

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Consolidated Water Area
Village of Woodbury
Public Water Supply ID# 3503573

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Woodbury Consolidated Water System is issuing this Annual 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 has never violated 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 your drinking water, please contact Michael Phillips, Water Administrator (845-928-9514 x1256). We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled Village Board meetings on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

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 Consolidated Water System's water supply is obtained from a total of seven wells. Five (5) wells are located in Highland Mills (two rock wells and three sand and gravel wells) and two (2) sand and gravel wells are located on Sweet Clover Road west of Route 32. All well water is treated by disinfection with chlorine to destroy any microorganisms that might find their way into the water supply prior to distribution.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The NYS DOH completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water resource were evaluated. This 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 customers 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.

Trout Brook Wells – This well water supply is derived from two (2) wells north of Trout Brook Road.

Highland Mills Wells – This well water supply is derived from five (5) wells in Highland Mills near Hunter Street and Pine Hill Road.

Independent source water assessment for the Highland Mills wells has rated these wells as having a medium susceptibility to microbials and nitrates. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of SPDES permitted

discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and low-level residential activity located in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from a confined aquifer where 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 wells 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 Highland Mills assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting the Water Department, as noted in this report.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves a population of approximately 10,000 people through over 3,000 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2024 was 314.7 million gallons. The daily average water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 860,000 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 1,747,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 274.5 million gallons. This leaves an unaccounted for total of 40.2 million gallons. The difference accounts for an average unaccounted portion of approximately 110,136 gallons per day (12.8%) which can be attributed primarily to watermain breaks, hydrant flushing, fire department usage, normal system losses, inaccuracies of water meters and other un-metered use. In 2024, the estimated annual average water charge for a typical user was \$284.70.

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, asbestos, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below lists 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 (Range)	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium Wells # 1,2,3 & 6 Well #5 Trout Brook PH	No No No	8/21/2024 8/21/2024 11/21/2023	0.0217 0.0368 0.0160	mg/l ¹	2	MCL=2	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate Wells #1,2,3 & 6 Well # 5 Trout Brook PH	No No No	12/6/2021 12/6/2021 9/23/2020	23.3 18.8 14.7	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring
Manganese Well # 5 Well #1, 2, 3 & 6	No	2/25/2020 8/20/2020	6.1-6.7 20-51.2	ug/l ²	N/A	MCL=300	Naturally occurring
Nickel Wells #1,2,3 & 6 Well #5 Trout Brook PH	No No No	8/21/2024 8/21/2024 11/21/2023	0.9 1.9 0.7	ug/l	100	MCL=100	Naturally occurring
Copper (see note 4.1) (System Samples)	No	7/2024 through 9/2024	90 th = 0.18 (Range = 0.010 to 0.261)	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (see note 4.2) (System Samples)	No	7/2024 though 9/2024	90 th = 8.5 (Range = 1.0 to 671.0)	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Inorganics							
Nitrate as N Well #1,2,3 & 6 Well #5 Well #8 Well #12	No No No No	8/21/2024 8/21/2024 8/21/2024 9/10/2024	0.342 0.707 0.131 0.545	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium Wells #1,2,3 & 6 Well #5 Well #8 Well #12	No No No No	8/21/2024 8/21/2024 8/21/2024 9/10/2024	100 65.7 54.9 14.2	mg/l	N/A	NOTE 5	Indicative of road salt contamination
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Haloacetic Acids see Note 8	No	8/21/2024	3.48	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) see Notes 6 & 7	No	8/21/2024	Max = 22.1 (Range: 6.89-22.1)	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
PFOA & PFOS							
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) Well #1,2,3 & 6 Well #5 Well #8	No No No	8/21/2024 8/21/2024 8/21/2024	3.71 1.10 4.52	ng/l ³	N/A	MCL=10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) Well #1,2,3 & 6 Well #8	No No	8/21/2024 8/21/2024	4.25 2.19	ng/l ³	N/A	MCL=10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

ND – Non-Detect; PH – Pump House

Notes:

- 1 Milligrams per liter (mg/l) or parts per million (ppm).
- 2 Micrograms per liter (ug/l) or parts per billion (ppb).
- 3 Nanograms per liter (ng/l) or parts per trillion (ppt).
- 4.1 The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 35 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, 35 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.18 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- 4.2 The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 35 samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at two of the sites tested. The table reveals that the water level for lead exceeded the action level of 15 ug/l in more than 5 percent of the homes tested. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and you should flush your tap for several minutes before using your tap water. 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>.

