

Cornwall Meadows Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

Public Water Supply #3922190

Cornwall Meadows HOA

c/o J&J Management Services, P.O. Box 400, Carmel, NY 10512

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, Cornwall Meadows annually issues 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, we conducted tests for over 118 contaminants. We detected 23 of those contaminants and found our water exceeded the drinking water standard for iron, and sodium was detected at levels higher than the State allows for individuals on severely restricted sodium diets. During 2025, iron and sodium will continue to be sampled on a quarterly basis. 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:

John Muro II, President of Allied Pollution Control, Inc. at (845) 878-0007 or,
Cornwall Meadows HOA at the address listed above, or at (914) 646-5108.

If you want to learn more about your water supply, please contact the Homeowner's Association to attend a scheduled board meeting.

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 groundwater drawn from four drilled wells located within the property boundaries of the community. The water is pumped from the wells to a 20,000 gallon storage tank. The well water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite as it is transferred to the storage tank. Our water system has ninety-seven service connections.

The NYSDOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to the 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 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 section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" 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.

The drinking water is derived from four drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated the all four wells as having a high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, halogenated solvents, petroleum products, pesticides, herbicides, metals, and other industrial organics. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of septic systems, and permitted wastewater discharge facilities, and associated activity in the assessment area. The wells draw from fractured bedrock and the overlying soils are not known to provide adequate protection from potential contamination.

Please note that the drinking water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered to you meets the New York State drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

County and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting your water supplier or the Putnam County Health Department.

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 Putnam County Health Department at (845) 808-1390.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL,TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Total Radium-226 & 228 Entry point	No	Quarterly 2024	3.2* ¹ (1.0-4.5)	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) <i>Dichloroacetic Acid</i>	No	8/26/2024	1.3	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Trihalomethanes							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) <i>Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Chloroform & Dibromochloromethane</i>	No	8/26/2024	12.70	ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	1/24/2024	0.118	mg/l	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium	No	4/9/2021	118	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Color	No	1/24/2024	10	Units	N/A	N/A	Large quantities of organic chemicals, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand and the potential for production of excess amounts of disinfectant byproducts such as trihalomethanes, the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese; Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter.
Chloride	No	1/24/2024	165	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring; indicative of road salt contamination.
Fluoride	No	1/24/2024	0.13	mg/l	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Hardness	No	4/9/2021	515	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
Iron * ² * ³	Yes	Quarterly 2024	666 (398 – 742)	ug/l	N/A	300	Naturally occurring.
Manganese * ⁴	No	Quarterly 2024	59 (46 – 67)	ug/l	N/A	300	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	1/24/2024	<0.01	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	No	1/24/2024	0.001	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.
Sodium * ⁵	No	Quarterly 2024	70.7 (42.5–95)	mg/l	N/A	see below	Naturally occurring; road salt, water softeners.
Sulfate	No	1/24/2024	44.0	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL,TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Synthetic Organic Contaminants *6							
Perfluorooctanoic acid - (PFOA)	No	8/26/2024	ND	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid - (PFOS)	No	8/26/2024	ND	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes - (TTHM's)							By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Well #2	No	1/24/2024	3.29	ug/l	N/A	80	

Lead and Copper Information									
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (90 th Percentile Value Range)	Unit Measurement	Regulatory Limit (AL)	MCLG	Number of Samples Taken	Number of Exceedances	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead *7	No	Aug/Sept 2024	4 (<1.0 – 7)	ug/L	15	0	5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper *8	No	Aug/Sept 2024	0.2 (0.049-0.212)	mg/L	1.3	1.3	5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE OF UNREGULATED DETECTED PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG or Health Advisory Level *9	Regulatory Limit (MCL,TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Unspecified Organic Contaminants *10							
Perfluorobutanesulfuric acid - (PFBS)	No	8/26/2024	3.36	ng/l	2,000	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Notes:

*1 – The levels presented in the table above represent the highest annual running average and the range of values in 2024.

*2 – Iron is essential for maintaining good health. However, too much iron can cause adverse health effects. Drinking water with very large amounts of iron can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation and stomach pain. These effects usually diminish once the elevated iron exposure is stopped. A small number of people have a condition called hemochromatosis, in which the body absorbs and stores too much iron. People with hemochromatosis may be at greater risk for health effects resulting from too much iron in the body (sometimes called “iron overload”) and should be aware of their overall iron intake. The New York State standard for iron in drinking water is 0.3 milligrams per liter, and is based on iron’s effects on the taste, odor and color of the water.

*3 - The level presented in the table above represents the highest quarterly average of the detected levels used to determine compliance and the range of detected values in 2024.

*4 – If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 500 ug/l.

*5 - 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.

