

2023 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* 2023 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). 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 2023. Upgrades within the filtration plant have consisted of maintain and monitoring the equipment and repairing as needed. The distribution systems lines and services lines have been repaired as needed and maintained during the year. Since the summer of 2009 the water source has been supplied from the drilled wells. Past 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 installation a permanent stream crossing installed by boring below the stream bed , 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 completed the engineering and all applications necessary for submitting to state of NY grants program for the replacement of the current aged and deteriorating clear well. Having these up-grades to our system significantly helps the water system ensure the delivery of water to its consumers.

During the year 2023 the water system's daily metered usage requirements were an average of 33,132 gallons per day, the annual average consumer was billed approximately \$374.88. The water usage is based on meter sales. There are currently 133 active service connections supplying water to approximately 320 users based on the information survey of the system users completed in 2019 when applying for grant.

The Youngsville Water District routinely monitors 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 2023. 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.

Level 1 Assessment - A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Microbiological Contaminants 2022 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	2023	N	0	100 ML	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment. Sampling site 3 plumbing issue was found to result in coliform presence results
2. Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i> , testing done monthly	2023	N	ND	100 ML	0	Any positive	Human and animal fecal waste.
3. Barium	5/19/21	N	0.0556	Mg/l	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
4. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	8/15/23	N	0.389	Mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
5. Copper	8/17/23	N	0.3415 Range: 0.0768- 0.0408	Mg/l	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
6. Lead	8/17/23	N	0.0 Range: <0-0	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 trihalomehtanes)	8/16/21	N	10.2	Ug/l	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful

							organisms.
9.HAA (haloacetic acids)	8/16/21	N	2.4	Ug/l	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
10. Arsenic *	2023	N	Avg 8.72 (6.72– 11.2)	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. RA DON & 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
16. POFS	9/19/23	N	<1.28	Ng/l	0	10ng/l	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
17. PFOA	9/19/23	N	<1.28	Ng/l	0	10ng/l	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
18. DIOXANE	9/19/23	N	<0.20	Ng/l	0	1.0ug/l	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.

*arsenic testing Arsenic annual average for 2023 is 8.72 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.

(16) PFOS caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high level exposures to PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOS in animals.

(17) PFOA caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high level exposures to PFOA in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOA as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOA in animals.

(18) The U.S. EPA has classified 1,4-dioxane as a likely human carcinogen. 5 Low level exposure to 1,4-dioxane over a person's lifetime can **increase the risk of 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.

<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 이러의 보고는 귀라에서 드시는 식수이 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역은 해서되지 아니면 이 보고를 읽은 이러 하시는 분나 알람하시기를 바랍니다.</p>	<p>Chinese 这份报告含有非常重要有关您喝的水的资料。请找懂得这份报告的人翻译或解释给您听。</p>

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water.

Conservation tips:

- ◆ Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- ◆ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- ◆ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- ◆ Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- ◆ Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

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 2024.

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