

TOWN OF ROCKLAND

LIVINGSTON MANOR SEWER AND WATER DISTRICTS • ROSCOE SEWER AND WATER DISTRICTS

Robert Wolcott, Supt.

P.O. Box 303, Livingston Manor, New York 12758
845-439-4910 AM
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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2015

To comply with State regulations, the Livingston Manor Water District (#NY5203330) annually issues a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding and awareness of drinking water and the need to protect our water sources. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards and we are proud to report that our system did not violate any water quality standard. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality, including details about where your water comes from and what it contains.

Our water system serves approximately 1200 persons through 475 service connections. Our water supply is obtained from drilled wells located at 357 Old Route 17. This is a ground water source and is in compliance with New York State Department of Health standards. Over 23 million gallons of water was withdrawn and distributed throughout the system. Your water is treated with chlorine to reach optimum disinfection as well as caustic soda for pH stability, and a sequestering agent, both for lead control.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact the superintendent at the number above. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled town board meetings, the first and third Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at 95 Main Street, Livingston Manor.

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 materials, 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 Health Department and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

As State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. The table below depicts which compounds were tested in 2015 as well as past testing results. It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Monticello District Office of the NYS Department of Health at (845)794-2045.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, or 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 the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection are available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline.

We at the Livingston Manor Water District work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Future growth and system improvements are continually evaluated. There is always the need for water main repairs or valve replacements to keep the system working at its best. 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 the costs required to pump and treat water; saving water lessens the strain on the water system helping to avoid restrictions.

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's not hard to conserve. *Watch for water saving tips enclosed with quarterly water bills.* Quarterly bills are based on actual usage and charged at \$6.25/1000 gallons above minimum for each tap.

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

Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. ***French:*** Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

Table of Detected Contaminants

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Date of Sample | Level Detected (Avg/Max/Range) | Unit Measurement | MCLG | Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|-------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|---------|--------|------|------|------------------|-------------------|
| Total Coliform | no | 2/month | | | 0 | presence/absence | Naturally present |
| Nitrate Nitrite | no | 6/11/15 | 0.430 | mg/l | 10.0 | 10 | Fertilizer runoff |
| Barium | no | 6/3/15 | 65 | ug/l | 2.0 | 2.0 | Drilling waste |
| Nickel | no | 6/6/15 | 0.0006 | mg/l | .1 | .1 | Natural erosion |
| *Lead | no | 8/15/13 | 0.8 | ug/l | 15 | 15 | Corrosion |
| *Copper | no | 8/15/13 | 0.133 | mg/l | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion |
| Sodium | no | 7/10/14 | 22.5 | mg/l | 0 | 0 | Road salt |
| Total HAA | no | 8/13/15 | 1.1 | ug/l | | | |
| TTHM | no | 2015 | 0.146 | ppb | 0 | 80 | |

*Ten lead/copper samples were taken with the 90th percentile being reported (9th highest value)

Lead test results ranged from .5 to 1.1 ug/l and copper test results ranged from .0174 to .197mg/l. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Livingston Manor Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

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.

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).

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2015

To comply with State regulations, the Roscoe-Rockland Water District (#NY5203340) annually issues a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding and awareness of drinking water and the need to protect our water sources. Last year we met all state standards except for copper. We conducted additional testing and are considering options to remedy the issue. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality, including details about where your water comes from and what it contains.

Our water system serves approximately 1000 persons through 275 service connections. Our water supply is obtained from drilled wells located at 305 Rockland Road. This is a ground water source and is in compliance with New York State Department of Health standards. Over 12 million gallons of water was withdrawn and distributed throughout the system. Your water is treated with chlorine to reach optimum disinfection as well as caustic soda for pH stability, and a sequestering agent, both for lead control.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact the superintendent at the number above. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled town board meetings, the first and third Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at 95 Main Street, Livingston Manor.

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 materials, 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 Health Department and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

As State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. The table attached depicts which compounds were tested in 2015. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Monticello District Office of the NYS Department of Health at (845)794-2045.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, or 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 the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection are available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline.

We at the Roscoe-Rockland Water District work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Future growth and system improvements are continually evaluated. There is always the need for water main repairs or valve replacements to keep the system working at its best. Your water is treated with chlorine to reach optimum disinfection as well as caustic soda, a softening agent and a sequestering agent.

Although our system now 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 the costs required to pump and treat water; saving water lessens the strain on the water system helping to avoid restrictions.

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's not hard to conserve. *Watch for water saving tips enclosed with your quarterly water bills.* Quarterly bills are based on actual usage and charged at \$12/1000 gallons above minimum for each tap.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it. Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. **French:** Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien

| Table of Detected Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Date of Sample | Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range) | Unit Measurement | MCLG | Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL) | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Total Coliform | no | monthly | | | 0 | presence/absence | Naturally present |
| Nitrate/Nitrite | no | 6/18/15 | .298 | mg/l | 10.0 | 10 | Fertilizer runoff |
| *Lead | no | 8/27/15 | .0018 | mg/l | | 15 | Corrosion of |
| *Copper | no | 8/27/15 | .53 | mg/l | 1.3 | 1.3 | plumbing |
| Barium | no | 6/3/15 | 32 | ug/l | 2.0 | 2.0 | Drilling waste |
| Sodium | no | 7/10/14 | 19.5 | mg/l | 0 | | Road Salt |
| Total HAA | no | 8/13/15 | <1.0 | ug/l | | | |

* Ten Lead/Copper samples were taken with the 90th percentile being reported (9th highest value)

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. Long term ingestion could cause liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Lead test results ranged from .0010 to .023 mg/l; Copper results from .15 to 1.0 mg/l. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Roscoe Rockland Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

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

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

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