Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2024
Village of Unionville Water System
7 Main Street, PO Box 148
Unionville, NY 10988
Public Water Supply ID# NY 3503558

INTRODUCTION

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

Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Village Clerk Deborah S. Miller at (845)726-3681. 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 of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Unionville. The meetings are regularly held on the first Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Village Office, 7 Main Street, Unionville. A schedule of all regular Village meetings can be obtained from the Village Clerk.

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 615 people through 215 service connections. Our water source is made up of two ground water wells located in the Village. The water is pumped from the groundwater wells to the Water Treatment Plant located on Prospect Street. At the Water Treatment Plant, the raw water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite and treated with orthophosphate for corrosion control as well as caustic soda to balance the pH. The treated water is then pumped through the main distribution system to the Water Storage Tank located on Reservoir Avenue.

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. 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 become contaminated. See "Table of Detected Contaminants" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from a drilled well. The source water assessment has rated this well as having a medium-high to very high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of a SPDES permitted discharge facility (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government), the low-level residential activity and the transportation route that are located in the assessment area. In addition, the well draws from an unconfined aquifer of unknown hydraulic conductivity and the overlying soils are not known to provide adequate protection from potential contamination. While the source water assessment rates our well as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted in this report.

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, 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 Orange County Department of Health at (845) 291-2331

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
Beryllium	No	4/23/24	1.43	Ug/l	4	MCL = 4	Discharge from metal refineries and coil-burning factories
Selenium	No	4/23/24	1.29	Ug/l	50	MCL = 50	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	Quarterly	3.049, 2.4, 2.4, & 2.0	mg/L	10	MCL=10	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	4/23/24	0.104	Mg/l	n/a	MCL = 2.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (See Note 1)	No	6/2022	90^{th} = 0.61 Range = 0.121 to 0.639	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Sodium (See Note 2)	No	4/23/24	98.9	mg/L	N/A	See Note 3	Naturally occurring
Radon	No	7/20/23	513	Pci/l	4000	MCL = 300- 4000	Erosion of natural deposits.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5)	No	8/19/24	1.0	ug/L	N/A	MCL=60	By-Product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	8/19/24	20	ug/L	N/A	MCL=80	By-Product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (See Note 3)	No	3/31/24	6.04	ng/l	0	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (See Note 3)	No	3/31/24	7.17	ng/l	0	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Notes:

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 12 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, twelve samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value. The copper AL was not exceeded at any location.

2 – Water containing more than 20 mg/1 of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/1 of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

3 - Please note that in 2023 in addition to PFOS and PFOA, the lab ran the analysis for the entire EPA method 537.1, which includes 16 additional perfluorinated chemicals, **2** of these additional chemicals were detected, the highest of which was **2.6** ng/l. These additional analytes are not currently regulated and do not have an MCL.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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.

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).

Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation. 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 2024, our water system received a violation from the Orange County Department of Health for the Operation and Maintenance of a public water system for failure to repair the leaks in our water storage tanks. This violation was issued on April 15, 2024 and has not been resolved.

DOES MY WATER SYSTEM HAVE LEAD SERVICE LINES?

Our water system has completed the Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) as required. We have found some lead services lines, Galvanized lines requiring replacement, or services where the line material is unknown. You can find a summary of these findings on the NYS Department of Health website at: https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/. You can sort by system name or by county to find this specific water system. General information on the LSLI requirements can be found here: https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/New-York-State-Lead-Service-Line-Inventory/j63k-4n92/about_data. This site also has a link to a map that can be found here: https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/New-York-State-Lead-Service-Line-Inventory-Map/fkii-zkcq.

Please note that our system also has information regarding the LSLI for our specific system. Please contact the individual in the Introduction section of this report for more information on how to obtain address specific service line material or the full LSLI.

The Table of Detected Contaminants in this report shows the results of the required Lead testing that was conducted by our water system. We are required to report both the 90th percentile value and the range in the Table, if you would like all tap sampling (this is only the addresses where we are required to sample as per our monitoring plan, we do not test all taps in the distribution system) results, please contact the individual noted in the Introduction of this report.

Lastly, above and beyond the sampling conducted by this water system, schools and childcare facilities are required to collect additional Lead sampling required by New York State. Please contact your school or childcare facility for more information regarding this testing.

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 firefighting 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. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. 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.