

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT 2018 (ADWQR)

**ADWQR 2018 – Goldens Bridge Community Association, Inc.
P.O. Box 701, Goldens Bridge, NY 10526 – P.W.S. ID# NY5903428**

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Goldens Bridge Community Association, Inc. (GBCA) Water System annually issues a report ADWQR 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. Last year we conducted tests for over 150 contaminants. None of the contaminants detected were at a level higher than the State allows. This ADWQR 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 Ron Arnstein, Water Operator and Chairman of the Water Committee, 914-232-8260. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the meetings of the Water Committee. Information as to when meetings are held can be obtained from any member of the Water Committee. These include, in addition to Ron Arnstein 914-232-8260, Drew Orr 914-329-2212 and Dan Fast 917-837-6147. Ron Arnstein is available to discuss any drinking water issues with you in person.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM ?

In general the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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 amount 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 250 people through approximately 65 service connections. Our water source is groundwater drawn from two wells drilled to depths in excess of 800 feet. The wells are located on Branch Street and Main Street in Goldens Bridge. The well water is disinfected as it is pumped to the storage tanks and prior to distribution by the injection of sodium hypochlorite at a level sufficient to maintain a chlorine residual at the furthest point in the distribution system from the pumping and distribution station. During 2018, our system did not experience any restriction to our water source.

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SOURCEWATER SUSCEPTIBILITY TO CONTAMINANTS

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) 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 upon 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 become, contaminated. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses of health risk. 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 water into the future.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from two (2) drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbial, industrial solvents and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge waste water into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) to the wells and the associated industrial activity in the assessment area. In addition, one of our wells draws from an unconfined aquifer of unknown hydraulic conductivity and the other well draws from fractured bedrock and a lower permeability layer exists above the aquifer. Therefore diligent source protection measures are prudent. Please note that, while the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbial, our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets the New York State drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

County and State Health Department will use this information to direct future source water protection. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning and education programs.

A copy of the source water assessment has been filed with the Board of Directors of GBCA and another copy can be reviewed by contacting Ron Arnstein. There is currently an ongoing source water contamination review consisting of inspection of the well environs for contamination sources, including septic tank failures, leakage of liquids from automotive vehicles and improper disposal of contaminants.

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.

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Any Water User who wishes to see the entire list of tested contaminants should contact Ron Arnstein 914-232-8260.

The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test 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 (1-800-426-4791) or the Westchester County Health Department at 914-813-5000.

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

Inorganics

<i>Nitrate</i>	<i>NO</i>	<i>4/13/18</i>	<i>2.24</i>	<i>MG/L</i>		<i>10 MG/L</i>	<i>Naturally occurring</i>
<i>Barium</i>	<i>NO</i>	<i>1/13/16</i>	<i>0.0455</i>	<i>MG/L</i>		<i>2.0 MG/L</i>	<i>Naturally occurring</i>
<i>Chloride</i>	<i>NO</i>	<i>1/13/16</i>	<i>73.0</i>	<i>MG/L</i>		<i>250 MG/L</i>	<i>Naturally Occurring</i>
<i>Sodium(1)</i>	<i>NO</i>	<i>1/13/16</i>	<i>18.75</i>	<i>MG/L</i>		<i>*</i>	<i>Naturally Occurring</i>
<i>Sulfate</i>	<i>NO</i>	<i>1/13/16</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>MG/L</i>		<i>250 MG/L</i>	<i>Naturally Occurring</i>
<i>Zinc</i>	<i>NO</i>	<i>1/13/16</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>MG/L</i>		<i>5 MG/L</i>	<i>Naturally Occurring</i>

During 2018 we collected and analyzed samples at two locations for Trihalomethanes.

<i>Trihalomethanes UG/L August 23</i>	<i>Site 1 –08/06/18</i>	<i>Site 2 –08/06/18</i>
<i>Total Trihalomethanes</i>	<i>3.61 UG/L</i>	<i>2.62 UG/L</i>
<i>Range (Indivi.Consituents of TTHM's)</i>	<i>ND – 2/6 UG/L</i>	<i>ND – 1.0 UG/L</i>

During 2018 we collected and analyzed samples at two locations for Haloacetic Acids.

<i>Haloacetic Acids UG/L August 23</i>	<i>Site 1 – 08/09/18</i>	<i>Site 2 – 08/09/18</i>
<i>Total Haloacetic Acid</i>	<i>1.6 UG/L</i>	<i>ND</i>
<i>Range (Indiv. Consituents of HAAS's)</i>	<i>ND - 1.6 UG/L</i>	<i>ND</i>

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Radiologicals (PCi) Pictocuries per liter (all are naturally occurring)

	<u>Branch Street Well 05/08/18l</u>	<u>Main Street Well 05/04/18</u>	<u>Entry Point</u>
<i>Gross Alpha</i>	<i>ND</i>	<i>5.96 PCi 05/01/18</i>	<i>7.45 PCi 05/01/18</i>
<i>Gross Beta</i>	<i>ND</i>	<i>4.98 PCi05/01/18</i>	<i>ND</i>
<i>Radium 226</i>	<i>ND</i>	<i>ND</i>	<i>ND</i>
<i>Radium 228</i>	<i>1.02 PCi/L 05/04 /20/18</i>	<i>1.14 PCi/L 05/04/18</i>	<i>ND</i>
<i>Uranium</i>	<i>0.00152 MG/L 04/20/18</i>	<i>0.00430 MG/L 04/20/18</i>	<i>0.00358 MG/L 04/20/18</i>

Note

We detected 1.8 UG/L of Toluene at the Branch Street Well. The cause was a pump replacement with new electrical wiring that had Toluene in the materials used. This Toluene was not present in subsequent testing as was expected.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	# of samples collected	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>Lead(2)</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>7/5/2017</i>	<i><1.0-4.6</i>	<i>PPB</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15 PPB</i>	<i>Household Plumbing</i>
<i>Copper(2)</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>7/5/2017</i>	<i><0.05-0.19</i>	<i>mg/L</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1.3 mg/L</i>	<i>Household Plumbing</i>
<i>90th Percentile –</i>			<i>Lead 3.9 PPB</i>	<i>Copper 0.18mg/L</i>			

Footnotes:

(1)No limits for Sodium are proscribed. Guidelines state that people on a severely Sodium restricted diet, the water should contain no more than 20.0 MG/L of Sodium. For those on a moderately restricted diet a maximum of 270 MG/L of Sodium is suggested.

(2)The levels presented represents the 90th percentile of the five sites tested for Lead and Copper. 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 percent of the Lead and Copper values detected at your home. In this case a total of five samples were collected at five homes and the 90th percentile is computed as the average of the two highest values. This resulted in the 90thpercentiale value for Lead of 3.9 PPB and for Copper 0.18 mg/L. The action level was not exceeded for Lead or Copper at any of the sites tested.

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Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and you should flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using your tap water. Additional information regarding lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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

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

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

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

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

PPB: Corresponds to one part of liquid to one billion parts of liquid.

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.

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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's possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Golden Bridge Community Association PWS 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 to 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.

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It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

1. 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.
2. Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
3. 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.
4. Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the 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. 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.

**The GBCA Water Committee
Ronald Arnstein,
Cert.# NY0030719**

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