Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022
Leewood Knolls P.W.S
P.O. Box 540 Hurley, NY 12443
(Public Water Supply ID#NY5503405)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Rolling Meadows Water Corporation 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. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. 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 Jeff Vogt at the water company (845) 331.2201. You may also contact the Ulster County Department of Health (845) 340.3010. 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 in Leewood knolls delivers 5,000 gallons per day to approximately 135 people thru 41 service connections. Our system obtains all water from two 290ft drilled wells (one used under normal operating conditions and one for emergency back-up) located near the pump station on Old Route 209 within the subdivision in Hurley, NY. Chlorine is added as a mandated safeguard for disinfection and to keep the piping system pure. Chlorine is also helpful in reducing the taste and odor of sulfur.

SWAP

A statewide program conducted by the NYS Department of Health called Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). Each source of water that is used for public drinking water is evaluated for possible and actual threats to its quality based on potential sources of contamination in the area and how easily they could move through the subsurface into the water. Although the SWAP includes a susceptibility rating which estimates the risk posed for each potential source of contamination, it does not mean that the water delivered to customers is, or ever will become, contaminated. The full reports may be accessed through your local county health department. They have summarized the rating as high susceptibility to nitrates and microbials and a no to low susceptibility to industrial solvents and other contaminants.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These tests 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 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, 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 Ulster County Department of Health (845) 340.3010.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (range)	Unit	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Source Water Sampling							
Barium	NO	2/3/2020	.053	mg/L	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from refineries
Nitrate	NO	8/16/2022	1.0	mg/L	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage
Hardness	N/A	N/A	7	grains /gal	N/A	N/A	Dissolved minerals, i.e., calcium from limestone
Gross Alpha	NO	8/12/2020	2.25	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta *see footnote **(1)**	NO	8/12/2020	1.80	pCi/L	0	50	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Combined Radium 226 & 228	NO	8/12/2020	0.647	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	NO	8/12/2020	0.155	ug/L	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits.
Perfluorooctanoic acid **(PFOA)**	NO	8/16/2022	< 0.83	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid **(PFOS)**	NO	8/16/2022	1.8	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Distribution Sampling							
Haloacetic Acids	NO	8/16/2022	21.3	ug/L	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Trihalomethanes	NO	8/16/2022	59	ug/L	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Copper *see footnote **(2)**	NO	2020	0.098 * (0.066 – 0.11)	mg/L	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead *see footnote **(2)**	NO	2020	8.6 * (1.9 – 9.8)	ug/L	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing

Footnotes:
1 – The State considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.
2 – Results represent the 90th percentile of 5 samples collected in 2020 from various houses within the water system.

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.
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 in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.
Not Applicable (N/A): No set goal, No set limit.

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:
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. [Water Supply Name] 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 [Water Supply Name and Contact Information]. 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 2022, 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.
- Use your water meter to monitor your entire house for leaks. Note the meter reading before leaving the house and again upon returning several hours later, it should be the same, indicating no leaks.
- 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.
- We do not recommend reduced flow water saving shower heads, they do not justify the frustration they cause.

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.