

New York State Department of Health
Annual Water Quality Report Certification Form

AWQR Year: 2023

Community Water System Name: Bloomingdale Water District
Community Water System Address: PO box 338, Bloomingdale, NY 12913
PWS ID #: NY 1500275

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its Annual Water Quality Report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the health department.

Certified by: Name: Barbara J. Darrah / Barbara J. Darrah
Title: Water and Sewer Clerk
Phone #: 518-891-3189, x9 Date: 7/18/24

Please indicate how your report was distributed to your customers:

- ☒ Annual Water Quality Report was distributed to bill-paying customers by mail.
☐ Annual Water Quality Report was distributed to bill-paying customers by direct delivery (please specify the direct delivery method used).
☐ Hand delivered.
☐ Published in local municipal newsletter that was directly delivered or mailed.
☒ Other (please specify) Posted on Town Hall Marquis and Town website and Local Town Facebook Pages
☐ System does not have bill-paying customers.

Please indicate what "Good Faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the New York State Department of Health.

- ☒ Posting the Annual Water Quality Report on the Internet at www.TownofStarmand.gov
☐ Mailing the Annual Water Quality Report to postal patrons within the service area.
☐ Advertising the availability of the Annual Water Quality Report in the news media.
☐ Publication of the Annual Water Quality Report in a local newspaper.
☒ Posting the Annual Water Quality Report in public places (attach a list of locations).
☒ Delivery of multiple copies to single-bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers.

★ Town Hall Marquis - Inside and Outside Town Hall

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023
Bloomingtondale Water District
Town of St. Armand
P.O. Box 338
Bloomingtondale, NY 12913
(Public Water Supply ID#1500275)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Bloomingtondale 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. 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 Ms. Davina Thurston, Town Supervisor at (518) 891-3189. Please attend any of our regularly scheduled town board meetings if you want to learn more. The meetings are held the third Tuesday of every month at 6:30 p.m. in the Town Hall.

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 concentration 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 approximately 995 individuals through 250 service connections. Our water source is provided by a group of six wells located on the east side of Sumner Brook, each approximately 300-feet deep and providing between 25 and 100 gallons per minute. Treatment consists of disinfection with liquid chlorine solution. In the event of an emergency, water can be pumped from Sumner Brook.

The NYS Department of Health has completed a source water assessment for this system based on available information. The assessment includes an assigned susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each possible source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the ground to the wells. The susceptibility rating is only a rough estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water and it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is or will become contaminated. Our water is derived from 6 drilled wells, and the results from the source water assessment indicate that the wells are rated as having an elevated susceptibility. No significant sources of contamination were identified. The wells draw water from an unconfined aquifer and overlying soils are not known to provide adequate protection from potential 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 total coliform, gross alpha, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, and synthetic organic compounds, including PFAS and 1,4-dioxane. 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, 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 at (518) 891-1800. Please see the Table of Detected Contaminants below for information on contaminants that were detected in our water. All contaminants were below the Maximum Contaminant Level allowed by the State.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper	No	2023	0.095 ¹ 0.043-0.098 ²	mg/L	1.3	1.3 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	No	2023	0.0012 ¹ ND – 0.0021 ²	mg/L	0	0.015 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Barium	No	2023	0.0065	mg/L	2	2 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	No	2020	0.2	mg/L	n/a	2.2 (MCL)	Naturally occurring.
Sodium ³	No	2023	34	mg/L	n/a	See note 5	Naturally occurring; road salt.
Chloride	No	2019	120	mg/L	n/a	250 (MCL)	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Sulfate	No	2019	14.0	mg/l	n/a	250 (MCL)	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	2019	0.037	mg/l	n/a	5 (MCL)	Naturally occurring; mining waste
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	No	2023	5.6	ng/l	n/a	10 (MCL)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	2023	ND	ng/l	n/a	10 (MCL)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Disinfection Byproduct - Stage 2							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)	No	8/2023	6.4	ug/L	0	60 (MCL)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	8/2023	30.3	ug/L	n/a	80 (MCL)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Notes:

- The level presented represents the 90th 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 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead or copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected from the water system during 2020 and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value. In this case 10 samples were collected throughout your water system. The 90th percentile value for copper was 0.067 mg/l and the 90th percentile value for lead was 0.0012 mg/L. The action levels for copper and lead were not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- This level represents the range of results for the 10 sites tested.
- Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on very 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.
- 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.

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.

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.

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.

Nanograms per liter (ng/l) corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

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.
- ♦ 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, 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.

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.

EPA Test Method 533 is used to measure PFOA and PFOS which are regulated perfluoroalkyl analytes with an MCL level of 10 nanograms per liter (ng/L) or 10 parts of liquid per 1 trillion parts of liquid. As part of EPA Test Method 533 a total of 25 analytes are also measured as part of that test. Unregulated perfluoroalkyl analytes that were analyzed in our water samples and had detectable levels are shown in the Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances table provided below.

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances					
MCL level for each Unregulated PFAS Substance = 50,000 ng/L					
Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCGL or Health Advisory Level ^{1,2}
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHPA)	No	2023	2.7	ng/L	NA
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHXA)	No	2023	ND	ng/L	NA
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	2023	ND	ng/L	NA
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPEA)	No	2023	ND	ng/L	NA
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	No	2023	ND	ng/L	NA
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	No	2023	ND	ng/L	2,000
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHXS)	No	2023	ND	ng/L	NA

¹ USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.

² All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 50,000 ng/L.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the Table of Detected Contaminants, our water 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. Although our lead and copper levels were well below the Action Limits, we are required to provide the following statement: 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. The Bloomington Water District 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 Davina Thruston, Supervisor of the Town of St. Armand, at 518-891-3189. 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?

Last year 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