

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023
Woodbourne Correctional Facility
99 Prison Rd. Woodbourne, NY 12788
(Public Water Supply ID#5203012)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Woodbourne Correctional Facility will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to increase your understanding of our drinking water, and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. All contaminants were well below action limits except for one which is explained later in this report. 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 Fernando Costa, Plant Superintendent. Phone Number (845) 434-7730. We want you to be informed about your 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. 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 an average population of 900 offenders through 13 service connections. Our water source is groundwater drawn from five 50-foot deep gravel packed wells which are located between RT.42 and the Neversink River on property owned by Woodbourne Correctional Facility. The Water is treated prior to distribution.

Treatment that our water receives before entering the distribution system:

- 1.) Chlorination with Sodium Hypochlorite for disinfection.
- 2.) Corrosion Control with Sodium Hydroxide used for pH adjustment.
- 3.) Sequest, a Corrosion Inhibitor is added to protect piping in the distribution system.

A brief summary of our source water's susceptibility to contamination has been determined by the Health Department based on the findings of our system's source water assessment. A copy of the summary is included on the next page of this report.

Woodbourne Correctional

NY5203012

SWAP Summary

The New York State Department of Health has completed a source water assessment for this 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 surface to the walls. 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 be, contaminated. See section “Are there contaminants in our drinking water?” for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The purpose of source water assessments is to provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters in the future.

As mentioned previously in this report, our drinking water is derived from 5 drilled wells. The table below demonstrates the contaminants to which each well is susceptible and the reasons why.

Well Name	Enteric Bacteria	Enteric Viruses	Halogenated Solvents	Herbicides & Pesticides	Metals	Nitrates	Petroleum Products	Protozoa	Other Industrial Organics	Reason
Well #2	H	NR	H	H	MH	H	H	MH	H	1,3,5
Well #3	NR	NR	NR	MH	NR	MH	NR	NR	MH	1,4,5
Well #5	H	NR	H	H	MH	H	H	MH	H	1,3,5
Well #1	H	NR	H	H	MH	H	H	MH	H	1,3,5
Well #4	H	NR	H	H	MH	H	H	MH	H	1,3,5
Susceptibility Ratings:										
H: High			MH: Medium High			L: Low		NR: No Rating (not susceptible)		
Reasons:										
1	The well draws from an unknown aquifer of an unknown hydraulic conductivity.									
2	The well draws 100 gallons per minute from an unknown aquifer.									
3	The close proximity of permitted discharge facilities. *									
	*Industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government.									
4	The well has a high sensitivity rating.									
5	Significant chemical contamination has been documented.									
6	The close proximity of a significant fertilizer user.									
7	The close proximity of an unregulated facility using hazardous substances.									
8	The close proximity of a low intensity residential zone.									
9	The close proximity of a mine.									

Please note that this report only details the possibility for contamination. Our water is tested regularly to ensure that the finished water coming into your facility meets New York state drinking water standards.

County and State health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning and education programs. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area can be obtained by contacting us as noted below.

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, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The tables presented below and on additional pages depict 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 NYS Department of Health, Middletown District Office 90 Crystal Run Rd Suite 200 Middletown, NY 10941. Office: 845-794-2045

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCL G	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate	No	2/22/2023	0.974	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks.
Barium	No	2/10/2022	197	ug/L	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refiners, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium ¹	No	2/21/2022	32.4	mg/l	N/A	See Health affect foot note 1.	Naturally occurring; Road Salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Copper ²	No	8/25/2023 Sites Exceeded AL:	90 th =0.15 Range=0.006-0.221 0	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of Household Plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead ³	No	8/25/2023 Sites Exceeded AL:	90 th =1.54 Range=ND-7.99 0	ug/l	N/A	AL=15	
Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	8/11/2022	5.73	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.

Perfluorooctan Sulfonic Acid ⁺ (PFOS)	No	7/18/2023	1.88	Ng/l	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Nickel	No	2/10/2022	0.73	Ug/l	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes:

- 1.) 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.
- 2.) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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.
- 3.) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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 lead values detected at your water system.
- 4.) PFOA caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOA in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOA as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOA in animals.

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.

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).

90th Percentile Value: The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. 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 lead and copper values detected at your water system.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

During 2023 our system was in compliance with all other applicable State drinking water requirements. We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Woodbourne Correctional Facility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. 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 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Woodbourne Correctional Facility 845-434-7730. 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>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During the year 2023 our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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. Immune-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).

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

<p>Spanish Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.</p>	<p>French Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.</p>
<p>Korean 아래의 보고는 귀하께서 드시는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역은 해시되지 않다면 이 보고를 읽은 이해관계는 분나 말씀하시기를 바랍니다.</p>	<p>Chinese 这份报告含有非常重要有关您喝的水的资料。请找懂得这份报告的人翻译或解释给您听。</p>

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.
- ◆ 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:

- ◆ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- ◆ Check every faucet you use for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fixing it can save our system almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- ◆ Wash only full loads of laundry.
- ◆ Do not use toilets for trash disposal.

CLOSING

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources.