

Consumer Notice of Lead Tap Water Results

Public Water System Name: TWIN LAKES WATER

Public Water System ID: NY-5903475

Sample Location: 19 NORTH LAKE CIRCLE

Date Collected: 09/21/2024

Location	Lead Results MG/L	Copper Results MG/L
19 NORTH LAKE CIRCLE	0.001	1.43
53 TWIN LAKES ROAD	0.001	1.01
44 TWIN LAKES ROAD	0.0015	0.929
5 ORCHARD DRIVE	0.001	0.911
4 ORCHARD DRIVE	0.001	1.39

Dear Consumer,

Below is the lead result for the sample location listed above. Additional general information concerning lead in drinking water follows. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800- 424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you need more information concerning this result, please call STEVEN WOODSTEAD

Operator in Charge / Director of operations, at 914-447-7431

ONLY the statement that is checked below is applicable to this sample location.

X Lead was NOT DETECTED at this sample location.

 Lead was detected at mg/L. This result is BELOW the lead action level of 0.015 mg/L.

 Lead was detected at mg/L. This result is ABOVE the lead action level of 0.015 mg/L.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 0.015 mg/L. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is 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.

If detected, lead level may be due to conditions unique to the sampling site, such as the presence of lead solder or brass faucets, fittings and valves that may contain lead. Our system works to keep the corrosivity of our water as low as possible (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead) and there are actions you can take to reduce exposure. We recommend that you take the steps below to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water.

Should the lead 90th percentile for this water supply exceed the lead action level, we would take a number of steps to correct the problem. Such steps include; monitor our source water for lead content, initiate controls to reduce the corrosivity of our water, and initiate lead service line replacement if needed.

What Are The Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

What Are The Sources of Lead?

The primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated residential soil. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult. Lead is rarely found in source water, but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Homes built before 1988 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder.

What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

If you are concerned about the lead levels at your location, there are several things you can do:

- Run your water to flush out lead. If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This will help flush lead-containing water from the pipes.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.
- Test your water for lead. Call us at the number above to find out how to get your water tested for lead.

Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead. Brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows pipes, fittings, and fixtures with up to .25 percent weighted average of lead to be identified as "lead-free."

Consumer Notice of Lead Tap Water Results

Public Water System Name: TWIN LAKES WATER

Public Water System ID: NY-5903475

Sample Location: 53 TWIN LAKES ROAD

Date Collected: 09/22/2024

Location	Lead Results MG/L	Copper Results MG/L
19 NORTH LAKE CIRCLE	0.001	1.43
53 TWIN LAKES ROAD	0.001	1.01
44 TWIN LAKES ROAD	0.0015	0.929
5 ORCHARD DRIVE	0.001	0.911
4 ORCHARD DRIVE	0.001	1.39

Dear Consumer,

Below is the lead result for the sample location listed above. Additional general information concerning lead in drinking water follows. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800- 424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you need more information concerning this result, please call STEVEN WOODSTEAD

Operator in Charge / Director of operations, at 914-447-7431

ONLY the statement that is checked below is applicable to this sample location.

X Lead was NOT DETECTED at this sample location.

Lead was detected at _____ mg/L. This result is BELOW the lead action level of 0.015 mg/L.

Lead was detected at _____ mg/L. This result is ABOVE the lead action level of 0.015 mg/L.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 0.015 mg/L. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is 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.

If detected, lead level may be due to conditions unique to the sampling site, such as the presence of lead solder or brass faucets, fittings and valves that may contain lead. Our system works to keep the corrosivity of our water as low as possible (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead) and there are actions you can take to reduce exposure. We recommend that you take the steps below to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water.

Should the lead 90th percentile for this water supply exceed the lead action level, we would take a number of steps to correct the problem. Such steps include; monitor our source water for lead content, initiate controls to reduce the corrosivity of our water, and initiate lead service line replacement if needed.

What Are The Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

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What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

If you are concerned about the lead levels at your location, there are several things you can do:

- Run your water to flush out lead. If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This will help flush lead-containing water from the pipes.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.
- Test your water for lead. Call us at the number above to find out how to get your water tested for lead.

Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead. Brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows pipes, fittings, and fixtures with up to .25 percent weighted average of lead to be identified as "lead-free."

