Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022
Town of Thompson
Dillon Farms Water District
Monticello, NY
Public Water Supply ID# NY-5203350

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Dillon Farms 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 Michael Messenger, Town of Thompson Superintendent of Water & Sewer at (845)794-5280. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled town board meetings. The meetings are held on the first & third Tuesdays of each month at the Thompson Town Hall, 4052 Route 42, Monticello.

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 Department 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 48 customers through 15 service connections in the vicinity of Dillon Road & Hanover Drive. Our water source is a well located at the end of Hanover Drive. In 2020, a new treatment plant was constructed which consists of a 1,500 gallon storage tank and uses sodium hypochlorite for disinfection. Sodium Hydroxide is added for pH adjustment, which is needed for corrosion control. The water is then pumped into the distribution system. In 2022, we produced a total of 1,881,317 gallons of water, with a daily average of 5,154 gallons.

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, 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 Sullivan County District Office of the Health Department at (845)794-2045.

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
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria[2]	NO	7/7/2022	1 positive sample	n/a[1]	n/a[1]	TT = 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Beta particle and photon activity from manmade radionuclides	NO	8/27/2021	7.9 ± 1.3	pCi/L[9]	0	MCL=50[8]	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Gross alpha activity (including radium 226 but excluding radon and uranium)	NO	8/27/2021	0.0 ± 1.4	pCi/L	0	MCL=15[10]	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined radium 226 and 228	NO	8/27/2021	0	pCi/L	0	MCL=5[10]	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	NO	6/16/2014	0 0 ± 0.44	ug/l	0	MCL=30[10]	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganics							
Barium	NO	3/10/2022	0.0063	mg/l[15]	2	MCL=2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper[18]	NO	6/21/2022	90th%=0.301 Range: 0.048-0.320	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead[19]	NO	6/21/2022	90th%=2.05 Range: <1.0-<2.5	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganics – Nitrate							
Nitrate	NO	1/13/2022	1.31	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
1,4 Dioxane	NO	8/16/2022	0.023	ug/l	n/a	MCL=1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.

Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (mono--, di--, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono and di bromoacetic acid)	NO	8/3/2021	5.1	ug/l	n/a	MCL=60	By product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	NO	8/3/2021	15	ug/l	n/a	MCL=80	By product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.

1	n/a means not applicable.
2	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution.
8	The State considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles
9	Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
10	A MCL violation occurs when the annual composite of four quarterly samples or the average of the analysis of four quarterly samples exceeds the MCL.
13	Micrograms per liter (ug/l) or parts per billion (ppb).
15	Milligrams per liter (mg/l) or parts per million (ppm).
16	The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the five samples collected. The action level for Copper was not exceeded at any of the 5 sites tested.
17	The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the five samples collected. The action level for Lead was not exceeded at any of the 5 sites tested.
18	The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the five samples collected. The action level for Copper was not exceeded at any of the 5 sites tested.
19	The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the five samples collected. The action level for Lead was not exceeded at any of the 5 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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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).

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

Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our 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.

We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

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).

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2022, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS

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
이 보고서는 식수에 관한 중요한 정보를 담고 있습니다. 그것을 번역하거나, 그것을 이해하는 사람과 이야기하십시오.

Chinese
本报告包含有关饮用水的重要信息。跟某人翻译或理解它。

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 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 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. 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. Please call our office if you have questions.