



2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT



Beaver Dam Lake Water System

Public Water Supply ID# NY3503550

January 1 to December 31, 2019

This report complies with Part 5-1.72, New York State Sanitary Code (10 NYCRR) and federal Consumer Confidence Report regulations (40 CFR Part 141, Subpart O).

Introduction:

New York American Water (NYAW) is issuing this report describing the quality of drinking water supplied to customers of the Beaver Dam Lake Water System. To comply with State regulations, American 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. 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 the System Operator, JCO, Inc. (845) 888-5755. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

A Message from the New York American Water President



To Our Valued Customer:

Thank you for the opportunity to serve you. Our team at New York American Water takes our job of serving you safe, clean drinking water every day very seriously and we are proud to be your local water service provider.

I am pleased to share our **Annual Water Quality Report** with you – this is our report card on the quality of the drinking water delivered to our customers. The report shows that we continue to supply you with water that meets or surpasses all county, state and federal water quality standards.

New York American Water invests in our infrastructure to ensure the delivery of quality drinking water. This includes

the facilities and technology needed to draw water from the source and treat it, along with miles and miles of pipeline hidden below the ground to bring water to your tap. In addition, our plant operators, water quality experts, engineers and maintenance crews work around the clock to make sure that quality water is always there when you need it.

Delivering safe, reliable water service requires significant investment to maintain and upgrade aging facilities. **In 2019, we invested approximately \$55.5 million in system improvements across the state.** New York American Water is also acting proactively to prepare for proposed regulation of emerging compounds, such as 1,4-Dioxane and PFOA/PFOS, by the New York State Department of Health.

Water is essential for public health, economic development and overall quality of life. New York American Water's employees are committed to ensuring that quality water keeps flowing not only today, but well into the future.

We encourage our customers to review this report as it provides important details about the source and quality of your drinking water between January and December 2019.

Thank you for allowing us to serve you. **WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.**

Sincerely,

Lynda DiMenna
President, New York American Water



About New York American Water

New York American Water, a subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), is the largest investor-owned water company in New York, providing high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to approximately 350,000 people.

About American Water

With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 6,800 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to more than 15 million people in 46 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to make sure we keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#) and [LinkedIn](#).

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 154 households through 154 service connections. Our water source is groundwater wells drawn from three wells. Well #1 is 328 feet deep. Well #2 is 225 feet deep and Well #3 is 600 feet deep. The water from these wells is treated through a membrane filtration system. It is then disinfected with sodium hypochlorite as it is transferred to the storage tank at the top of Maple Ave. The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to the drinking water sources 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 subsurface to the wells. 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 become contaminated. See "Table of Detected Contaminants" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide

resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from three drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium to medium-high susceptibility to microbials and nitrates. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of low-level residential activity that is located in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from a confined and unconfined aquifer with the estimated discharge area within the selected time of travel and the overlying soils are not known to provide adequate protection from potential contamination. While the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is filtered and disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

Are there contaminants in our drinking water?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: Microbial Contaminants, Inorganic Compounds, Pesticides and Herbicides, Organic Chemical Contaminants, Radioactive Contaminants and Disinfectant Byproducts.

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 Orange County Health Department at 845-291-2331.

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 of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.



Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

Micrograms per liter (µg/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)

N/A: Not applicable.

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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

Water Quality Results

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	No	04/05/19 05/14/19	Avg = 1.078 Range = 0.98 – 1.18	ug/l	6	MCL = 6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Barium	No	04/05/19	0.0892	mg/l	2	MCL = 2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper ¹	No	09/06/17	90 th = 0.145 Range = 0.047 - 0.16	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead ²	No	09/06/17	90 th = 4.8 Range = <0.001 - 0.0065	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nickel	No	04/05/19	0.949	ug/l	100	MCL = 100	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	04/05/19	63.8	mg/l	N/A	See Note 3	Road salt
Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	08/20/19	12.80	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	08/20/19	8.39	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 60	
Distribution System Turbidity ⁴	No	2019	Avg - 0.85 Range = 0.66 – 1.18	NTU	N/A	MCL = 5	Soil runoff.
Turbidity ⁵	No	Everyday in 2019	96 % of readings ≤ 0.3	N/A	N/A	TT = 95% of 4hr readings ≤ 0.3 NTU every month	Soil runoff. Note that two of our wells are GWUDI (Groundwater Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water), necessitating filtration.
Turbidity	No	07/16/19	Max = 0.650	NTU	N/A	TT ≤ 1	
Radionuclides	No						Erosion of natural deposits.
Alpha		04/05/19	0.903	pCi/L	0	MCL = 15	
Beta		04/05/19	2.06	pCi/L	0	MCL = 50	
Uranium		05/14/19	0.868	ug/L	0	MCL = 30	
Radon		05/14/19	16.8	pCi/L	0	MCL = N/A	

