

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023**  
**Hillside Acres P.W.S**  
**P.O. Box 540, Hurley, NY 12443**  
**(Public Water Supply ID#5521482)**

**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 Hillside Acres delivers 38,000 gallons per day to approximately 667 people thru 206 service connections. Our system obtains all water from the City of Kingston which gets its water from a Catskill stream. From there, it is piped into the Cooper Lake Reservoir. From the Reservoir, water flows by gravity through a transmission main to the Edmund T. Cloonan Water Treatment Plant. The treatment technologies that are employed by the Kingston Water Department include chlorine disinfection, direct filtration with alum coagulation, corrosion control via the addition of lime and ultraviolet disinfection. The treatment facilities have nominal capacities of 8 MGD.

**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 NYS DOH has found that Cooper Lake contains no discrete potential contaminant sources, and the land cover contaminant prevalence ratings are low. The NYS DOH has not conducted source water assessment for the Mink Hollow stream which is their principal source of supply. Those assessments that have been completed are available for inspection by calling the Kingston Water Department at 845-331-0175.

**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 substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances 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 Health Department at (845) 340.3010.

<b>Table of Detected Contaminants</b> (from City of Kingston)							
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation Yes/No</b>	<b>Date of Sample</b>	<b>Result (range)</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Total Organic Carbon (TOC)</b>	N/A	2023	1.9 (2.5 – 1.4)	mg/L	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment and has no health effects. However TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts.
<b>Barium (3)</b>	No	8/18/23	0.0051	mg/L	2	MCL = 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nickel</b>	No	8/18/23	0.0052	mg/L	NA	NA	
<b>Sulfate</b>	No	9/26/23	6.4	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
<b>Manganese</b>	No	9/26/23	12	ug/L	N/A	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring; indicative of landfill contamination.
<b>Chloride</b>	No	9/26/23	5.6	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring; indicative of road salt
<b>Sodium</b>	No	9/26/23	3.9	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; indicative of road salt; animal contamination, water softeners

<b>Distribution Sampling</b> (taken within Hillside Acres P.W.S.)							
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAA's)</b>	NO	8/24/2023	14	ug/L	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
<b>Trihalomethanes (THM's)</b>	NO	8/24/2023	69	ug/L	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
<b>Copper</b> *see footnote (1)	NO	6/2023	0.025 (ND - 0.037)	mg/L	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing
<b>Lead</b> *see footnote (1)	NO	6/2023	0.6 (ND - 1.2)	ug/L	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing
<b>Turbidity</b> *see footnote (2)	NO	2023	0.18 (0.11-0.39)	NTU	N/A	5	Soil Runoff

**Footnotes:**

1 - Results represent the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of 5 samples collected in June 2023 from various houses within the water system.

2 - 5 turbidity samples are collected each week from various homes within the distribution system.

3 - This substance was detected in trace quantities, many times lower than the maximum contaminant levels established for this substance. It was also detected BELOW the reportable detection limit for the substance. As such, KWD could have not listed this substance in this table as it was below the reportable detection limits. The KWD believes that as our consumers, you have a right to know the amount detected and we are reporting it.

**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.

**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).

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**Not Applicable (N/A):** No set goal, No set limit.

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING**

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Rule (UCMR4) require that every five years water suppliers serving 3,300 or more customers monitor for up to 30 unregulated contaminants. The purpose of the rule is to provide baseline occurrence data that EPA can use to make decisions about future regulations. The Kingston Water Department participated in the fourth round of this testing beginning in 2019 and concluded sampling in 2020. In UCMR4, testing was required for two metals, eight pesticides and one pesticide manufacturing byproduct, three brominated haloacetic acid (HAA) byproduct groups, three alcohols, three semi-volatile organic chemicals, and 10 cyanotoxins. The data from this most recent sampling can be found in Table of Detected Contaminants in this report. For more information about the Unregulated Contaminant Rule and to obtain a list of the unregulated contaminants, go to: <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr4.com> or contact Superintendent Matthew Dysard at [water@kingston-ny.gov](mailto:water@kingston-ny.gov). The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) has been finalized and will include sampling for 29 perfluorinated compounds and lithium. Sampling for the KWD is expected to begin in 2024.

**CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND GIARDIA MONITORING**

In 2006, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) which, among other provisions required the Kingston Water Department to begin monitoring our source water for E. coli, Cryptosporidium, Giardia, and turbidity. As per the requirements of the LT2ESWTR, Kingston began 24 months of monthly sampling in April 2008. A second round of monitoring for these organisms began in October 2016 and will continue monthly until September 2018. To date, none of the samples have detected the presence of E. Coli, Cryptosporidium, or Giardia in our source water. As additional safeguards, the KWD practices filtration geared to remove these substances should they occur and chlorine and ultraviolet light disinfection that is specifically designed to inactivate Cryptosporidium and Giardia.

**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 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. 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. When watering your lawn, it is best to do it at night when evaporation levels are minimal.

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.