

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2015
Town of Fallsburg Water Department
PO Box 2019
South Fallsburg, New York 12779
Mountaindale System
(Public Water Supply ID# 5203322)*

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Fallsburg Water Department 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. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. 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 William Illing, Town Engineer, at 845-434-6398. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled town board meetings. The meetings are held on the Second and Fourth Mondays of each month at the Town Hall.

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 source is 2 groundwater wells which are located within the Town of Fallsburg. The Source Water Assessment indicates that the Town's source water is minimally susceptible to contamination. During 2015, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The water is adjusted for pH and disinfected prior to distribution.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 320 people during the winter and approximately 750 people during the summer through approximately 285 service connections. The total water produced in 2015 was 21,334,000 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 58,449 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 138,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 15,281,000 gallons. Authorized unmetered usage was approximately 3,571,000. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires and other distribution system maintenance. This leaves an unaccounted for total of 2,482,000 gallons. In order to reduce the amount of unaccounted for water, leak detection and water audit programs are performed annually. Numerous leaks were detected and repaired this year. In 2015, water customers paid a quarterly minimum of \$42.15 for 15,000 gallons and were charged \$2.85 per thousand gallons above the minimum.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants may 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, is 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 Monticello District Office of the New York State Department of Health Department at 845-794-2045.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Average / Maximum) (Range)	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead ₂	No	7/2014 8/2014 9/2014	3.2 ₁ 0.0 – 3.2 – Range	ug/l	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper ₄	No	7/2014 8/2014 9/2014	0.369 ₃ 0.02 – 0.369 - Range	mg/l	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Nitrate ₅	No	5/2014 9/2014 6/2015	0.381 – Average 0.564 – Maximum 0.381 – 0.564 - Range	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Arsenic ₆	No	2/2014	No Detect	mg/L	0.01	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards.
Barium ₇	No	2/2014	.160	mg/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium ₈	No	7/2013 8/2015	22 - Average 22 – Maximum	mg/L	See Notes	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Total Trihalomethane ₉	No	2013	6.92	ug/l	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Haloacetic Acid ₁₀	No	2013	2.60	ug/l	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Gross Alpha ₁₁	No	3/2013	2.73 - Maximum 2.49 – 2.73 - Range 2.61 – Average	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride ₁₃	No	2/2014	No Detect	Mg/L	2.2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Combined radium – 226 and 228 ₁₄	No	3/2013	1.01 – Maximum 0.46 – 1.01 – Range 0.735 – Average	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium – 226 ₁₄	No	3/2013	0.12 – Maximum 0.07 – 0.12 – Range 0.095 - Average	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium – 228 ₁₄	No	3/2013	0.89 – Maximum 0.39 – 0.89 – Range 0.835 - Average	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Notes:

- 1 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 9 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 lead values detected at your water system. In this case, nine samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the ninth highest.
- 2 - 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.
- 3 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 9 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, 9 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the ninth highest value.
- 4 - 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.
- 5 - 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.
- 6 - Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- 7 - Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
- 8 - 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.
- 9 - 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
- 10 - Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
- 11 - Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- 12 - Certain materials are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- 13 - Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.
- 14 - Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting

cancer.

- Lead. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Town of Fallsburg 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>

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.

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)

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. 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 2015, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

The New York State Department Health has completed a source water assessment for this water system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to our drinking water sources were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination (PCS) and the possibility of this contamination reaching our drinking water source. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will be contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of contaminants that have been detected. The purpose of source water assessment is to provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters in the future. The source water assessment for the Town water sources found that the assessment area contains no discreet potential; source for contamination. Please note that this report only details the possibility for contamination. Our water is tested regularly to ensure that the finished water coming to your home meets New York State drinking water standards. County and State Health Departments will use this information to direct future source water protections activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management and education programs. Further information can be obtained by contacting the Town of Fallsburg, 5410 State Route 42 South Fallsburg, NY or by phone at 845-434-6398

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.
- ◆ 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.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions. This report was prepared by G. Tavormina U.P.O.

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 아래의 보고는 귀사에서 드시는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역은 하시든지 아니면 이 보고를 읽은 이래 하시는 분과 말씀하시기를 바랍니다.</p>	<p>Chinese 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。</p>