

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2018
Garrison Landing Water System
Lower Station Road, Garrison, NY
Public Water Supply ID# 3903653

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Garrison Landing Water will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Environmental Consultants at (845) 486-1030. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system serves 60 people through 20 service connections. Our water source is three groundwater wells located on the property. The water is chlorinated prior to distribution.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Putnam County Health Department (845) 808-1390.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>							
Nitrate	No	2/20/18	.250	Mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
Copper	No	9/6	.01 ⁽¹⁾ Range .0177- .0193	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
		9/25	.02 ⁽¹⁾ Range .0235- .0346				
Lead	No	9/6	.001 ⁽²⁾ Range .001- .001	mg/l	0	AL- .015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
		9/25	.001 ⁽²⁾ Range .001- .001				
Iron	No	1/9/18 6/27/18 8/28/18 12/19/18	128 <60.0 <60.0 <60.0	Ug/l	N/a	300	Naturally occurring
Manganese	No	1/9/18 6/27/18 8/28/18 12/19/18	15.3 12.5 37.5 <10.0	Ug/l	N/a	300	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	4/13	1.05	Ug/l	N/a	N/a	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	8/08	10.4	Mg/l	N/a	** (see health effects below)	Naturally occurring; road salt
Sulfate	No	8/08	29.4	Mg/l	0	250	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	8/08	35.7	Mg/l	N/a	250	Naturally occurring, or indicative of road salt contamination
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM's	No	8/15/18	10.6	Ug/l	N/a	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Haloacetic Acids HAA's	No	8/15/18	6.89	Ug/l	N/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Activity	No	10/08	3.87	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228	No	10/08 10/08	1.13 1.55	PCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was .02 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 samples collected, which was .001 mg/l. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

* * Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking water by people on severely restricted sodium diets.

Water containing more than 270 mg/l should not be used for drinking water by people on moderately restricted sodium diet.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system exceeded the iron limit. Iron has no adverse health effect but is more of an aesthetic characteristic. At 1,000 ug/l, you may note a bitter astringent taste of iron, as it may also impart brownish color to laundered clothing and stain plumbing fixtures. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2018, our system was in compliance with applicable state drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens 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 from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ◆ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- ◆ Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- ◆ Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential fire fighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water 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 include:

- ◆ 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 one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.