Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Blooming Grove Water District 5
P.O. Box 358, Blooming Grove, NY, 10914
(Public Water Supply ID: 3503591)

Introduction

To comply with State and Federal regulations, Blooming Grove Water District 5, (Mountain View Estates) will be issuing an annual water quality 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. 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 questions concerning your drinking water, please contact Engineer for the Town, Michael Weeks, P.E. (845) 496-4177, Option #6 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 town board meetings. The meetings are held the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7:30 pm, at the Blooming Grove Town Hall, Horton Road & Route 94, Blooming Grove NY, 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?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. All of the District water is derived from bedrock 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 provide the same protection for public health.

WATER DISTRICT 5 (Mountain View Estates)

Our water sources are Well #3, a 60' deep sand and gravel well; and Well #5, a 68' deep sand and gravel well. Both well fields are located near Thompson Drive. The water is disinfected with chlorine prior to distribution. In 2024, our water system produced 6.8 million gallons and served approximately 300 people. Upgrades to the well house including replacement of deteriorating piping were completed during 2024.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Summary

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 "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 a drilled well. The source water assessment has rated this well as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbials and nitrates. 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) and the low-level residential activity located in the assessment area. In addition, the well draws from an unconfined aquifer and the overlying soils are not known to provide adequate protection from potential contamination and a confined aquifer with the estimated recharge area within the selected time of travel. 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 us, as noted in this report.

Are There Contaminants in our Drinking Water?

As the State regulations required, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: ECOLI, total coliform, inorganic compounds, nitrate, volatile organic compounds, herbicide organics and pesticide/PCB organic compounds. The table presented on the following page depicts which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. For this reason, 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 Department of Health at (845) 291-2331. The following table summarizes the results of detected compounds and their likely source.

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.
- 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	No	04/26/23	1.00	Ug/L	6	MCL = 6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Barium	No	04/26/23	41.0	Ug/L	2,000	MCL = 2,000	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride (see Note 4)	**Yes**	07/10/24	310	Mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring.
Iron	No	07/10/24	12.0	UG/L	N/A	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring.
Manganese	No	07/10/24	288	Ug/L	N/A	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring.
1,4-Dioxane	No	04/09/24	<0.200	Ug/L	N/A	MCL = 1	Release into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)/ Perfluorooctanic Acid (PFOA)	No	04/09/24	0.926	Ng/L	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Copper (see Note 1)	No	09/28/24 09/30/24 10/01/24 10/07/24	90th = 0.210 Range 0.023 – 0.229	Mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (see Note 2)	**Yes**	09/28/24 09/30/24 10/01/24 10/07/24	90th = 16.69 Range 1.0 – 40.9	Ug/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Nickel	No	04/26/23	11.1	Ug/L	100	MCL = 100	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	No	04/09/24	2.514	Mg/L	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use.
Sodium	No	04/09/24	81.2	Mg/L	N/A	See Note #3	Naturally occurring.
Sulfate	No	02/20/20	29.3	Mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	08/08/23	2.0	Ug/L	N/A	MCL = 80	By product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.

Notes:

1- *The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the ten 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, ten samples were collected at your water system, and the 90% percentile value was the average of the two highest values. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.*

2- *The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the ten samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at 1 of the sites tested and our 90th% value exceeded the action level as such we must supply the following information on lead.* 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. Mountain View is

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. *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.*

3- *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.*

4- *Chloride is essential for maintaining good health. Research has not conclusively demonstrated that human exposure to chloride itself causes adverse health effects, although exposure to high levels of certain chloride salts has been associated with adverse health effects in humans. For example, high dietary intake of sodium chloride can be a contributing factor to high blood pressure, but this has been attributed mainly to the presence of sodium. The New York State standard for chloride is 250 milligrams per liter, and is based on chloride's effects on the taste and odor of the water.*

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).
Nanograms per liter (Ng/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in the water.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year with exceeding chloride MCL levels all four quarters of 2024 and an exceedance of Lead at one testing site.

The chlorides may be naturally occurring or the result road salt entering the aquifer. The Town is seeking additional water sources. Due to the exceedances, we must report the following language:

Chloride has no negative health effects. The MCL for chloride is the level above which the taste of water may become objectionable. In addition, to the adverse taste effects, high chloride concentration levels in the water contribute to the deterioration of domestic plumbing and water heaters. Elevated chloride concentrations may also be associated with the presence of sodium in drinking water.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution.

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.

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IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2024, we failed to notify the public of the Chloride MCL exceedance in each quarter of 2024 and the one lead exceedance at one of the testing Sites. We have provided the notification in this report under the section, "What Does This Information Mean?".

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).

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