

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2015
Village of Woodridge
2 Dairyland Road, Woodridge, New York
Public Water Supply ID# NY5203348

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Village of Woodridge, 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 but one of State drinking water health standards. Last year, we conducted tests for multiple contaminants. We detected one of those contaminants at a minimally level higher than the State allows. We rectified the problem by undertaking a program of quality improvement and quality assurance in the operations and maintenance of our water supply and distribution systems. 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 H. Illing, P.E., 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 village board meetings. The meetings are held every 1st and 3rd Monday at 7:00PM in the Village Hall located at 2 Dairyland Road.

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 approximately 900 year round residents and as many as 4,000 seasonal residents through approximately 600 service connections. Our water source is a filtered surface water body, one shallow and two deep wells located in the Village. The water is filtered, pH adjusted and disinfected 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 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.

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 N.Y.S. Health Department at 845-794-2045.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Average / Max) (Range)	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes ₁	Yes	3/2015 6/2015 8/2015 11/2015	59.5 – Average 115 – Maximum 31 to 115 - Range	ug/L	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids ₂	No	3/2015 6/2015 8/2015 11/2015	30.9 - Average 51 – Maximum 9.56 to 51.0 – Range	ug/L	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Nitrate ₃	No	4/2013 5/2013 6/2015 7/2015	0.49 – Average 0.68 Maximum ND to 0.68 – Range	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic	No	6/2014 12/2014 11/2015	– Average 1.6 Maximum 0.0 to 1.6 – Range	ug/L	10	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium ₄	No	6/2014 12/2014 11/2015	0.11 – Average 0.209 Maximum 0.013 to 0.21 – Range	mg/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide ₆	No	2/2010	5	ug/L	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Turbidity ₆	No	1/2010 2/2010 3/2010 4/2010 5/2010 6/2010 7/2010 8/2010 9/2010 10/2010 11/2010	0.39 – Average 0.81 – Maximum 0.23 to 0.81 – Range	NTU	1	1	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon ₇	No	8/2010 9/2010	2.9 – Average 3.7 – Maximum 2.3 to 3.7 – Range	mg/L	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium ₈	No	12/2014	22.1 Maximum 4.55 to 22.1 – Range	mg/L	See Notes	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Lead ₉	No	6/2013 to 7/2013	90 th percentile: <0.0005	ug/L	AL-15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper ₁₀	No	6/2013 to 7/2013	90 th percentile: 0.0574	mg/L	AL-1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride ₁₁	No	6/2014 11/2015	0.065 - Average 0.13 - Maximum 0.0 - .13 – Range	mg/L	2.2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Dalapon ₁₂	No	7/2013	1.8	ug/L	50	N/A	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate ₁₃	No	7/2013	.0072	ug/L	6	0	Used in plastic products such as polyvinyl chloride, plastic toys, vinyl upholstery, adhesives and coatings. Compound likely to be released to the environment during production and waste disposal of these products. Also used in inks, pesticides, cosmetics and vacuum pump oil.
Nitrate ₁₄	No	12/2014	0.37	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium ₁₅	No	12/2014 11/2015	1.6 - Average 3.2 – Maximum 0.0 - 3.2 – Range	ug/L	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha ₁₅	No	8/2015	4.9	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta ₁₆	No	8/2013	2.8	pCi/L	4	0	Decay of natural deposits
Combined Radium – 226 and 228 ₁₇	No	8/2013	0.14	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium – 226 ₁₇	No	8/2013	0.14	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Notes:

1. 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.
2. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
3. 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.
4. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
5. Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.
6. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
7. Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
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. 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.
10. 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.
11. 11. 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
12. Some people who drink water containing dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes
13. Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer
14. 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.
15. Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis. 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.
16. 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.
17. 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.

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.

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

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).

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

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?

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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 Village 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 Village of Woodridge Municipal Hall, 2 Dairyland Road, Woodridge, NY 12789 or by phone at 845-434-7447

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.

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.

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.
Korean	Chinese 