

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2023
Wallkill/Shawangunk Correctional Facility Water Supply System
Route 208, Wallkill, N.Y 12589
Public Water supply ID# 5510590

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Wallkill/Shawangunk Correctional Facility Water supply 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. 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 concerning your drinking water, please contact Matthew Trappe (Plant Superintendent) at (845) 895-2021.

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 animal 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 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 2,000 people. Our water source is ground water wells drawn from the Hamlet of Wallkill aquifer which is located east of the main facility. Also, as needed we draw water from the NYC DEP aqueduct which also doubles as an emergency water source. The water is treated through a water filtration plant prior to distribution. The water plant includes the following treatment processes: Membrane filtration for turbidity and iron removal, Soda Ash addition for pH adjustments, Chlorine and Orthophosphate addition for corrosion control and iron sequestering.

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on 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 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 in the future.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium to high susceptibility to microbials and nitrates, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are primarily due to the close proximity of a permitted discharge facility (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge waste water into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal governments), and a pasture located within the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer and 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 filtered and disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered to you meets the New York State drinking water standards for microbial contamination. A copy of this assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR 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 on the next two pages 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 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 Ulster County Health Department (845) 340-3010.

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	NO	6/21	0.237 ² 0.0219- .755 Range (10 samples taken)	Mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	NO	6/21	<1.0 ^{3,4} .001-.001 Range (10 samples taken)	Ug/l	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	NO	2/2023	0.918	Mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	2/2023	0.0202	Mg/l	N/A	2	Naturally occurring
Nickel	NO	2/2023	0.7	Ug/l	N/A	100	Naturally occurring

Organic Contaminants

***Shawangunk Visit Center #LRAA1

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
THM	NO	2/2023 4/2023 7/2023 12/2023	55.83 Average 53.0 – 57.7 Range	Ug/l	N/A	80 Avg.	By -product of drinking water chlorination
HAA	NO	2/2023 4/2023 7/2023 12/2023	35.25 Average 26.6 – 40.8 Range	Ug/l	N/A	60 Avg.	By-product of drinking water chlorination

***Wallkill Hospital #LRAA2

THM	NO	2/2023 4/2023 7/2023 12/2023	62.76 Average 54.2 – 70.7 Range	Ug/l	N/A	80 Avg.	By -product of drinking water chlorination
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***Wallkill Horticulture #LRAA3

HAA	NO	2/2023 4/2023 7/2023 12/2023	22.80 Average 13.9 – 32.1 Range	Ug/l	N/A	60 Avg.	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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2 -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, 10 samples were collected (1x) at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.68 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3-The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected (1x) which was <1.0ug/l. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

4 – All samples results came back below 0.001 mg/L. No range of sample results indicated on table because all results the same.

** Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

*** **(THM and HAA)** For reporting purposes for stage II DBP compliance monitoring each site has been designated its own ID number. Sample results are to be reported every quarter and to be averaged over a four quarter rolling time frame.

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.

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

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 to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion – ppt).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by 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 the limits set by the State.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

The system is in compliance with all other applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements.

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 person 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?

Systems must include a discussion of water conservation measures available to customers. A number of examples are presented on pages 18 – 19 of the State Guidance document. An example statement is provided below.

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 per day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilet 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 save more than 30,000 gallons per year.
- Use water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water appliances, and then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.