Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Hi-Tor Properties
150 Quaker Road, Pomona
(Public Water Supply ID# 4313899)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations Hi-Tor Properties 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. 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. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants, most of which were not present. A small number of constituents were found at levels below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL; see tables below).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact **David Rosalsky, Facility Owner at 917- 306-7100**. 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 Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Hi-Tor Properties water system serves 300 people through 148 service connections. Our water system consists of three drilled wells each with a 3000-gallon storage tank. Well 1 is located near the intersection of First Street and Quaker Road. Well 2 is located near the intersection of Second Street and Quaker Road. Well 3 is located near the intersection of Third Street and Quaker Road. The water from Well 1 and Well 2 are treated with sodium hypochlorite to disinfect the water and maintain residual in the distribution system. Well 3 is operating under a disinfection waiver issued by the Health Department; therefore, no treatment is required prior to distribution. *From November 2023 through the end of the year our water source operated on Veolia public water, we have since returned to our wells as our main water source as of March 2024.*

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 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. Water suppliers and 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.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from 3 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having an elevated susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of petroleum bulk storage facilities and a hazardous waste site in relation to the wells, and the associated industrial activity in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from fractured bedrock and the overlying soils do not provide adequate protection from potential contamination. Continued vigilance in compliance with water quality protection and pollution prevention programs as well as continued monitoring and enforcement will help continue to protect groundwater quality.

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

Susceptibility Ratings					
System Name: High-Tor Properties NY4313899					
Well Name	Well Number	Microbials	Nitrates	VOCs	Others
Well #1	2561792	MH	H	H	H
Well #2	2561793	H	H	H	H
Well #3	2561794	MH	MH	MH	MH

MH=Medium High / H=High / VH=Very High / NR=No Rating

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, synthetic organic compounds, disinfection byproducts, and radioactive contaminants. 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.

On August 26, 2020, NYS 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. 10 parts per trillion is comparable to a few grains of sugar in an Olympic-size swimming pool. PFOA and PFOS have been commonly used to coat carpets, clothes, furniture, food packaging, cookware, and other products. They were also used in fire-retardant foams, cleaning products and industrial uses. 1,4-Dioxane is used as an industrial solvent, a laboratory reagent, and in the manufacture of other chemicals. MCLs require public water systems to regularly monitor for contaminants, notify health departments and the public of confirmed exceedances, and work with health departments on a compliance timetable and plan to bring water systems into compliance. Some water systems will need to make significant infrastructure upgrades to their water treatment processes and these projects could take several years to complete. Because MCLs are set at levels with a large margin of protection, an exceedance of an MCL does not signal an immediate health risk; it signals the need for water systems to take actions to reduce exposures.

For more information about PFOA, PFOS and 1,4-dioxane in the environment visit our website at https://rocklandgov.com/departments/health/environmental-health/water-supply/pfoapfos-information/ or www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/emergingcontaminants.pdf

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 Rockland County Health Department at (845) 364-2595.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measure ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	No	9/22	6.35[1] (ND-12.7)	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Copper	No	9/22	0.05[1] (ND-0.08)	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table of Detected Contaminants – Well 1							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	No	1/22	1.1	ug/L	N/A	MCL=10	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	No	1/22	0.064600	mg/L	2	MCL=2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	No	1/22	0.2	mg/L	N/A	MCL=2.2	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	10/24	0.04	mg/L	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	10/24	21.2	mg/L	N/A	N/A[4]	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	10/24	27.3	mg/L	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs-chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform)	No	8/24	0.5	ug/L	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when a source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Beta particle and photon activity from manmade radionuclides	No	5/21	1.7	pCi/L	0	50[3]	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Gross alpha activity (including radium – 226 but excluding radon and uranium)	No	5/21	2.6	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table of Detected Contaminants – Well 2							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	1/22	0.072900	mg/L	2	MCL=2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	10/24	0.05	mg/L	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	10/24	21.8	mg/L	N/A	N/A[4]	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	10/24	28.1	mg/L	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Fluoride	No	1/22	0.2	mg/L	N/A	MCL=2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs-chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform)	No	8/24	1.8	ug/L	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when a source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Beta particle and photon activity from manmade radionuclides	No	5/21	2.0	pCi/L	0	50[3]	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Gross alpha activity (Including radium – 226 but excluding radon and uranium)	No	5/21	2.47	pCi/L	0	MCL=15	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table of Detected Contaminants – Well 3							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	No	1/22	1.4	ug/L	N/A	MCL=10	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards. Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	No	1/22	0.061700	mg/L	2	MCL=2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	No	1/22	0.2	mg/L	N/A	MCL=2.2	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Table of Detected Contaminants – Well 3							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	10/24	0.04	mg/L	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	10/24	26.4	mg/L	N/A	N/A[4]	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	10/24	21.1	mg/L	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Beta particle and photon activity from manmade radionuclides	No	5/21	1.5	pCi/L	0	50[3]	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Gross alpha activity (including radium – 226 but excluding radon and uranium)	No	5/21	2.8	pCi/L	0	MCL=15	Erosion of natural deposits.

Notes:

[1] 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/copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the two highest values. The action level for lead/copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

[2] This level represents the annual quarterly average calculated from data collected.

[3] The State considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

[4] 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.

Definitions:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of 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.

Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

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

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

Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).

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

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system 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?

During 2024, our system was in compliance with 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. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. 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 https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/New-York-State-Lead-Service-Line-Inventory-Map/fkii-zkcq. The distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines.

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 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 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.

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.