



AMHC MANAGEMENT, LLC

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July 17, 2023

Dear Willow Springs Resident:

Over the past few years there have been growing discussions in newspapers and television news shows about PFAS (so called “forever chemicals”) in drinking water. The State of Wisconsin DNR has recently began testing for them in public water supplies such as ours. Recent test results indicate enough of a presence of some of these chemicals in our water supply to require notification of their presence to our users.

Since the EPA has not finalized rules with respect to maximum allowable contaminant levels, our water quality is not in violation of any existing standards and there is no required action that we must take at this time other than distribute the following notice.

As you will read in the attached notice:

“The main way that people are exposed to PFAS is by drinking water or eating food containing them. PFAS chemicals do not easily absorb into the skin so contact with water that contains PFAS poses a very low health risk”

While the EPA finalizes relevant rules, we will be exploring various remedies that possibly may be required in the future. These would include (1) on site treatment of our water and (2) connection to the public water supply of an adjoining municipality.

Sincerely,

American Mobile Home Communities Sussex, LLC

MQS

Drinking Water Advisory

On 6/08/2023, Willow Springs MHP (PWSID# 26802325) staff collected water samples of the Willow Springs MHP drinking water supply and tested them for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). PFAS are a group of man-made chemicals that have been used in many products since the 1950s. PFAS compounds in the source water for Willow Spring MHP were present at levels above health-based standards recommended by the WI Department of Health Services (DHS). Sample results for Well #2 are available at [Per/Poly-Fluoroalkyls \(PFAS Form\) Sample 6/8/2023 \(wi.gov\)](#) and for Well #3 at [Per/Poly-Fluoroalkyls \(PFAS Form\) Sample 6/8/2023 \(wi.gov\)](#).

Potential Health Risks of PFAS and Consumption Advisory

Long term exposure to high levels of the PFAS may increase cholesterol levels, reduce antibody levels, and reduce a woman's fertility. **Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) recommends people limit their intake of PFAS compounds. People can reduce exposure to PFAS by limiting their consumption of the Willow Springs MHP drinking water.**

People can consider alternative water sources such as:

- Other sources of water that have been tested for PFAS and do not have levels above recommended standards.
- Filtered water from a pitcher, sink, or whole-house filter system with a certified filter technology. A granular activated carbon (GAC) filter that meets ANSI/NSF Standard 53 or a reverse osmosis (RO) filter with an included GAC component can filter out PFAS. These numbers will be printed on the filter and/or packaging. More information about filtering out PFAS from drinking water is available here: [Reducing PFAS in Your Drinking Water](#). **Boiling water does not remove PFAS.**

What is being done to correct the problem?

The Willow Springs MHP is not in violation of any federal or state drinking water standards or regulations and has taken actions proactively to inform and protect the health of its customers. While the EPA finalizes relevant rules, we will be exploring various remedies that possibly may be required in the future. These would include (1) on site treatment of our water and (2) connection to the public water supply of an adjoining municipality.

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of human-made chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. These chemicals have been used for decades in many industrial applications and consumer products such as carpeting, waterproof clothing, upholstery, food paper wrappings, personal care products, fire-fighting foams, and metal plating. PFAS have been found at low levels both in the environment and in blood samples of the general U.S. population.

How people get exposed to PFAS and why are they harmful?

The main way that people are exposed PFAS is by drinking water or eating food containing them. PFAS chemicals do not easily absorb into the skin so contact with water that contains PFAS poses a very low health risk. A large number of studies in people have examined possible relationships between levels of PFAS in blood and harmful health effects in people. However, most of these studies analyzed only a small number of chemicals, and not all PFAS have the same health effects. This research suggests that high levels of certain PFAS may increase cholesterol levels, decrease how well the body responds to vaccines, and reduce fertility in women. Some other studies have indicated that high levels of certain PFAS may increase the risk of thyroid disease, increase the risk of serious conditions like high blood pressure or pre-eclampsia in pregnant women, and lower infant birth weights.

How does PFAS get into drinking water?

PFAS can get into drinking water when products containing them are used or spilled onto the ground or into lakes and rivers as well as from manufacturing and disposal. PFAS move easily through the ground, getting into groundwater that is used for some water supplies or for private drinking water wells. When spilled into lakes or rivers used as sources of drinking water, they can get into drinking water supplies. PFAS in the air can also end up in rivers and lakes used for drinking water.

If you have questions regarding Willow Springs MHP drinking water or the testing, please contact: Matthew Q. Shechtman, AMHC SUSSEX LLC, P.O. BOX 414, Barrington, IL 60011 (847) 382-2727

GENERAL PFAS QUESTIONS --- PLEASE SEE THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES WEBSITE: <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Contaminants/PFAS.html>

HEALTH RELATED QUESTIONS---DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES: Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health at dhsenvhealth@wi.gov or 608-266-1120. More information about PFAS and health risk can be found on the Wisconsin DHS website at <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/chemical/pfas.htm>.

