

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022 and 2023
Devan's Gate Senior Housing
Otisville, NY
(Public Water Supply ID# 3530193)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Devan's Gate, 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 2022 and 2023 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 the operator Robert Carr at 845-703-8140. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. We will be happy to speak with you about your water quality or any questions you may have about the water system.

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 system serves about 100 people through 48 service connections. Our water source is ground water drawn from two 500-foot deep drilled wells which is located on the property and is chlorinated prior to distribution.

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 (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (See Note 1)	No	9/28/19	90 th =0.165 Range = 0.094 to 0.17	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Arsenic	No	6/13/22	1	ug/l	N/A	MCL= 10	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	6/8/23	0.37	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	3/31/23	97.7	mg/l	N/A	See Note 2	Road salt
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	7/18/23	15	ug/l	N/A	MCL= 80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	7/18/23	1.7	ug/l	N/A	MCL=60	
Manganese	No	2022, 2023	16-235	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300	Naturally Occurring
Iron	Yes	2022, 2023	ND - 7500	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300	Naturally Occurring
1,4-Dioxane (See Note 3)	No	8/23/22	0.027	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.

Note:

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 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 value. Neither the copper nor the lead action levels were exceeded at any site tested .

2 - 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.

3- The samples in 2023 for 1,4-Dioxane were non-detect.

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.

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).

IS our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.

We received the following violations for 2022 and 2023:

2022-29028	Failure to maintain an adequate chlorine residual June 2022
2022-29032	Failure to maintain an adequate chlorine residual December 2022
2023-29034	Failure to sample for Sodium in 2022
2023-29035	Failure to sample for Nitrate in 2022
2023-29036	Failure to maintain an adequate chlorine residual March 2023
2023-29039	Failure to sample for Lead and Copper for by 12/31/2022
2023-29041	Failure to sample for Manganese for 4/1/23 to 6/30/23
2023-29040	Failure to sample for Iron for 4/1/23 to 6/30/23
2023-29042	Failure to distribute an annual Water Quality Report for 2022
2024-29044	Failure to maintain an adequate chlorine residual November 2023
2024-29047	Failure to sample for Lead and Copper for by 12/31/2023

Violation 2023-29033 was issued due to our water system exceeding the Maximum Contaminant Level for Iron, the level detected was 7.5mg/l during the time period of 10/1/222 to 12/31/22 collected from the entry point. Please note we have not exceeded the MCL for iron since that time.

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.

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 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.