

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Village of Monticello Water Department
2 Pleasant Street, Monticello, New York 12701
Public Water Supply ID#5203337

Spanish

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcala o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Monticello Water Department 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 quality standards. 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 call our office at (845) 794-6810. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings. The meetings are held the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month.

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 Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The 2 water sources are Kiamesha Lake and 3 wells located at the end of Park Avenue. During 2024 our system did not experience any restriction of our water sources. The water from Kiamesha Lake goes through a coagulation process, filtration, disinfection, PH adjustment and corrosion control treatment. The treated water enters the distribution system and fills the 2 water tanks we have located in the village. The water from the wells goes through the same process except it does not have a coagulation process.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The total gallons pumped from the lake was 487,127,451 and 13,361,000 from the wells. The Water Department is allowed to take a maximum of 2,000,000 from the lake and 300,000 gallons from the wells per day. The average last year per day was 1,334,596 from the lake and 36,605 from the wells. 262,991,870 gallons of water was sold to customers last year at the rate of \$7.48 per 100 cubic feet though 2,124 metered accounts. The other 237,505,581 gallons was used to backwash filters in the treatment process, flush hydrants, water main breaks, fighting fires, municipal building usage and existing leaks in the system.

In 2024 the Village completed the lead and copper monitoring required under their reduced schedule of a minimum of 20 distribution system (residential) sampling sites every 3 years. The 90th percentile was the 18 highest results of the 20 samples collected in ascending order.

2022 Lead/Copper Results	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Range Results	90 th %tile Results	Unit	MCLG	AL	Likely source of Contamination
Lead	No	06/16/22	<0.001-0.0028	0.0011	Mg/L	0	.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	No	06/16/22	0.0276-0.148	0.105	Mg/1	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

All elevated levels found in area homes are isolated incidents. In each case the results were indicative of an interior plumbing issue rather than a reflection of the source water. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be different than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing.

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 Village of Monticello 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 the Village of Monticello Water Department at 845-794-6810. 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>.

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, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds.

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 indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Monticello Health Department at 794-2045.

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. Our highest single turbidity measurement (0.29 NTU) for the year occurred on 5/27/2023. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3NTU. Turbidity monitors located at each filter continuously monitor turbidity during plant operations. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Finished water turbidity from the lake is on average 0.16 NTU (nephelometric turbidity units) with a maximum of 0.30NTU. Average raw water from the lake is 2.70 NTU.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely source of contamination
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Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	11/12/24 Well 1 Well 2 11/5/24 Lake Well3	N N N N	 2.13 2.78 3.86 3.33	 Ng/l	 n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications. PFOA caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOA in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOA as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	11/12/24 Well #1 Well #2 Well #3 Plant	N N N N	 2.15 2.25 4.10 3.91	 Ng/l Ng/l Ng/l Ng/l	 n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications. PFOS caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOS in animals.
Primary Inorganic							
Barium Plant Wells Lake Treatment Well Entry	4/9/24 4/5/22 4/9/24 4/5/22	No No No No	0.0455 0.212 0.0455 0.212	Mg/l Mg/l Mg/l Mg/l	2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0	Discharge of drillingwastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Fluoride Plant Well Lake Treatment Well Entry	Monthly Monthly 4/9/24 4/5/22	No No No No	0.48 0.27 0.286 0.42	Mg/l Mg/l Mg/l Mg/l	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel Plant Wells Lake Treatment Well Entry	4/9/24 4/5/22 4/9/24 4/5/22	No No No No	<11.1 2.5 <11.1 2.5	Ug/l Ug/l Ug/l Ug/l	N/a N/a N/a N/a	N/a N/a N/a N/a	Natural Deposits
Mercury	4/5/22	No	0.47	Ug/L		0.002	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland. Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney
Secondary Inorganic							
Nitrate Plant Wells	7/9/24 7/9/24	No No	0.164 0.947	Mg/l Mg/l	10.0 10.0	10.0 10.0	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Excl Radon & Uranium Well Plant	3/9/16 3/9/16	No No	4.75 2.85	PCI/L PCI/L	0	15PCI/L 15PCI/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Incl Radon & Uranium Well Plant	3/9/16 3/9/16	No No	4.93 2.99	PCI/L		PCI/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium Well Plant	3/9/16 3/9/16	No No	0.265 0.213	UG/L	0	30UG/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (-226 & -228) Well Plant	3/9/16 3/9/16	No No	1.719 1.620	PCI/L	0	5 PCI/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226 Well Plant	3/9/16 3/9/16	No No	0.954 0.775	PCI/L	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium - 228	3/9/16	No	0.765 0.845	PCI/L	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	3/9/16	No	4.58 2.37	PCI/L	0	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By Products							

