

Maple Ridge Water System

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT for 2024

Maple Ridge Community
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Public Water System ID# NY5521830

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Introduction

To comply with State regulations, the Maple Ridge Community Water System, 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.

In 2024, the MPR Water System supplied 6.937 million gallons of potable water. Last year, your tap water met or exceeded all federal and state standards for water quality. 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 our drinking water, please contact Alan Zimmerman, the Responsible Operator, who is certified by NYS to operate our water system.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

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 human activity. 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.

During 2024, our water was supplied by three deep wells located at Maple Ridge. One older well is located in the lawn in front of the Dining Hall; another at the base of Hussy Hill, and a third well is situated just south of the Darvell House. All three wells are installed in the geologic formation known as the Austin Glen, which underlies all the lowlands at Maple Ridge. Characteristic of this formation is moderate concentrations of iron and manganese.

What we call Hussy Hill is part of a younger sedimentary formation known as the Quassaic, which contains large-scale fracture zones. Where these zones extend out into the lowlands are found sites with good potential for high-yield wells. Such a site is Well #5 at the base of Hussy Hill due west of the reservoir tank. This well has been in continuous, reliable service since May, 1998.

The three wells cited above range in depth from 160 ft to 300 ft, and have steel casing down to bedrock, with sealed caps. This protects the water supply from local contamination. The combined average yield of these wells is about 83 gallons per minute. The system has been programmed such that the older, more sulfurous Well #1 in the Rhon lawn runs only 4 out of every 16 hours of system operation. The newer Well #6 (near the Darvell House) operates the other 12 hours.

In 2003, the NYS DOH completed a source water assessment for the MPR Water 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 users is, or will become, contaminated. While nitrates were detected in our water, 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 from natural sources. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. (See *Detected Contaminants*) The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned, our water is derived from three drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium to high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, and industrial solvents, and low to no susceptibility to other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of a permitted discharge facility (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government), a pasture, and a hazardous waste site within the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer and the overlying soils do not provide adequate protection from potential contamination. Please note that, while the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, our water is disinfected with chlorine to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets the New York State drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

A copy of this assessment, including a map of the assessment area, may be reviewed by contacting Alan Zimmerman.

Treatment

You should be aware that by being a public water system, we are required to chlorinate our drinking water. In fact, this helps to mask the unpalatable (though not otherwise unsafe) characteristics of the sulfurous water from our Well #1 in the Dining Hall front lawn. But more importantly, chlorination ensures the continuous disinfection of our water supply, killing micro-organisms known to have serious health effects. Only a very small amount of chlorine is needed to do the job: not even 2 gallons of hypochlorite solution to treat the entire 55,000 gallon contents of the water reservoir. The chlorinator pump is checked daily to ensure its effective operation; and the amount of residual (or concentration) coming out of our taps is also routinely tested to ensure adequate – but not excessive - treatment dosages.

Detectable Contaminants

By federal and state law, the Maple Ridge Water System is required to monitor and test routinely for numerous contaminants. The table which follows, lists only those contaminants for which some detectable level was registered (all other constituents being below detectable levels). The levels detected are then compared against the safety standard. The table 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. Where monitoring is required annually, the 2024 level is recorded. Where the monitoring frequency is less than yearly, the most recent test values are shown (along with date of testing).

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by going to the EPA's resources at <https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/forms/contact-us-about-drinking-water-requirements-states-and-public-water-systems> or calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or contacting the Ulster Co. Health Dept. at <https://ulstercountyny.gov/health/health> # 845-340-3010

Here are a few definitions you may need to understand the table:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to 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.

- **Action Level (AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Parts per Million (PPM)**: One part per million
- **Parts per Billion (PPB)**: One part per billion
- **Milligrams per liter (mg/L)**: Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS MPR WATER SYSTEM						
Contaminant	Violation Yes/ No	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
None Detected						
Radioactive Contaminants						
None Detected						
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nitrate (5/07/24)	N	0.152	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (Jan 2020)	N	117	ppb	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (July 2022)	N	0.149 (*1)	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides						
None detected						
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
None detected						
Disinfection Byproducts						
Trihalomethanes EPA 524.2(M6) (8/14/2024)	N	<0.5	ppb	80	80	Byproduct of the chlorination process when there is naturally occurring organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids EPA 552.2(M2) (8/14/25)	N	<1.0	ppb	60	60	Byproduct of the chlorination process when there is naturally occurring organic matter.
PFAS						
None detected						

Notes:

*1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the five samples collected. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations in 2024. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

Information on Lead Service Line Inventory

The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requires every federally defined community and non-transient, non-community water system to develop a service line inventory (also called a lead service line inventory (LSLI)). 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 in 2024 and have submitted it to the County and State Departments of Health. A copy of this inventory may be reviewed by contacting Alan Zimmerman.

Lead Information

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. Maple Ridge Water System 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 Alan Zimmerman. 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>.

During 2024, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements. 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 people 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).

Saving Water.....

On an average day at Maple Ridge in 2024, we used about 18,954 gallons of potable water. 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 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;
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping keep good water quality and to avoid severe water use restrictions.

You can play an ongoing role in conserving water by continuing to be 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:

- ♦ Mulching your garden to help retain moisture, thereby reducing demand for irrigation. Using the secondary irrigation system wherever possible, rather than potable water.
- ♦ Looking out for leaking outdoor faucets or garden hoses.
- ♦ Turning off the tap when brushing your teeth, shaving, or shampooing.

- ♦ Checking 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.
- ♦ Checking 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, silent toilet leaks. **Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year!!!**

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Thank you for allowing Maple Ridge Water System 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. In 2025 and 2026, there will be some scheduled work on the water tower. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are essential to our community.

----- Thanks for your interest -----