OPERATION OF THE WATER SYSTEM--- [Provide Contact Information]

American Mobile Home Communities Sussex, LLC. Vince Eskau

Telephone 262-246-4090

Area Code-

N67 W22208 Mclaughlin Rd. - Office, Sussex, WI 53089

City

State

Zip

I certify that the information and statements contained in this public notice are true and correct and have been provided to consumers in accordance with the delivery, content, format, and deadline requirements in Subchapter VII of ch. NR 809, Wis. Adm. Code.



Signature

7/3/2023

Date

** 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 or distributing copies by hand or mail

*** If 5% or more of the population served by your water system consists of non-English speaking consumers, the public notice must contain information in the appropriate language(s).



Reducing PFAS in Your Drinking Water

Introduction

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or **PFAS**, are a large group of man-made chemicals that have been used in many industrial processes and consumer products since they were developed in the 1950s. If an environmental contamination event occurs near your home, PFAS may end up in groundwater and place your drinking water at risk. This guide will help you learn about how you can protect your health by reducing the levels of PFAS in your home drinking water.

PFAS can affect health.¹

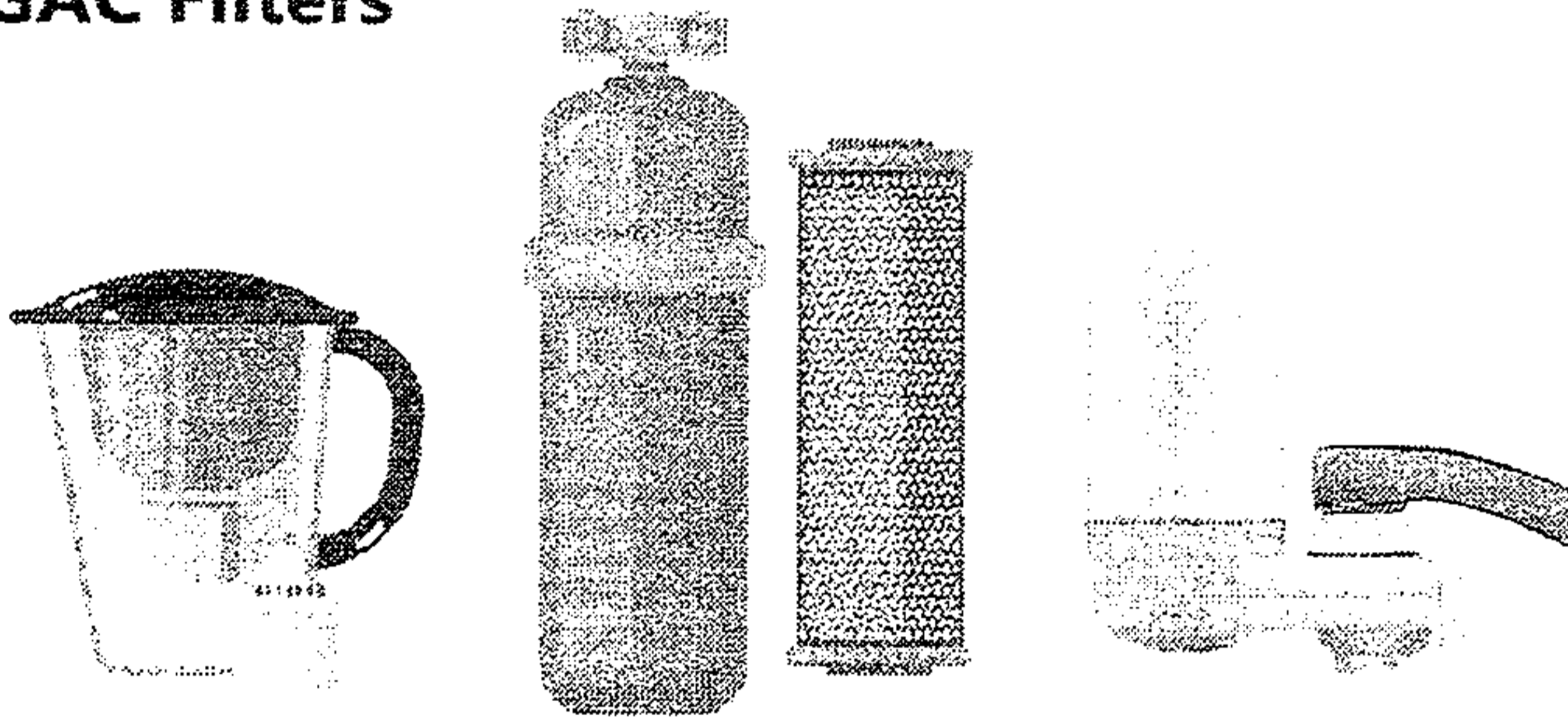
Exposure to unsafe levels of PFAS in drinking water may result in health effects including:

- ▶ Increased cholesterol.
- ▶ Decreased antibody response.
- ▶ Decreased fertility in women.

Certified Technologies for Reducing PFAS in Home Drinking Water

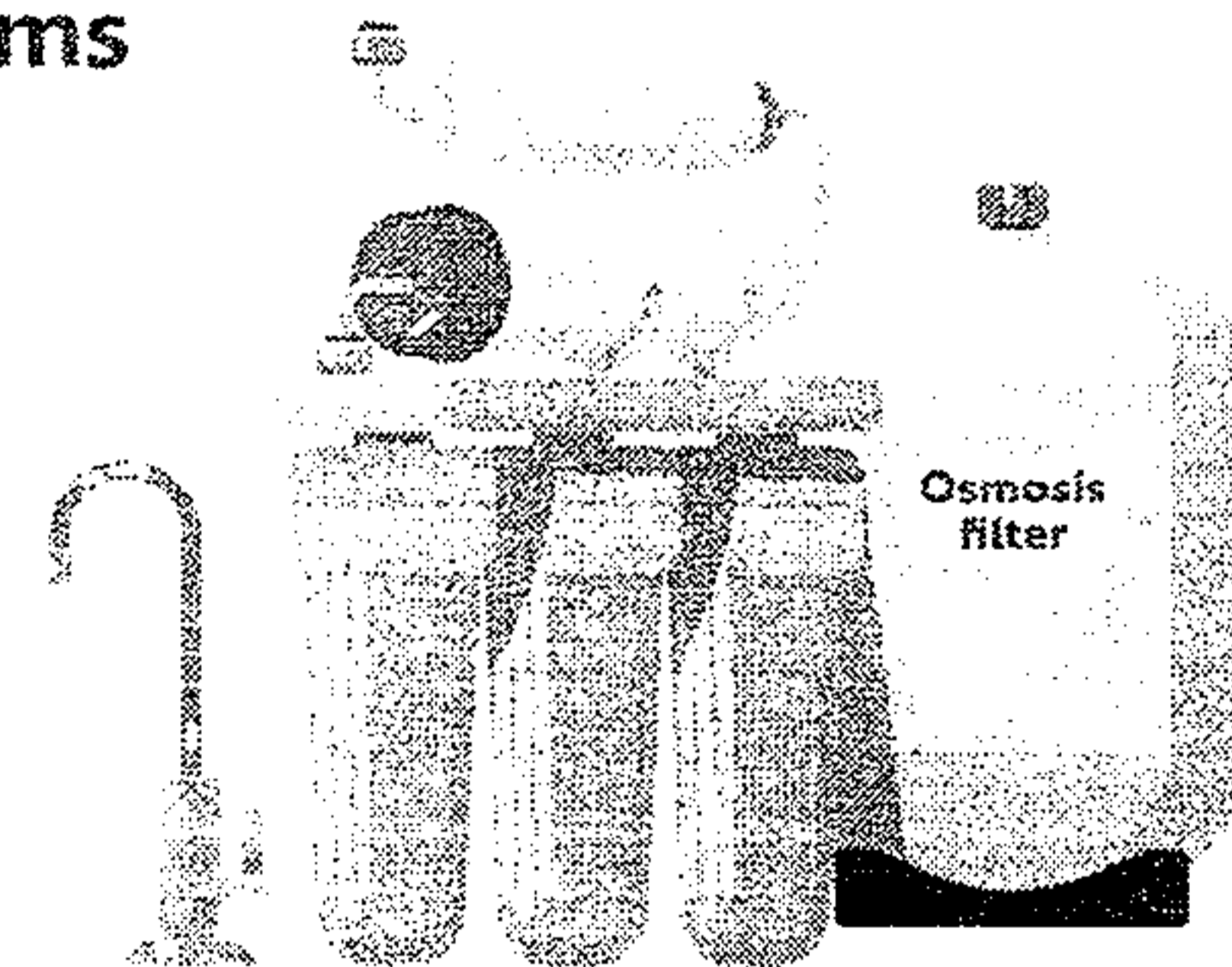
Certified treatment technologies for removing PFAS and other contaminants from drinking water include granular activated carbon (GAC) filters and reverse osmosis (RO) systems.

GAC Filters



- In a GAC filter, water runs through small pieces of carbon that act like magnets. PFAS and other organic chemicals stick to the carbon as water passes through.
- Small-sized pitcher filters, refrigerator and faucet-mounted filters, and large whole-house treatment systems usually use GAC technology.

RO Systems



- In a RO system, water is pushed through a filter membrane with small pores. The membrane acts like a wall that can stop PFAS and other chemicals from passing through.
- Residential RO systems are typically set up on a kitchen countertop or in a cabinet below a kitchen sink.

What does "certified" mean?

Certification requires that products meet strict standards. Wisconsin residents are encouraged to select a product certified by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) or other ANSI-accredited third-party certifier. NSF is an independent, accredited organization that tests and certifies products to protect and improve human health. Products that meet ANSI/NSF Standards 53 and 58 are certified to reduce PFAS in drinking water.

