

# ***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022***

Narrowsburg Water District

210 Bridge Street

Narrowsburg, NY 12764

(845) 252-7376

*(Public Water Supply ID# NY5203338)*

## **■ Introduction:**

To comply with State regulations, the Narrowsburg Water District 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. 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.

***“We are happy to report that the water provided by the Narrowsburg Water District meets or exceeds established water-quality standards and did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.”***

If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact David Bunce, superintendent at (845) 252-7376. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more and participate in our community's decisions affecting our drinking water please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town of Tusten board meetings, which are on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday of every month at the Tusten Town Hall, starting at 6:30pm. The District advertises planned maintenance and service interruptions in the River Reporter and the Sullivan County Democrat, which also covers the Town of Tusten board meetings.

## **■ 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 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.

In 2022 the Narrowsburg Water District served approximately 800 people through 325 service connections with 25,373,050 gallons of groundwater pumped from Well #1, and Well #3. Well #1, located on the southern portion of Delaware Drive, takes water from the same sand and gravel alluvial deposit shared by the Delaware River. Well # 3 is a rock well located on State Route 97, South of the hamlet of Narrowsburg. The water is pumped from the wells into a 200,000 gallon storage tank. Prior to distribution, the water is disinfected with chlorine gas and is treated with sodium hydroxide to reduce the natural corrosivity of the water, as it is transferred to the storage tank.

## ■ **Overview and Highlights:**

Our Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP) and accompanying map are incorporated into the Tusten Zoning Ordinance. The WHPP is used to review new development in our watershed areas and to promote practices that will preserve water quality for our users. Wellhead protection boundaries are identified throughout the District with street signs.

Hydrant flushing is performed twice each year, once in the spring and once in the fall, and is advertised in the River Reporter and the Sullivan County Democrat. Flushing reduces occurrences of rusty water and will help keep our water mains clean. During the April flushing we exercise our main valves to ensure proper operation. We also are continuing our valve and hydrant replacement program, changing 2 of each valve and hydrant each year based on their condition. System wide leak detection of water mains and services is conducted twice each year in order to reduce the electric and treatment costs associated with these leaks. The weekly water meter readings are improving our ability to gather customer water use data, help Owners identify plumbing leaks in their buildings and is reducing the associated labor costs to read meters.

## ■ **Source Water Assessment:**

In 1996 congress amended the Safe Water Act to include a new program that would evaluate the sources of public drinking water. The program is called the Source Water Assessment, the New York State Department of Health is responsible for implementing this program, it was created to identify possible contaminate threats to a drinking water source. The NYSDOH has completed their assessment of the Narrowsburg Water District based on information available. Possible and actual threats to the drinking water source have been 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 potential for contamination of source water, it does not mean that the drinking 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 the source water assessments is to provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters in the future.

As mentioned our drinking water is derived from 2-drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium high-to-high susceptibility to enteric bacteria and nitrates. These ratings are due to primarily to the close proximity of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and or federal government) in relation to the wells. In addition the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of unknown hydraulic conductivity. 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 home meets New York State drinking water standards.

County and state 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 full report with a map is available upon request from the District

## ■ **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, 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. Total coliform is sampled on a monthly basis and all results have been satisfactory. Some of our data, though representative, is 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 New York State Health Department, Monticello District Office at (845) 794-2045.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measure- ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants:</b>							
Beta particle and photon activity from manmade radionuclides	No	12/27/16	Well #1-1.47 Well #2-1.83 Well #3-1.80	pCi/l	0	50 (MCL)	Decay of natural deposits and manmade emissions

