Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Village of New Paltz Water
25 Plattekill Avenue, New Paltz, NY
Public Water Supply ID# 5503379

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of New Paltz 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. 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 the Village of New Paltz Water Plant at (845) 255-2637. 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 on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at 7:00 PM at the Village 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, 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. 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 system serves 7,324 people through 1,157 service connections plus SUNY New Paltz. Our water source is the NYC Catskill Aqueduct and four New Paltz reservoirs, located near the New Paltz water filtration facility, on Mountain Rest Road. The water is filtered and chlorinated prior to distribution. The cost of water is $30.00 up to 4000 gallons.

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this 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 affect the source. 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 section "Are there contaminants in our drinking

water?" 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.
The assessment area for this drinking water source contains no discrete potential contaminant sources, and none of the land cover contaminant prevalence ratings are greater than low. However, the high mobility of microbial contaminants in reservoirs results in this drinking water intake having medium-high susceptibility ratings for protozoa and enteric bacteria and viruses. Furthermore, some reservoirs are highly susceptible to water quality problems caused by phosphorus additions. Please note that this is an auxiliary source, and that it is filtered and disinfected when used to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets the New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination. County and state health departments may use this information to direct future source water protection activities. This may include quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs. A copy of this assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be viewed by contacting the Ulster County Health Department at (845) 340-3010.

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 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 Ulster County Health Department at (845) 340-3010.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper	***No***	9/2023	.0244[2] Range (.012 – .332)	Mg/l	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	***No***	9/2023	1.97[3] Range (1–11.1)	Ug/L	15	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

	Nitrate	***No***	6/13/2024	0.254	Mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	Barium	***No***	7/24/23	0.0256	Mg/l	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
	Toluene	***NO***	2-6-20	.7	ug/L	n/a	5	Leaks from gasoline tanks; Discharge from petroleum factories. Leaching of solvent from lining of potable water tanks.
	Beryllium	***No***	6/6/2024	1.92	Ug/l	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coil-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.

Table of Detected Contaminants

	Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
	o-Xylene	***No***	2-10-20	.50	ug/L	n/a	5	Leaks from gasoline tanks; Discharge from petroleum factories. Leaching of solvent from lining of potable water tanks.
	Ethylbenzene	***No***	3-9-20	2.31	ug/L	n/a	5	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Leaks from gasoline tanks.
	Disinfection Byproducts – My Market							
	THM	***No***	1/22/24 5/9/24 8/13/24 10/15/24	16 39 54 45 Range (16-54) Average 38.5	Ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

	HAA5	***No***	1/22/24 5/9/24 8/13/24 10/15/24	15.9 41 65.4 53.9 Range (15.9-65.4) Average 44.05	Ug/l	N/a	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	Disinfection Byproducts – Village Hall							
	THM	***No***	1/22/24 5/9/24 8/13/24 10/15/24	26 44 63 62 Range (26-63) Average 48.75	Ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	HAA5	***No***	1/22/24 5/9/24 8/13/24 10/15/24	21.7 52 68.5 62.2 Range (21.7-68.5) Average 51.1	Ug/l	N/a	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	Microbiological Contaminants							
	Total Organic Carbon	***No***	2024 Influent Entry Point	Range-0.642-1.562 Range-0.404-1.6	Mg/l	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
	Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
	Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	***No***	6/22/23	Aqueduct 1.86	ng/l	n/a	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and

	Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	***No***	9/27/22	Aqueduct 0.669	ng/l	n/a	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
	Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	***No***	9/27/22	Aqueduct 0.634	ng/l	n/a	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
	Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	***No***	9/27/22 9/27/22	Aqueduct 0.634 Pond 3 0.68	ng/l	n/a	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (6:2FTS)	***No***	6/22/23	Pond 2 - 0.641	ng/l	n/a	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOS)	***No***	6/22/23 6/22/23 6/22/23	Aqueduct - 1.32 Pond 1 – 3.81 Pond 2 – 1.59	ng/l	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	***No***	9/27/22 9/27/22 12/7/22 9/27/22 12/7/22	Aqueduct 1.13 Pond 1 – 0.981 Pond 1 1.05 Pond 3 4.98 Pond 2 .857	ng/l	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
	PFHxS	***No***	9/27/22 12/7/22 1/5/21 9/27/22 12/7/22	Pond 1 – 1.75 Pond 1 1.51 Pond 2 - 0.796 Pond 3 1.28 Pond 2 1.14	ng/l	n/a	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Table of Detected Contaminants								
	Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	***No***	3/17/21	0.597	Ug/l	0.571	6	Used in plastic products such as polyvinyl chloride, plastic toys, vinyl upholstery, adhesives and coatings. Compounds likely to be released to the environment during production and waste disposal of these products. Also used in inks, pesticides, cosmetics, and vacuum pump oil.

Notes:

1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We tested it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred in January 0.29 NTU. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. The highest measurements were recorded in June, all the levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 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, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was **0.244 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.**

3- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 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 values detected at your water system. In this case, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was **1.97 ug/l. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.**

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

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see from the table, our system had a violation due to a sampling error that has been corrected. 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.

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 higher than at other homes in the community because of materials used in your home's plumbing. Moorgate Water 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 (800) 426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2024, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by using this link: Lead Service Line Inventory • Village of New Paltz or copying this link to your browser: https://www.villageofnewpaltz.org/lead-service-line-inventory/

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 several reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both 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 firefighting 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 good 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 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. To maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary 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.