Notes:

¹ 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, five samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the two highest values (0.145 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

² The level presented represents the 90th percentile of five samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the five sites tested.

³ 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.

⁴ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred on 7/16/19 (0.650 NTU). The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements at or below 0.3 NTU. 96% of readings were below 0.3 NTU. The levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

⁵ Five samples are collected per week, averaged for the month and compared to the MCL; here we report the highest monthly average for the year.



QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.

What does this information mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards.

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 and young children. It is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. NYAW 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>.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

During 2019, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

Special Message about proposed Regulation of Emerging Contaminants by New York State Dept of Health:

What are Emerging Compounds?

1,4-Dioxane is a synthetic industrial chemical that is present in many goods, including paint strippers, dyes, greases, antifreeze and aircraft deicing fluids, and in some consumer products such as deodorants, shampoos and cosmetics.

PFOA/PFOS are Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) which are a group of man-made chemicals. PFAS have been manufactured and used in a variety of industries around the globe, including in the United States since the 1940s. PFAS can be found in:

- Food packaged in PFAS-containing materials, processed with equipment that used PFAS, or grown in PFAS-contaminated soil or water.
- Commercial household products, including stain- and water-repellent fabrics, nonstick products (e.g., Teflon), polishes, waxes, paints, cleaning products and fire-fighting foams (a major source of groundwater contamination at airports and military bases where firefighting training occurs).
- Workplace, including production facilities or industries (e.g., chrome plating, electronics manufacturing or oil recovery) that use PFAS.

Today's Drinking Water Standards for Emerging Compounds

Currently, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established guidance for the presence of PFOA/PFOS in drinking water. The EPA has established a non-enforceable health advisory level of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for the sum of PFOA and PFOS. No federal maximum contaminant level (MCL) for 1,4-Dioxane in drinking water has been established.

New York American Water meets all current federal, state and local drinking water standards.

New York State Department of Health's (NYSDOH) Proposed Regulation of Emerging Compounds

The New York State Department of Health has indicated that they are looking to establish regulations for PFOA/PFOS and regulations for 1,4-Dioxane sometime in 2020. In anticipation of these regulations, New York American Water is acting proactively to identify the presence of these emerging compounds in our water supply well sources and design, permit, and construct the appropriate treatment where needed.

NYSDOH Proposed Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's):

- 1,4-Dioxane = 1.0 parts per Billion (NYAW- Beaver Dam Lake has no detections of this contaminant)
- PFOA/PFOS = 10.0 parts per Trillion for each parameter (NYAW- Beaver Dam Lake has no detections of these contaminants)

New York American Water's Action Plan

New York American Water is acting proactively to ensure we are prepared for New York State's proposed regulations of PFOA/PFOS and 1,4-Dioxane when they are finalized. Additional information will be provided to customers as the New York State Department of Health provides guidance on their proposed regulation of these emerging compounds.

For more information, visit www.nyamwater.com/water-quality/water-safety

Click here for announcements from the NYS Governor on regulation of emerging compounds in drinking water and consumer products.
<https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-cuomo-announces-availability-350-million-water-system-upgrades-statewide-and-directs>
<https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-cuomo-signs-legislation-help-prevent-water-contamination-14-dioxane>



QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

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. 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. 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 can save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- New York American Water is offering a free 'leak detection kit' for home use. If desired, please call our 24-hour customer call center at 877-426-6999 and request one.

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources. For questions concerning this report or your water quality, please contact Michael Nofi, Water Quality Manager, at 516-632-2215; or New York American Water's customer call center at 1-877-426-6999; or on the web at newyorkamwater.com.



QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.