

TOWN OF ROCKLAND

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

P.O. Box 303, Livingston Manor, New York 12758
845-439-4910 AM
845-439-4399 Ext. 103 PM

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023 Livingston Manor Water District (NY5203330)

Introduction

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 Over **23 million gallons** of water was withdrawn and distributed throughout the system.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.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

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.

Are There Contaminants in Our Drinking Water?

As State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include total coliform, inorganic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological, and synthetic organic compounds. The table below depicts which compounds were detected in 2023 as well as past testing results. 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.

Water systems that exceed the lead or copper action level must also monitor for the following water quality parameters within the monitoring period when an action level was exceeded: entry point lead & copper; pH; alkalinity; calcium; conductivity; temperature; silica/orthophosphate (when an inhibitor containing phosphate

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is used). Water quality samples are collected in accordance with the NY State Sanitary Code, Part 5, Subpart 5-1.43(a), and 5-1.43(b). For water systems serving a population of 501-3,300 people, water quality sampling must include two (2) water samples from two (2) distribution system sample sites and two (2) water samples from each entry point during each monitoring period when the system exceeds the lead or copper action level. For additional information related compliance with the lead and copper rule please visit the following: <http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/regulations/> or <https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/lead-and-copper-rule>.

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 Middletown District Office of the NYS Department of Health at (845)794-2045.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

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.

Why Save Water and How to Avoid Wasting It

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 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 \$12.00/1000 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.

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French

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

Korean / Chinese:

아래의 보고는 귀하께서 드시는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역을 하시든지 아니면 이 보고를 읽고 이해하시는분과 말씀하시기를 바랍니다.

這份報告含有非常重要有關您喝的水的資料。請找懂得這份報告的人翻譯或解釋給您聽。

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
Nitrate	No	8/9/2023	0.672	mg/L	10	10	Fertilizer Runoff. Septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	No	6/8/2022	0.065	mg/L	2.0	2.0	Drilling Waste
Lead*	No	6/20/2023	90 th Percentile = 0 0-0.002	mg/L	0	AL-0.015	Corrosion of Plumbing
Copper*	No	6/20/2023	90 th Percentile = 0.697 0.174-0.975	mg/L	1.3	AL-1.3	Corrosion of Plumbing
Sodium**	No	8/3/2023	27.7	mug/L	n/a	See notes	Road Salt; water softeners; animal waste; naturally occurring
Total	No	8/2/2023	2.4	ug/L	n/a	80	By-product of

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Trihalomethanes							drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter
Gross Alpha excl. Radon and Uranium	No	4/11/2016	0.6	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha incl Radon and Uranium	No	4/11/2016	0.9	pCi/L	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	No	4/11/2016	0.45	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Uranium	No	4/11/2016	0.45	ug/L	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits.

*Twelve lead/copper samples were taken with the 90th percentile being reported.

Lead test results ranged from 0 to 0.00229 mg/L and copper test results ranged from 0.174 to 0.975 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 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>

** Sodium: water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

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.

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).