Consumer Notice of Lead Tap Water Results

Public Water System Name: TWIN LAKES WATER

Public Water System ID: NY-5903475

Sample Location: 44 TWIN LAKES ROAD

Date Collected: 09/22/2024

Location	Lead Results MG/L	Copper Results MG/L
19 NORTH LAKE CIRCLE	0.001	1.43
53 TWIN LAKES ROAD	0.001	1.01
44 TWIN LAKES ROAD	0.0015	0.929
5 ORCHARD DRIVE	0.001	0.911
4 ORCHARD DRIVE	0.001	1.39

Dear Consumer,

Below is the lead result for the sample location listed above. Additional general information concerning lead in drinking water follows. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800- 424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you need more information concerning this result, please call STEVEN WOODSTEAD

Operator in Charge / Director of operations, at 914-447-7431

ONLY the statement that is checked below is applicable to this sample location.

 Lead was NOT DETECTED at this sample location.

X Lead was detected at 0.0015 mg/L. This result is BELOW the lead action level of 0.015 mg/L.

 Lead was detected at mg/L. This result is ABOVE the lead action level of 0.015 mg/L.

What Does This Mean?

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What Are The Health Effects of Lead?

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- Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.
- Test your water for lead. Call us at the number above to find out how to get your water tested for lead.

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Consumer Notice of Lead Tap Water Results

Public Water System Name: TWIN LAKES WATER

Public Water System ID: NY-5903475

Sample Location: 5 ORCHARD DRIVE

Date Collected: 09/23/2024

Location	Lead Results MG/L	Copper Results MG/L
19 NORTH LAKE CIRCLE	0.001	1.43
53 TWIN LAKES ROAD	0.001	1.01
44 TWIN LAKES ROAD	0.0015	0.929
5 ORCHARD DRIVE	0.001	0.911
4 ORCHARD DRIVE	0.001	1.39

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Consumer Notice of Lead Tap Water Results

Public Water System Name: TWIN LAKES WATER

Public Water System ID: NY-5903475

Sample Location: 4 ORCHARD DRIVE

Date Collected: 09/24/2024

Location	Lead Results MG/L	Copper Results MG/L
19 NORTH LAKE CIRCLE	0.001	1.43
53 TWIN LAKES ROAD	0.001	1.01
44 TWIN LAKES ROAD	0.0015	0.929
5 ORCHARD DRIVE	0.001	0.911
4 ORCHARD DRIVE	0.001	1.39

Dear Consumer,

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What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

If you are concerned about the lead levels at your location, there are several things you can do:

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- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
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LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING

SAMPLE SITE JUSTIFICATION / COLLECTION METHOD CERTIFICATION

NYS ID: NY-5903475

SYSTEM NAME: TWIN LAKES WATER TYPE: X CWS NTNCWS

ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 250 SIZE: >100,000

SOUTH SALEM, NY 10590 10,001 to 100,000

 3,301 to 10,000

 501 to 3,300

 X 101 to 500

 ≤ 100

TELEPHONE #: 914-447-7431 EMAIL: TWINLAKESWATER10590@GMAIL.COM

CONTACT PERSON: STEVEN WOODSTEAD TITLE: OPERATOR IN CHARGE

THE RESULT OF LEAD AND COPPER TAP WATER SAMPLES MUST BE ATTACHED TO THIS DOCUMENT.

OF SAMPLES REQUIRED: 5 # OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED: 5

90TH PERCENTILE LEVEL: LEAD 0.00125 µg/L COPPER 1.41 mg/L

TARGETING CRITERIA

OF SINGLE FAMILY STRUCTURES WITH COPPER PIPES WITH LEAD SOLDER INSTALLED AFTER 1982 OR LEAD PIPES AND/OR SERVICE LINES (TIER 1) 0

OF MULTI-FAMILY STRUCTURES WITH COPPER PIPES WITH LEAD SOLDER INSTALLED AFTER 1982 OR LEAD PIPES AND/OR LEAD SERVICE LINES. (TIER 1)* 0

OF BUILDINGS CONTAINING COPPER PIPES WITH LEAD SOLDER INSTALLED AFTER 1982 OR LEAD PIPES AND/OR SERVICE LINES (TIER 1, NTNC) 0

OF SITES THAT CONTAIN COPPER PIPES WITH LEAD SOLDER INSTALLED BEFORE 1983 (TO BE USED ONLY IF OTHER TIERS HAVE BEEN EXHAUSTED) (TIER 2, NTNC) 5

