



2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT



Spring Glen Lake Water Company

Public Water Supply ID# NY5203335

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:

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Spring Glen Lake Water Company 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 JCO, Inc, at 845-888-5755. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please contact the park manager to discuss drinking water issues in person.

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



QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.

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 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 number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water source is a groundwater well: groundwater is drawn from a deep drilled well. The water is pumped from the well to the treatment facilities where chlorine is added for the purpose of disinfection as it is transferred to the pressure tank prior to distribution. Our water system serves approximately 34 service connections.

Are there contaminants in our drinking water?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: inorganic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, and synthetic organic compounds. The water in your system is tested for total coliform bacteria on a quarterly basis with no positive detections. The attached table 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 New York State Department of Health, Monticello District Office at 845-794-2045.

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
Barium	No	11/03/17	0.011	mg/l	2	MCL = 2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper ¹	No	09/29/17	90 th = 0.05 Range = 0.010 -0.076	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead ¹	No	09/29/17	90 th = 1.5 Range = ND - 3.0	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Nitrate	No	11/3/17	0.189	mg/l	10	MCL = 100	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks.
Sodium	No	08/29/17	3.4	mg/l	N/A	See Note 2	Road salt.
Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	08/28/17	Max= 0.76	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	08/28/17	Max= ND	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 60	
Combined Radium-226 and 228	No	2016	Max = 0.192	pCi/L	0	MCL = 5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	No	2016	Max = 0.181	ug/L	0	MCL = 30 ³	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate	No	10/07/08	12	mg/L	N/A	MCL= 250	Naturally occurring

Notes:

¹ 90th Percentile Value: The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th 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 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

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 30 µg/l of uranium is approximately 20.1 pCi/L

What does this information mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations, but we have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

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-Spring Glen Lake has no detections of this contaminant)**
- **PFOA/PFOS = 10.0 parts per Trillion for each parameter (NYAW-Spring Glen 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>

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



QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.

- 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.

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS

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

<p>Spanish Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.</p>	<p>French Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.</p>
<p>Korean 아래의 보고는 귀에서 드시는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역을 해서주시지 아니면 이 보고를 읽은 이해하시는분나 말씀하시기를 바랍니다.</p>	<p>Chinese 這份報告含有非常重要有關係的水質資料 請找懂得這份報告的人翻譯或解釋給您聽</p>

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, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.



QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.