

Drinking water provided for public use may originate from several sources including 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 may also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals, or from human activity. All of these materials are generally considered contaminants, and may be classified as microbes, pesticides and herbicides, radioactive, inorganic or organic chemicals.

The Kiamesha Artesian Spring Water Co. water supply, which consists of approximately four hundred and ten service connections, originates from one source; the plant drilled well about one hundred fifty feet deep. A second drilled well is located near Frazer Road, but has not been in use. The Kiamesha Lake surface water source is no longer in use.

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 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 be, contaminated. The purpose of source water assessments is to provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters in the future.

As mentioned previously in this report, our drinking water is derived from one drilled well. The source water assessment has rated this well as having a medium high to high susceptibility to enteric bacteria, halogenated solvents, herbicides/pesticides, metals, nitrates, petroleum products, and other industrial organics. These ratings are due primarily to 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) and a high intensity commercial zone in relation to the well. In addition the well draws from an unconfined aquifer of unknown hydraulic conductivity and chemical contamination has been documented. 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.

County and state health departments 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 as noted below.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Likewise, the Food and Drug Administration establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water, providing the same protection for public health. State regulations further establish maximum contaminant levels (MCL), as well as minimum monitoring or testing requirements, depending on each contaminant. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It should be noted that the presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Dependent on regulations and/or test results of analyses conducted, public water supplies may be treated by processes of filtration, disinfection, or treatment additives prior to delivery to customers.

The Kiamesha Artesian Spring Water Co. drilled well is treated by a chlorination system to ensure bacteriologically safe, potable water.

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers.

The Kiamesha Artesian Spring Water Co. routinely undergoes analyses for nitrates, inorganics, volatile organics, synthetic organics and bacteriological quality. Testing of the water system for compliance with the New York State Department of Health regulations has been completed for 2021 and copies of the results have been submitted to the regulatory agency in a timely manner. Test results of contaminants monitored prior to 2021 may be obtained by contacting your representative, Allan Schachnovsky (845)794-4265, or the New York State Department of Health (845)794-2045.

The following table outlines which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. The State allows the monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

DRILLED WELL

Contaminant	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Detection Level	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Uranium	9/16	No	4.41	ppb	0	30	natural deposits
Gross Alpha	9/16	No	3.84	pCi/L	0	15	natural deposits
Radium 226 and 228	9/16	No	.756	pCi/L	0	5	natural deposits
Barium	4/21	No	.29	ppm	2	2	natural deposits
Sodium	9/20	No	19.3	ppm	n/a	NDL	road salts; water softeners; natural deposits
Arsenic	4/21	No	1.6	ppb	n/a	10	natural deposits
Nitrates	12/21	No	.279	ppm	10	10	runoff from fertilizer use
*PFOA	6/21	No	1.85	ppt	n/a	10	industrial applications
*PFOS	6/21	No	2.09	ppt	n/a	10	industrial applications
**Chloroform	8/21		.8	ppb			

*PFOA – Perfluorooctanoic acid

PFOS – Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid

** Following the guidance of Table 1, the State Health Department was left a message at 518-402-7650 to obtain specific information regarding chloroform. At the time of the final printing of this report, no response had been received over a period of five days so as to allow completion of the table.

SURFACE

Contaminant	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Detection Level	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Uranium	9/16	No	.083	ppb	0	30	natural deposits
Gross Alpha	9/16	No	.76	pCi/L	0	15	natural deposits
Radium 226 and 228	9/16	No	.806	pCi/L	0	5	natural deposits
Barium	9/20	No	.0462	ppm	2	2	natural deposits
Sodium	9/20	No	37.2	ppm	n/a	NDL	road salts; water softeners; natural deposits

SURFACE AND DRILLED WELL MIX

Contaminant	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Detection Level	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Trihalome- thanes	8/21	No	41.1	ppb	n/a	80	by-product of chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	8/21	No	19.8	ppb	n/a	60	by-product of chlorination

MCLG - Maximum contaminant level goal. 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.

MCL - Maximum contaminant level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

MRDL - Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG-Maximum residual disinfectant level goal: The level of 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.

n/a - Not applicable

ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter. Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid.

ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter. Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid.

NDL - No designated limits – Water containing more than 20 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter.

ppt - Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter. Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid.

SURFACE AND DRILLED WELL MIX

Contaminant	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Detection Level	Unit Measure	MCLG	AL	Likely Source
Lead	9/20	No	2.15*90 th percentile range ND-2.28	ppb	0	15	corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	9/20	No	.724*90 th percentile range .135-.787	ppm	1.3	1.3	corrosion of household plumbing

* Based on analysis of 10 (ten) sampling sites.

ND - Not detected

MCLG - Maximum contaminant level goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

AL - Action level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which must be followed.

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. The action levels for neither lead nor copper were exceeded at any of the sites tested.

ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter. Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid.

ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter. Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid.

If present, elevated levels of 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. Kiamesha Water Co. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

More information about contaminants and their potential health effects, including 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.

Kiamesha Artesian Spring Water Co.
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