

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023
Federal Correctional Institution Otisville
P.O. Box 600, Two Mile Drive, Otisville NY 10963
(Public Water supply ID#3517527)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, The Federal Correctional Institution at Otisville 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. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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 Aaron Churchill, Facility Manager at 845-386-6700 ext. 6783. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

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 Departments 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 1200 people through (8) eight service connections. Our water source is entirely ground water, drawn from two 55 feet deep drilled wells which are located in Westbrookville NY. The water is pumped from the wells and treated with chlorine to destroy microorganisms and injected with caustic soda and Zinc Orthophosphate to control lead and copper prior to delivery to the consumer. The quantity of water available from these sources during year 2023 adequately met water supply demands. An average volume of approximately 143,372 gallons per day, 4,301,166 a month and 51,613,992 a year was withdrawn from the wells. Some water loss was attributed to flushing and normal system losses. There was no consumer charge for the water provided.

The NY DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water sources 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 is or will be contaminated. See "Table of Detected Contaminants" that has been detected. The source water assessment provides resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters in the future.

As mentioned before, in 2023, our water is derived from two drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium-high to high susceptibility to microbial, nitrates, industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of the low-level residential activity and from the septic systems that are located in the area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer with high yielding wells and the overlying soils may not prove adequate protection from potential contamination. While the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to

microbial, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered to you meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

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, 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, 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 Max (Range)	Unit Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Compounds							
Barium	NO	12/13/23	0.0084	mg/L	2	MCL = 2	Erosion or Natural Deposits
Nitrate	NO	12/13/23	0.094	mg/L	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from Fertilizer use
Copper (see note 2)	NO	9/27/23	90 th =1.17 Range= 0.29 to 1.29	mg/L	1.3	1.3 mg/l	Corrosion of household pumping system
Lead (See note 1)	NO	9/27/23	90 th = 2.11 Range = 1.1 to 2.14	ug/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion household pumping system
Nickel	NO	12/13/23	< 0.5	ug/L	N/A	MCL = 100	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	NO	12/13/23	< 5.0	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally Occurring
Asbestos	NO	8/16/22	<0.062	MFL	10	MFL = 10	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	NO	8/15/23	42.2	ug/L	N/A	MCL = 80	Byproducts of drinking water Disinfection. Needed to Kill harmful organisms

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NO	8/15/2023	22.7	ug/l	N / A	MCL=60	Byproducts of drinking water Disinfection. Needed to Kill harmful organisms
PFOS/PFOA/Dioxane 1.4							
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	NO	12/13/23	< 0.926	ng/L	N / A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	NO	12/13/23	< 0.926	ng/L	N / A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
1,4-Dioxane	NO	12/13/23	< 0.2	ug/L	N / A	MCL = 1.0	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Note 1: The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of 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, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 2nd highest value (2.11 ug/L) the action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Note 2: the level presented the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. The action level for Copper 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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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).

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

Picograms per liter (pp/L): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion — ppq).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): 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. We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water: 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. Federal Correctional Institution at Otisville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact . Federal Correctional Institution at 845-386-6792 Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2023, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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).

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que 10 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.

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.

Christopher Palinkas
Water Operator