

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022
Braeside Aqua Corporation
59 Orchard Lake Drive, Monroe, NY 10950
Public Water Supply ID# NY3505661

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations Braeside Aqua Corporation 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 Patti Guerrieri, Treasurer, Braeside Aqua Corporation at 845-497-0237. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please submit your request for information and we will gladly reply to you directly or, if need be, discuss any drinking water issues in person.

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'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 about 400 people through 118 connections. Our water source is three drilled wells which are located at the upper and lower portions of Orchard Lake Drive. The water is chlorinated prior to distribution.

The NYS Department of Health 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 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. See "Table of Detected Contaminants" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters in the future.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from three drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium to medium-high susceptibility to microbials and nitrates. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of a SPDES permitted discharge facility (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge waste water into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and a residential area that are located in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from a confined aquifer and the estimated recharge area is within the selected time of travel and may not provide adequate protection from potential contamination. While the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted in this report.

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.

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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 Orange County Health Department at 845-291-2331.

Table of Detected Contaminants

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
Barium	No	8/2020	0.025 Upper 0.0072 Lower	mg/l	2	MCL = 2	Discharge of drilling wastes
Copper (See Note 1)	No	7/2/21	90 th % = 0.94 Range 0.33 – 1.4	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (See Note 2)	No	7/2/21	90 th % = 1.8 Range ND – 2.3	ug/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nickel	No	8/24/20	1.9 Upper 1.4 Lower	ug/L	N/A	MCL = 100	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	7/5/22	0.98 Upper 0.39 Lower	mg/L	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	1/27/22	3.61 Upper ND Lower	ng/L	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	No	1/27/22	3.58 Upper ND Lower	ng/L	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Sodium	No	7/5/22	38 Upper 7.5 Lower	mg/L	N/A	See Note 3	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	No	8/24/20	17 Upper 13 Lower	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	8/24/20	4.8 Upper ND Lower	ug/L	N/A	MCL = 80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Selenium	No	8/24/20	ND Upper 2.2 Lower	ug/L	50	MCL = 50	Discharge from petroleum

Notes:

- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 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, five samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the two highest values. The action level for copper was exceeded at 1 of the sites tested.
- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the five samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on a severely restricted sodium diet. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

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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.

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).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations, but we have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

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 as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Braeside Aqua Corporation 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>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

All water systems which meet the state's definition of a community water system must prepare an Annual Water Quality Report. After preparing and distributing the report, the systems are required to submit a certification form to Orange County Health Department. On 9/26/22 Braeside Aqua Corporation received a violation for failure to submit certification of Annual Water Quality Report distribution to the Orange County Health Department. The violation has since been closed out after sending in the required form.

Braeside Aqua Corporation is required to take two monthly coliform samples as per our mandatory sampling schedule. If a sample tests positive for coliform, we are required to take three repeat samples. On 12/09/2022, we received a violation for failure to collect the required repeat monitoring samples in response to positive coliform sample collected 07/06/2022. After receiving positive coliform results on 07/06/2022, we conducted the required repeat monitoring samples. However, we tested positive for coliform again, requiring us to do another set of repeats. We have only taken one of the three repeats required of us since the second positive result. Hence, the monitoring violation for failure to collect sufficient repeat samples.

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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 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.
- 💧 Washing machines that meet Energy Star compliance ratings on average use between 10 and 20 gallons of water per machine load compared to 30 to 35 gallons per machine load for non-Energy Star models, based on machine type. Most Energy Star models also have cycles that can match the size of the washer load, this saves energy and water.
- 💧 Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- 💧 Check every faucet in your home for leaks, this includes outside spigots for garden hoses, too. 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. We are pleased to report that our rate will remain the same for this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office at 845-497-0237 if you have questions or visit orchardlakepark.com and view “Braeside Aqua Corp.” or “News” for updates, boil water restrictions and other issues concerning our Community Water Service.