Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2021
Village of South Blooming Grove Consolidated Water District
PO Box 295 Blooming Grove, NY 10914
(Public Water Supply ID NY3510641)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Village of South Blooming Grove Consolidated Water District issues an annual water report describing the quality of our drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise the Consumer's understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Included in this report are details about where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

If you have any questions about this report or questions concerning your drinking water, please contact our Village Water Department at (845) 782-2600 or the Orange County Health Department at (845) 291-2331. 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 the second and fourth Monday at 7:00 pm, at the South Blooming Grove Village Hall at 811 State Route 208, Blooming Grove, New York 10914. The U.S.E.P.A. drinking water website (www.epa.gov/safewater) also provides additional information regarding drinking water.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The water supply to the Consolidated Water District of the Village of South Blooming Grove is provided through a series of drilled bedrock wells. These groundwater sources draw water from the surrounding aquifers. The consolidated district consists of two separate service areas (previously known as the Worley Heights Water District #1 and Merriewold Water District #6). Each area is served by a wellfield, as is described in further detail below.

Worley Heights Wellfield (Previously WATER DISTRICT 1)

This service area is supplied groundwater by four (4) wells. Well #7 is 600' deep bedrock well located in the Rolling Hills Condominium complex ball field area. Well #9 is 365' deep bedrock well. The Orange and Rockland Well is located across from the O&R complex along State Route 208 and is a 375' deep bedrock well. During 2021, the Village also used the Palamar well located off Peddler Hill Road as an emergency source.

All groundwater from the Worley Heights wells are treated with chlorine for disinfection and virus inactivation prior to distribution. The Orange and Rockland Well is also equipped with a filtration system, which removes Iron and Manganese.

Merriewold Wellfield (Previously WATER DISTRICT 6)

This service area includes three (3) bedrock wells, including Well #3 at 525', Well #4 at 425' in depth, and Well #5 at 530 feet. The well field is located along State Route 208 near Mangin Road.

All groundwater from the Merriewold wells is treated for iron and manganese removal, and is treated with chlorine for disinfection and virus inactivation prior to distribution.

Improvements to the Merriewold Wellfield (construction of a new filtration building, chemical feed system, iron filtration system, booster pumps, standby power and automated controls) were completed in 2021.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (SWAP) SUMMARY

The NYSDOH 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.

Our water is derived from six drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium 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) low-level residential activity and the transportation route that are located in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from a confined aquifer with the estimated recharge area within the selected time of travel and the overlying soils may not 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 Village of South Blooming Grove, as noted in this report.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

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 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.

As the state regulations require, we routinely test our drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: ECOLI and total coliform bacteria, inorganic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented on the following page 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. For this reason, some of our data, though represented, 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 Health Department at (845) 291-2331.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (see note 1)	No	8/4/21	One positive sample.	N/A	0	MCL = 2 or more positive samples/month.	Naturally present in the environment.
Barium	No	08/10/20 09/15/20	0.016 0.150	mg/l	2	MCL = 2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	No	08/10/20	3.5	ug/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (See Note 2)	No	11/3/2021	65	mg/l	N/A	See Note 1	Road Salt.
Sulfate	No	08/10/20 09/15/20	24 20	mg/l	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring.
Iron	No	1/13/21 2/5/21 4/1/21 4/8/21	ND ND 0.14 ND	mg/l	N/A	MCL = 0.3	Naturally occurring.
Copper (See Note 3)	No	09/20	0.24 (Range = 0.03 to 0.48)	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (See Note 4)	No	09/20	1.6 (Range = ND to 2.9)	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Nitrate	No	11/3/21	0.28 (Range = ND to 0.28)	mg/l	0	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	1/13/21 2/5/21 10/18/21 11/3/21	ND to 1.82 ND ND ND to 1.23	ng/l	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
1,4 Dioxane	No	1/13/21 2/5/21 10/18/21 11/3/21	ND ND ND ND to 0.403	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 1	This compound may enter the environment through its use as a solvent and in textile processing, printing processes, and detergent preparations.

Notes:

1 All required repeat samples were absent for bacteria so the presence of bacteria was not confirmed.

2 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.

3 The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 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 September 2020, ten samples were collected and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value. The action level was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

4 The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the ten sites tested. The action level was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

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.

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)

Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in 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 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.

We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, 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. We are 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Is our Water System Meeting Other Rules that Govern Operations?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. We did not test for PFOA, PFOS and 1.4 Dioxanne in the second and third quarter of 2021. We will note they were taken in the first and third quarter and were almost all non-detect. We also did not complete all testing for Uranium, Gross Alpha Activity and Combined Radium in 2021. We therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during those times. Also during 2021, our water system received a notice of violation for using an unapproved source (the Palamar well) without filing the proper paperwork. We are working to get the Palamar well permanently approved for use.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

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 for 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?

Due to fluctuations in demand, the Water District has experienced issues in consistently maintaining an adequate supply. This has been due to a combination of increased demand and water main breaks. Due to these fluctuations, the Village has enacted water usage restrictions. Additionally, 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 and ensuring 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, and 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 and our way of life. Please call our office if you have questions.