- 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 TTHM's – Chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform.
- 7 This represents the highest value of the samples collected with the range of sample results listed in parenthesis.
- 8 Haloacetic Acids (mono, di-and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid).

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 water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect 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.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see from 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 New York State requirements.

It should be noted that the action level for lead was exceeded (two exceedances out of thirty-five samples). We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially for pregnant women, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. It is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Village of Woodbury is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components 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 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 or cooking with 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. You should 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. 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, 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 at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has created the Unregulated Contaminants Rule (UCMR). The purpose of monitoring unregulated contaminants in drinking water is to provide data to support the EPA Administrator's decisions concerning whether or not to regulate these contaminants in the future for the protection of public health. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, a national representative randomly selected a sample of 800 community water systems (CWSs) and non-transient, non-community water systems (NTNCWSs) serving 10,000 or fewer persons that must monitor for unregulated chemical contaminants. All CWSs and NTNCWSs serving more than 10,000 people (i.e., large systems) are required to monitor for unregulated contaminants.

In 2024, the Woodbury Consolidated Water System tested for 30 unregulated contaminants. The contaminants include: 11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS), 1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS), 1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS), 1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS), 4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA), 9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS), hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)(GenX), nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA), perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEEA), perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic

acid (PFMPA), perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA), perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA), perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA), perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA), perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS), perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS), perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS), perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA), perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA), N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NetFOSAA), N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA), perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA), perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA), and lithium. Of these, test results showed the following contaminants at or above the minimum detection levels (MDL); PFBS, PFHpA, PFHxS, PFHxA, PFNA, PFOS, PFOA, PFBA, PFPeA, and lithium. Therefore, the other contaminants tested were non-detect. There were no violations of Health Department regulations in our water supply for any of the contaminants with regulated Maximum Contaminant Levels. For questions about these results contact Michael Phillips, Water Administrator (845-928-9514 x1256).

Contaminant	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measure -ment	MRL (ug/L)	Likely Source of Contamination
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) Well 1, 2, 3 & 6 Well 8	8/21/24 8/21/24	1.53 1.26	ng/l	0.003	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stainresistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) Well 1, 2, 3 & 6 Well 8	8/21/24 8/21/24	0.977 4.83	ng/l	0.003	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) Well 1, 2, 3 & 6	8/21/24	1.66	ng/l	0.003	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) Well 1, 2, 3 & 6 Well 8	8/21/24 8/21/24	2.02 9.76	ng/l	0.003	
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) Well 1, 2, 3 & 6	8/21/24	1.56	ng/l	0.004	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) Well 1, 2, 3 & 6 Well 8	8/21/24 8/21/24	4.25 2.19	ng/l	0.004	
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) Well 1, 2, 3 & 6 Well 5 Well 8	8/21/24 8/21/24 8/21/24	3.71 1.10 4.52	ng/l	0.004	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) Well 1, 2, 3 & 6 Well 8	8/21/24 8/21/24	5.74 8.31	ng/l	0.005	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) Well 1, 2, 3 & 6 Well 8	8/21/24 8/21/24	4.21 20.9	ng/l	0.003	
Lithium Well 1, 2, 3 & 6 Well 5	4/3/24 4/3/24	9.13 16.7	ug/l	9	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.

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 online at the Water and Sewer Department webpage. The direct link to the inventory is as follows: <https://villageofwoodbury.com/documents-notices/document-center/water-sewer/5257-ny3503573/file.html>.

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?

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.
- ♦ 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's moved, you have a leak.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The Village is continuously working to maintain and improve water supply in terms of quantity and quality. The Village is working to strengthen well supply by exploring well redevelopment techniques and expanding its well capacity. In 2024, a second new well along Trout Brook Road was put into service. The Village is pursuing permit approvals for another well (drilled in 2021) as well as treatment for PFAS.

WATER SUPPLY SECURITY

Since the terrorist attacks on Sept. 11th, 2001, customers have expressed concerns with the security of their water supply. The Environmental Protection Agency and the FBI have stated it's highly improbable for the nation's drinking water to be compromised by terrorists. Nevertheless, we have implemented heightened security measures. While we cannot disclose specific details, we can assure you we have strengthened the security of our water supply programs and law enforcement coordination. In cooperation with the New York State Department of Health and the Federal EPA we completed an evaluation of our system and have regularly modified our emergency response plan to reflect our heightened security. The Village continues to review and consider cybersecurity measures to protect water supply. Nonetheless, as a first line of defense, we ask all our customers to contact the Police Department at 845-928-2341 if you notice any suspicious activity in connection with any of the Village's water facilities (hydrants, pump stations, storage tanks, wells, etc.)