Table of Detected Contaminants, con't							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants, con't:</b>							
Gross alpha activity (including radium-226 but excluding radon and uranium)	No	12/27/17	Well #1-1.84 Well #2-2.13 Well #3-1.78	pCi/I	0	15 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium 226 and 228	No	12/27/17	Well #1 (226)-0.504 (228)-0.667 Well #2 (226)-0.585 (228)-0.679 Well #3 (226)-0.824 (228)-0.602	pCi/I	0	5 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganics:</b>							
Barium	No	1/062021	Well #1 – 0.057 Well #2 – 0.094 Well #3 - 0.108	mg/l	2000	2000 (MCL)	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	No	12/6/11-8/11/11	8/11 Well #1-43.5 Well #2-48.1 Well #3-19.5 Town Hall-27.0 12/11 Well #1-38.4 Well #2-36.9 Well #3-16.0 Town Hall-16.0	mg/l	N/A	250 (MCL)	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Copper	No	8/16/23	28 Cackletown – 0.0998 92 4 <sup>th</sup> Ave – 0.393 20 Lake St – 0.122 99 Hickory Ln – 0.083 59 2 <sup>nd</sup> Ave – 0.334 26 Erie Ave – 0.087 61 Bridge St – 0.107 39 Hilltop – 0.084 6551 RT97 – 0.136 149 Kirk Rd – 0.16	mg/l	1.3	1.3 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**Table of Detected Contaminants, con't**

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	No	8/16/23	28 Cackletown – 0.001 92 4 <sup>th</sup> Ave – 0.001 20 Lake St – 0.001 99 Hickory Ln – 0.001 59 2 <sup>nd</sup> Ave – 0.001 26 Erie Ave – 0.0129 61 Bridge St – 0.001 39 Hilltop – 0.0013 6551 RT97 – 0.0014 149 Kirk Rd – 0.0010	mg/l	0	15 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Uranium	No	12/27/16	Well #1- 0.106-0.005 Well #2- 0.044-0.004 Well #3- 2.31-0.065				.
Sodium	No	2/1/2022	Well #1 – 44 Well #3 – 10.3 Town Hall – 23.9	mg/l	See Note 2	N/A (MCL)	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
<b>Inorganics- Nitrate, Nitrite:</b>							
Nitrate	No	2/1/2022	Well #1 – 1.478 Well #3 – 0.513	mg/l	10	10 (MCL)	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Primary Inorganic Chemicals</b>							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	No	1/06/2021	Well #1 – <2.0 Well #2 – <2.0 Well #3 – <2.0	ug/l		6 (MCL)	
Arsenic	No	1/06/2021	Well #1 – <3.0 Well #2 – <3.0 Well #3 – <3.0	ug/l		10 (MCL)	
Barium	No	1/06/2021	Well #1 – 57.3 Well #2 – 93.9 Well #3 – 108	ug/l		2,000 (MCL)	
Beryllium	No	1/06/2021	Well #1 – <1.0 Well #2 – <1.0 Well #3 – <1.0	ug/l		4 (MCL)	

Primary Inorganic Chemicals (Con't)							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Cadmium	No	1/06/2021	Well #1 – <1.0 Well #2 – <1.0 Well #3 – <1.0	ug/l		5 (MCL)	
Chromium	No	1/06/2021	Well #1 – <2.0 Well #2 – <2.0 Well #3 – <2.0	ug/l		100 (MCL)	
Nickel	No	1/06/2021	Well #1 – <5.0 Well #2 – <5.0 Well #3 – <5.0	ug/l		1,000 (MCL)	
Selenium	No	1/06/2022	Well #1 – <5.0 Well #2 – <5.0 Well #3 – <5.0	ug/l		50 (MCL)	
Thallium	No	1/06/2022	Well #1 – <1.0 Well #2 – <1.0 Well #3 – <1.0	ug/l		2 (MCL)	
Fluoride	No	1/06/2022	Well #1 – <0.2 Well #2 – <0.2 Well #3 – <0.2	mg/l		2.2 (MCL)	
Mercury	No	1/06/2022	Well #1 – 0.2 Well #2 – 0.2 Well #3 – 0.2	mg/l		0.002	
Cyanide	No	1/06/2022	Well #1 – 0.0020 Well #2 – 0.0020 Well #3 – 0.0020	mg/l		0.2	
Organic Chemicals- Disinfection Byproducts:							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	8/16/2022	0.00132	mg/L	N/A	80 (MCL)	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	8/16/2022	<1.0	mg/L	N/A	60 (MCL)	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

**Table of Detected Contaminants, con't**

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measure- ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>PFAS/PFOS</b>							
Perfluorooctanes ulfonic Acid	No	8/16/2022	Well #1: 1.7 Well #3: 2.0	ng/l		10 ng/l (MCL)	
Perfluorooctanoic Acid	No	8/16/2022	Well #1: 1.7 Well #3: 2.0	ng/l		10 ng/l (MCL)	
1,4 Dioxane	No	8/16/2022	Well #1: 0.020 Well #3: 0.020	ug/l		1.0 ug/l (MCL)	

**Notes:**

1. The State considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.
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 level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> 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 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values or lead values detected at your water system. No samples tested above the action level for either lead or copper.