*6 - PFOA and PFOS are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). PFAS are manmade chemicals that have been widely used in various consumer, commercial, and industrial products since the 1950s. These chemicals’ unique properties make them resistant to heat, oil, stains, grease, and water and useful in a wide variety of everyday products. One of the PFAS’ was widely used in fire-fighting foam. On August 26, 2020, New York State adopted new drinking water standards for public water systems that set maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) of 10 parts per trillion (10 ppt) each for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and 1 part per billion (1 ppb) for 1,4-dioxane.

PFOA and PFOS have caused a wide range of health effects when studied in animals that were exposed to high levels. The most consistent findings in animals were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. PFOA and PFOS also cause cancer in laboratory animals exposed to high levels over their lifetimes. Additional studies of exposures PFOA and PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans.

*7 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 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 August/September 2024, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the two highest samples which equaled 4 ppb. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

*8 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 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 August/September 2024, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the two highest samples which equaled 0.2 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

*9 - USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.

*10 – All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC).

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).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The arithmetic average of analytical results for samples taken at a specific monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters

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?

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected, however, with the exception of iron and sodium, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. Quarterly monitoring for iron, manganese and sodium will continue during 2025 and the results will be submitted to the Putnam County Health Department for their review. In addition, we will continue periodic water main flushing to minimize the amount of iron in the drinking water.

Iron: Iron is a common metal and a dietary mineral that is essential for maintaining human health. It is used in construction materials, in drinking water pipes, in paint pigments and plastics, and as a treatment for iron deficiency in humans. Iron can be elevated in drinking water in areas where there are high concentrations of iron in soil and rocks, and where iron salts are used in the water treatment process. Iron can also get into drinking water from corrosion of cast iron, steel, and galvanized iron pipes used for water distribution. Elevated levels of iron in water can result in a rusty color and sediment, a metallic taste, and reddish or orange staining.

Iron is essential for maintaining good health. However, too much iron can cause adverse health effects. Drinking water with very large amounts of iron can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, and stomach pain. These effects usually diminish once the elevated iron exposure is stopped. A small number of people have a condition called hemochromatosis, in which the body absorbs and stores too much iron. People with hemochromatosis may be at greater risk for health effects resulting from too much iron in the body (sometimes called “iron overload”) and should be aware of their overall iron intake. The New York State standard for iron in drinking water is 0.3 milligrams per liter, and is based on iron’s effects on the taste, odor and color of the water.

As mentioned in the beginning of this report, our water comes from drilled bedrock wells, so iron is naturally present in the ground water. The EPA established National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations for 15 contaminants, including iron. The secondary maximum contaminant levels (SMCL) are not enforced but are established as a guideline for drinking water aesthetic properties, such as taste, color and odor. These contaminants do not pose a health risk at the SMCL. Your water is safe to drink.

Sodium: Sodium was detected at a level above the recommended value for individuals on severely restricted sodium diets. 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.

We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Cornwall Meadows water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Cornwall Meadows HOA c/o J&J Management Services. 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 2024, our system was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by contacting the Cornwall Meadows HOA c/o J&J Management Services.

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 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 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.

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 up 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.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL INFORMATION

Cross-connections are any linkage through which contaminants could possibly enter a water supply. The contaminant enters the water system typically by back siphonage when a loss in pressure in the water system siphons contaminants into the distribution system through a submerged inlet. While in a residential water system like ours, such contamination is relatively rare, it is important for all users to understand how cross-connections can occur, your obligation as users to avoid them, and how to prevent contamination from any cross-connections.

Some examples are useful to clarify the situations under which cross-connection contamination might occur. One example is someone using a hose to fill a container of pesticide or weed-killer who left the hose under the surface of the liquid. If a sufficient drop in water pressure from the supply line occurred, it is possible that the pesticide would travel back up the hose and into the house water supply. Another example is if antifreeze is put into the pipes while a house is vacant. If there was a drop in pressure outside the house, it is possible that the antifreeze would drain out of the house and into the public water lines. A private well connected to the plumbing system served by public water is another example of a cross-connection. Such a connection is not permitted unless the public system is protected by an appropriate backflow preventer. Other examples could involve other chemical pollutants, such as photography chemicals, and "used" water, such as bathtubs with a spigot (or a detachable spigot handle) which is under the level of the water in the tub.

The first defense is knowledge and common sense. Once you know that cross-connection contamination can occur, you can prevent it. Always be very careful in your use of chemicals, and always have an air gap between a filler hose or spigot and the level of liquid in a container.

If you have cross-connections in your plumbing system, you must have a containment device between your house pipes and the water system. The EPA indicates that a dual check valve supplies reliable and inexpensive protection for individual residences. All hose bibs should have vacuum breakers. Installing these devices is the responsibility of the homeowners and would be done at their expense.

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, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.

This report was compiled and prepared by your water system operator:

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