Total Trihalomethanes *	Quarterly	No	AVG 17.375 8.50-25.0 Range 29.0-45.0	Ug/l	Na	80.0	Are formed when chlorine is added to water and reacts with certain types and amounts of natural organic material
1 st Sampling Site 2 nd Sampling Site							
Total Halo acetic Acids	Quarterly	NO	AVG 16.025 11.3-20.4 Range 22-28.0 Range	Ug/l	NA	60.0	Are formed when chlorine is added to water and reacts with certain types and amounts of natural organic material
1 st Sampling Site 2 nd Sampling Site							

*This level represents the total levels of the following contaminants: Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, and Bromoform. **This level represents the total levels of the following contaminants: Monochloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid and Dibromo acetic Acid.

Unregulated Substances						
Contaminant	Violati on Yes/ No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/ Max) (Range)	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG or HA level	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHPA)	No	11/5/2024	2.01	ng/L	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHXS)	No	11/14/2023	1.16	ng/L	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPEA)	No	11/14/2023	1.69	ng/L	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	11/14/2023	1.89	ng/L	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	No	11/14/2023	1.38	mg/l	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHXA)						Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Well 1		11/12/2024	1.88			
Lake	No	11/5/2024	2.01	Ng/l	n/a	

Key Terms Used in Water Quality Table

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or system must follow.

Non Defects (ND) Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Milligrams per liter (mg/1): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million-ppm)

Micrograms per liter (mg/1): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per billion-ppl)

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water.

Information on Fluoride Addition

Our system is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at an optimal dose of 0.7 mg/1(parts per million). The average fluoride for the plant was 0.65 and for the wells was 0.51. The State has not set an optimal range as of yet.

The New York State Department of Health has completed a source water assessment for this water system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source 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 sub surface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source of water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will be, contaminated. The purpose of source water assessments is to provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source water in the future.

As mentioned previously in this report, our drinking water is derived from 3 wells. The table below demonstrates the contaminants to which each well is susceptible and the reason why

Well Name	Enteric Bacteria	Enteric viruses	Halogentaed Solvents	Herbicides & pesticides	Metals	Nitrates	Petroleum Products	Protozoa	Other Industrial Organics	Reasons
Well #2	MH	NR	MH	MH	MH	MH	MH	MH	MH	2,4
Well #1	Mh	NR	MH	MH	MH	MH	MH	MH	MH	2,4
Well #3	MH	H	MH	MH	MH	MH	MH	MH	MH	2,4

Susceptibility Ratings:

H – High

MH – Medium High

L - Low

NR – No Rating (not susceptible)

Reasons:

1. The well draws from an unknown aquifer of an unknown hydraulic conductivity
2. The well draws 100 gallons per minutes from an unknown aquifer

3. The close proximity of permitted discharge facilities**Industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government.
4. The well has a high sensitivity rating.
5. Significant chemical contamination has been document
6. The close proximity of a significant fertilizer user
7. The close proximity of an unregulated facility using hazardous substances

Please note that this report only details the possibility for contamination. Our water is tested regularly to ensure that the finished water coming into your home meets New York State drinking water standards. The County and state health department will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area can be obtained by contacting us.

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.
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid sever water use restrictions that are for essential fire fighting needs.

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 and you can save almost 6,000 gallons a 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
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

1. Well 3 replaced
2. Wells 1 and 2 repaired
3. Replaced several hydrants
4. Replaced several valves

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

CLOSING

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. We encourage everyone to sign up at eyeonwater.com to keep better track of your water usage. If you have any concerns with vandalism or suspicious behavior around any Village of Monticello facility, please call 794-6810 or the Village Police at 794-4422.

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

Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

French

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

Korean

아래의 보고는 귀국에서 드시는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역은 하시든지 아니면 이 보고를 읽은 이래라시는 분나 말씀하시기를 바랍니다.

Chinese

這份報告含有非常重要有關您喝的水的資料。請找懂得這份報告的人翻譯或解釋給您聽。