

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2021
Pawling Water District #2 Water System
Mountainview Drive, Pawling, NY (Public Water Supply ID# 1314504);

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Pawling Water District #2 Water 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. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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 Environmental Consultants at 845 486-1030. 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 system serves 243 people through 58 service connections. The water source is two drilled bedrock wells. One well is located on Mountainview Drive and the other well is located in the recreation area by Willow Lake. All wells are located within our property boundary. In 2013, both wells were rehabilitated. The water obtained from our wells is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite and treated to reduce iron, manganese, and radon 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, nitrate, iron and manganese, lead and copper, primary inorganic compounds, principal organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, disinfection byproducts, turbidity, synthetic organic contaminants and radiological. 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 Dutchess County Department of Behavioral and Community Health at (845) 486- 3404.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, AL or TT)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper *	No	9/29-9/30/21	.58 (Range 0.014 – 0.74)	mg/L	AL=1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead **	No	9/29-9/30/21	1.8 (Range ND – 3.6)	ug/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta	No	1/15/19	5.34	pCi/L	0	50****	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Total Trihalomethanes	No	9/28/2020	5.1	ug/L	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acid	No	9/28/2020	2.0	ug/L	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfections needed to kill harmful organisms.

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Barium	No	11/17/20	0.011	mg/L	2 mg/L	2 mg/L	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	No	11/17/20	1.5	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally Occurring
Sodium	No	7/25/17	140	mg/L	NA	250 **see health effects below	Naturally occurring

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Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)*****	<i>No</i>	2/11/21 3/15/21 6/7/21 12/8/21	3.24 max 2.52-3.24	ng/l	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)*****	<i>No</i>	2/11/21 3/15/21 6/7/21 12/8/21	1.36 max .938-1.36	ng/l	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications

Table of Unregulated Contaminants				
Contaminant	Date of sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Likely Source of Contamination
Synthetic Organic contaminants Well #2				
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA), ng/L	3/15/21	1.06	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS), ng/L	3/15/21	1.14	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
	6/7/21	.796		
	12/8/21	.778		
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid(6:2FTS)	12/8/21	1.89	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Synthetic Organic contaminants Well #4				
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	3/15/21	1.06	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
	6/7/21	1.26		
	12/8/21	1.46		
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	3/15/21	1.21	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
	6/7/21	1.48		
	12/8/21	1.09		

Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	3/15/21	1.81	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
	6/7/21	1.62		
	12/8/21	1.86		
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	3/15/21	1.49	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
	6/7/21	1.51		
	12/8/21	.911		
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHpA)	3/15/21	.640	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites
	6/7/21	.721		
	12/8/21	.729		

Footnotes:

* 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 is the reported value. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

** 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 lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value is the reported value. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

*** 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.

**** The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

***** The results were all from Well #4 since all the results from Well #2 were lower.

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: Corresponds to one part of liquid in 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 level allowed by the State. 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. Moorgate Water 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 (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2021, 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. 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 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 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.