

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Callicoon Youngsville Water District
19 Legion Street Jeffersonville NY
Public Water Supply ID #5203349

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process, protection of our water resources and inform you on completed system upgrades. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The water source *during* 2019 has been from our 2 wells located near our filtration plant. New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) conducted a "Source Water Summary" (SWAP summary) enclosed is a copy of the summary. Any questions feel free to contact our office or Department of Health.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Town of Callicoon 845-482-5390. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at 7:30 P. M. at the Town Hall on 19 Legion St. Jeffersonville, New York 12748. For any addition information or concerns feel free to contact the New York State Department of Health at 845-794-2045.

Some improvements have been made at the Youngsville Water District during 2019. Upgrades within the filtration plant have consisted of removal and replacement of needed water lines and all the necessary daily maintenance. Repairs at the filter plant were made to ensure its structural longevity. Since the summer of 2009 the water source has been supplied from the drilled wells. The upland reservoir will be used only for emergency use at which time the NYSDOH would require the town to institute a boil water notice. Should the use of the upland reservoirs be needed all customers will be notified. Other improvements have taken place in our distribution system: customer's meters have been upgraded with the towns billing software to help monitored of the system and billing, the repairing of broken water mains and service connections, we have completed seasonal flushing as needed, we have been monitoring our wells for arsenic which is a natural element found in rock, the re-appointment of a part time certified water plant operator and a system mechanic, fully utilizing the second existing well by installing VFD control has been completed, we have implemented a back flow protection program at the required location. The Town board has been researching the feasibly of the clear well to be upgraded and improvements to the enhance the treatment prosses. Having these up-grades to our system significantly helps the water system ensure the delivery of water to its consumers.

During the year 2019 the water system's daily metered usage requirements were an average of 37,549 gallons. The water usage is based on meter sales. There are currently 132 active service connections. The annual average consumer was billed approximately \$336.41

The Youngsville Water District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period January to December 2019. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Variations & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The “Goal”(MCLG) is 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.

| Microbiological Contaminants 2019 TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------|--|---|
| Contaminant | Date | Violation Y/N | Level Detected or average | Unit Measurement | MCL G | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| 1. Total Coliform Bacteria testing done monthly | 2019 | N | 0 | 100 ML | 0 | presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples | Naturally present in the environment. |
| 2. Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i> , testing done monthly | 2019 | N | ND | 100 ML | 0 | Any positive | Human and animal fecal waste. |
| 3. Barium | 8/15/18 | N | 0.0454 | Mg/l | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 4. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | 8/19/19 | N | 0.051 | Mg/l | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use |
| 5. Copper | 8/29/18 | N | 0.0631 Range: 0.0168- 0.0687 | Mg/l | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| 6. Lead | 8/29/18 | N | 2.2 Range: 0-3.3 | Ug/l | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| 7. Fluoride | 8/15/18 | N | 0.22 | Mg/l | 2.2 | 2.2 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 8. TTHM (total trihalomethanes) | 8/19/19 | N | 7.9 | Ug/l | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms. |
| 9. HAA (haloacetic acids) | 8/19/19 | N | 1.9 | Ug/l | 0 | 60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts |

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|--|---------|-----|-------------------|-------|-----|---------|--|
| | | | | | | | of organic matter. |
| 10. Arsenic * | 2019 | N | 2.83 (2.7-2.9) | Ug/l | N/A | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 11. GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & Uranium | 5/29/15 | N | 0.7 | pCi/L | 0 | 15 | Naturally occurring in the environment |
| GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & Uranium | 5/29/15 | N | 1.4 +/- 0.7 | pCi/L | 0 | 15 | Naturally occurring in the environment |
| 12. COMBINED URANIUM | 5/29/15 | N. | 0.7+/- 0.35 | Ug/L | 0 | 30 | Naturally occurring in the environment |
| 13. COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228) | 5/29/15 | N | 0.7 | pCi/L | 0 | 5 pCi/L | Naturally occurring in the environment |
| 14. RADIUM-226 | 5/29/15 | N** | 0.7+/- 0.35 | pCi/L | 0 | N/A | Naturally occurring in the environment |
| 15. RADIUM-228 | 5/29/15 | N | 0 +/- 0.3 | pCi/L | 0 | N/A | Naturally occurring in the environment |

*arsenic testing results for 2019 have been below the MCL required by NYSDOH mcl which is 10 ug/l. The Arsenic annual average for 2019 is 2.83 ug/l.

Contaminants:

- (1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
- (2) Fecal coliform/E.Coli. Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
- (4) Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
- (5) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.
- (6) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
- (8) TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (9) HAA's [Haloacetic Acids] Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are

present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced. 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 the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

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| <p>Spanish Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.</p> | <p>French Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.</p> |
| <p>Korean 아래의 보고는 귀원에서 드시는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역을 위해서 아니면 이 보고를 읽은 이해하시는 분과 말씀하시기를 바랍니다.</p> | <p>Chinese 這份報告含有非常重要有關您喝的資料，請找懂得這份報告的人翻譯或解釋給您聽。</p> |

In closing we would like to take the opportunity to thank you for allowing us to provide your family with clean, quality water during the last year. We take pride in the water we produce and deliver to your homes and look forward to the improvements that will take place during 2020.

Please call our office if you have questions. 845-482-5390
The Youngsville Water District