**Definitions:**

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

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.

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).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Value: The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90<sup>th</sup> 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 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

■ **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. These contaminants will continue to be monitored for any changes in concentration.

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. The Narrowsburg Water District 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### ■ ***New York State Sanitary Code Compliance- Variances, Exemptions, Waivers:***

Under a waiver granted by the New York State Department Health our system is not required to monitor for Asbestos. Installation and maintenance records indicate that Transite pipe (which contains Asbestos) was not used in our Water District. During 2022, our system was in compliance with all 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
- 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.
- Use clothes washers with full loads only.
- 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 up 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, wait for 15 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.
- Install water saving 2.5 gallon per minute showerheads, sink flow restrictors or aerators. A good shower head can cost as little as \$ 20.00, restrictors and aerators less than \$ 3.00

- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes, if it moved, you have a leak.
- Keep a pitcher of water in your refrigerator. Don't run the tap water for cool drinking water.
- Use a broom to sweep your driveway, garage or sidewalk instead of water.
- Plant drought resistant trees and plants
- Consider upgrading or replacing your older water using fixtures. Houses built in the 1960's probably have original toilets that use 5-7 gallons per flush. New toilets use 1.0 gallons and the newer ones do really work. (Call us for a list of recommended toilets.
- Maintaining of service lines between the curb valve and the house is the responsibility of the owner to keep in good condition and free of leaks. Any concerns of leaks should be directed to the District, we will assist in the determination of a problem.

## ■ ***How Can I Help Protect Our Drinking Water?***

Ground-water protection begins at home. You may be surprised to learn that the way you dispose of the products you use at home can contribute to the contamination of our community's ground water. Products like motor oil, pesticides, left-over paints or paint cans, mothballs, flea collars, weed killers, household cleaners, and even a number of medicines contain materials that can be harmful to ground water and to the environment in general.

### **Don't Pour it Down the Drain!**

Anything you pour down your drain or flush down your toilet will enter your septic system or our community's sewer system. Using this method to dispose of products that contain harmful substances can affect your septic system's ability to treat human wastes. Once in the ground, these harmful substances can eventually contaminate the ground water. In addition, most community wastewater treatment plants are not designed to treat many of these substances. Thus, they can eventually be discharged into bodies of surface water and cause contamination.

### **Don't Dump It on the Ground!**

Hazardous wastes that are dumped on or buried in the ground can contaminate the soil and either leach down into the ground water or be carried into a nearby body of surface water by runoff during rainstorms.

### **Do Use and Dispose of Harmful Materials Properly!**

There are very few options for disposing of hazardous products used in your home, so the first step may be to limit your use of such products. When possible, substitute a non-hazardous product. When that is not possible, buy only as much as you need. Finally, urge community officials to sponsor periodic household hazardous waste collection days if they have not established this policy. By helping our community to centralize collection of hazardous household wastes for appropriate disposal, you will be helping our community to make a major contribution toward protecting its ground water. The saying "Garbage in, garbage out" applies too more than computer databases.

### **Do Get Informed and Get Involved!**

You, alone or as part of a group, can help to educate your family, friends, and neighbors about the importance of ground water to our community. Learn where our wells are and what is around them.

For more information about protecting our drinking water - <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwh/getin.html>

### ***Some Water Facts:***

The average person uses about 100 gallons of water per day for all activities; cooking, cleaning, bathing/showers, dish and clothes washers, etc.

■ ***In 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.

We at the Narrowsburg Water District work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future

This report was prepared by Superintendent David Bunce, using technical assistance provided by the New York Rural Water Association and the New York State Department of Health.

The Narrowsburg Water District is a participating member of the following professional organizations: American Water Works Association; Hudson Valley Water Works Association; National Rural Water Works Association; New York Rural Water Association; and the Water Environment Federation.

This report is posted on the Town of Tusten Website at [www.tusten-narrowsburg.org](http://www.tusten-narrowsburg.org)  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) water information at [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/)

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