied are provided below. The first procedure (Original Testing Method) summarizes the method applied on August 26, 2022 and September 1, 2022 reports. The second procedure (September 8, 2022 Testing Method) summarizes what was applied on September 8, 2022 once the lab became aware of the critical situation regarding the arsenic results produced for the Jacob Riis Houses.

Original Testing Method

1. The samples were prepped by adding 4ml of nitric acid and 1ml of HCL to 40ml of sample.
2. The samples were then placed in the microwave for the digestion process. Following digestion, the samples were cooled.
3. Samples were diluted to a final volume of 50 ml at a 1.25x prep factor.
4. Samples delivered to technician for analysis. Prior to analysis, the samples were run with no bench dilution, but the digestion blank was analyzed at a 5x dilution.
5. After analysis, samples were loaded into the laboratory information management system (LIMS). Due to the dilution of the blank, LIMS raised the MDL and reporting limit to correct for the dilution.

Conclusion: Trace levels of arsenic were introduced to the samples during the digestion process. The dilution of the blank hid the true arsenic level within the blank, which artificially inflated the relative arsenic levels within the samples.

September 8, 2022 Testing Method

1. No addition of acids.
2. No digestion prep.
3. No dilutions.
4. Sample delivered to technician for analysis. No bench dilutions.
5. After analysis, sample was loaded into LIMS. Since there was no dilution, LIMS did not raise the MDL and reporting limit to correct for dilution.

Conclusion: The original testing method for the samples reported on August 26, 2022 included a test for silver, which required digestion and dilutions. As indicated in the Original Testing Method conclusion, these complexities introduced trace levels of arsenic and a dilution factor correction. Without the need for silver testing, the September 8, 2022 testing method was simplified specifically for arsenic, avoiding all potential contamination or factoring issues. The simplified arsenic analysis resulted in detection well below the MCL and supersedes all prior analyses on this sample.

Based on our investigation, we believe any contamination for arsenic found in these specific samples to be at trace levels, well below the Federal MCL of 10PPB.

We retract all arsenic results produced on August 26, 2022 and September 1, 2022. We issued revised reports on September 8, 2022 reflecting these revised results.

Experts at providing environmental testing solutions
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因實驗室出錯 撤回Riis 住宅區 的自來水含砷 檢測結果報告

“我們撤回於2022年8月26日和2022年9月1日發出的所有含砷雜質的檢測結果。”

錯誤的檢測結果與經紐約州認證的實驗室分析的結果對比

	來自Liquitech/EMT 實驗室的錯誤結果	LIRO Group 公司收集的與經NYS 認證的實驗室分析的樣本
經NYS 認證的實驗室？	否	是
每個實驗室所進行的砷雜質的檢測數量	7個樣本	至今共採集 <u>207</u> 個樣本
採樣位置的數量	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 2個供水入口 ✓ 3個住房單位 ✓ 2棟住宅樓 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 2個供水入口 ✓ 198個住房單位 ✓ 19棟住宅樓 ✓ 兩個樓頂水箱 ✓ 2 間社區中心
檢測結果	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 檢測到12.2 – 14.1 ppb ✓ 因實驗室出錯，實驗室撤回所有檢測結果 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 從未檢測至檢測到 0.6 ppb，遠低於EPA 標準 ✓ 絕大多數樣本未檢測出

細菌樣本

- 衛生部已審查了NYCHA的環境顧問於2022年9月6日和2022年9月7日採集的自來水樣本的檢測結果。
- 這些樣本在對Riis住宅區管道系統進行沖洗後採集的。 NYCHA 已對飲用水的標準細菌測試進行了分析 - 包括總大腸菌群和大腸桿菌 - 均符合EPA 飲用水標準。
- 另外， NYCHA 已要求LiRo實驗室進行額外檢測。
- DEP 分別於2022年8月13日和15日，以及2022年9月2日和9日採集了Riis 住宅區的飲用水樣本，並對其進行有關總大腸菌群和大腸桿菌的測試。 DEP 所進行的所有測試 - 均於沖洗前後收集 - 也符合飲用水安全標準。

Why does my drinking water look cloudy?



Air becomes trapped in the water as it makes its long trip from the upstate reservoirs to the city. As a result, bubbles of air can sometimes cause water to appear cloudy or milky. This condition is not a public health concern. The cloudiness is temporary and clears quickly after water flows out of the tap and the extra air is released.

If you notice that your tap water has an unusual cloudy or milky appearance, call **311** or [file a report online](#), so we can follow up.



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Why does my drinking water look cloudy sometimes?

Once in a while you get a glass of water that looks cloudy; maybe milky is a better term. After a few seconds it miraculously clears up! The cloudiness is due to tiny air bubbles in the water. Like any bubbles, the air rises to the top of the water and goes into the air, clearing up the water. The water in the pipes coming into your house might be under a bit of pressure. This causes gases (air) that are dissolved in the pressurized water to come out as the water flows into your glass, which is under normal atmospheric pressure.

在Riis住宅區持續進行的水質信心採樣

每月兩次，直至年底

- 9月24日 – 上網查看檢測結果：
<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/nycha/residents/riis-houses-water.page>
- 10月14日
- 10月28日
- 11月 待定
- 12月 待定

參數

- 砷雜質
- 大腸桿菌
- 總大腸菌群
- HPC

位置

- 高層住宅樓被抽選的住房單位
- 兩個水箱
- 供水入口

NEW YORK CITY DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND QUALITY REPORT 2021



如果我對水質有疑慮， 怎麼處理？

- 開啟水龍頭，讓自來水(冷水)流動2分鐘或以上，特別是長時間未使用後(例如，出外旅行後)。讓您的水龍頭流出的自來水更潔淨新鮮。清晨使用同樣方法也是個好主意。
- 使用冷自來水煮食，飲用和沖泡嬰兒配方奶
- 每月清洗水龍頭的水流調節器，而且如果您需要更換水流調節器，請聯繫NYCHA 客戶服務中心(電話：718-707-7771)
- 請通過311或上網向紐約市DEP申請免費的自來水含鉛測試套件。
- 如果您發現自來水過度混濁，變色或有異味，請聯繫NYCHA 客戶服務中心和311。
- 閱讀NYC DEP 公佈的年度水質報告。

謝謝！

疑問？