TOTAL: 5

*** IF MULTI-FAMILY STRUCTURES COMPRISE AT LEAST 20% OF THE STRUCTURES SERVED**

EXPLANATION FOR TIER 2 AND TIER 3 SITES (ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAGES IF NECESSARY)

LEAD SERVICE LINE SITES

OF SAMPLES REQUIRED TO BE DRAWN FROM LEAD LINE SITES 0

OF SAMPLES ACTUALLY DRAWN FROM LEAD SERVICE LINES SITES 0

DIFFERENCE (EXPLAIN ANY DIFFERENCE) 0

METHOD USED TO IDENTIFY LEAD SERVICE LINE SITES (ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAGES IF NECESSARY)

THE RESULT OF WATER QUALITY PARAMETER (WQP) SAMPLES MUST BE ATTACHED TO THIS DOCUMENT

OF WQP TAP SAMPLES REQUIRED TO BE COLLECTED 0

OF WQP ENTRY POINT SAMPLES REQUIRED TO BE COLLECTED 0

OF WQP TAP SAMPLES ACTUALLY COLLECTED AND SUBMITTED 0

OF WQP ENTRY POINT SAMPLES ACTUALLY COLLECTED AND SUBMITTED 0

SAMPLE RESULTS SUMMARY AND 90TH PERCENTILE

PWS ID:	<u>NY-5903475</u>
PWS NAME:	<u>TWIN LAKES WATER</u>
SAMPLE COLLECTION PERIOD:	<u>JUNE-SEPTEMBER 2024</u>

ENTER YOUR SAMPLE RESULTS HERE:

	COPPER	LEAD
SAMPLE # / LOCATION	mg/L (ppm)	µg/L (ppb)
19 NORTH LAKE CIRCLE	1.43	0.001
53 TWIN LAKES ROAD	1.01	0.001
44 TWIN LAKES ROAD	0.929	0.0015
5 ORCHARD DRIVE	0.911	0.001
4 ORCHARD DRIVE	1.39	0.001

RANK RESULTS LOWEST TO HIGHEST:

	COPPER	LEAD
RANK	mg/L (ppm)	µg/L (ppb)
1st	0.911	0.001
2nd	0.929	0.001
3rd	1.01	0.001
4th	1.39	0.001
5th	1.43	0.0015
6th	#N/A	#N/A
7th	#N/A	#N/A
8th	#N/A	#N/A
9th	#N/A	#N/A
10th	#N/A	#N/A
11th	#N/A	#N/A
12th	#N/A	#N/A
13th	#N/A	#N/A
14th	#N/A	#N/A
15th	#N/A	#N/A
16th	#N/A	#N/A
17th	#N/A	#N/A
18th	#N/A	#N/A
19th	#N/A	#N/A
20th	#N/A	#N/A

90TH PERCENTILE

PLACE LEAD RESULTS IN ASCENDING ORDER (RANK FROM LOWEST TO HIGHEST)

MULTIPLY TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID SAMPLES BY 0.9 TO DETERMINE 90TH PERCENTILE VALUES.

LEAD:

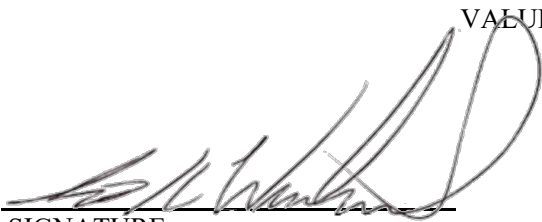
90TH PERCENTILE: 5 X 0.9 = 4.5 (RANK # ON LIST)

VALUE = 0.00125 µg/L

SIMILARLY FOR COPPER:

90TH PERCENTILE: 5 X 0.9 = 4.5 (RANK # ON LIST)

VALUE = 1.41 mg/L



SIGNATURE

STEVEN WOODSTEAD
PRINT NAME

OPERATOR IN CHARGE
TITLE

10/09/2024
DATE

SAMPLE SITE JUSTIFICATION / COLLECTION METHOD CERTIFICATION

CERTIFICATION OF COLLECTION METHODS

I certify that:

- Each first draw tap sample for lead and copper is one liter in volume and has stood motionless in the plumbing system of each sampling site for least six hours.
- Each first draw sample collected from a single-family residence has been collected from the cold water kitchen tap or bathroom sink tap.
- Each firstdraw sample collected from a non-residential building has been collected at an interior tap from which water is typically drawn for consumption.
- Each first draw sample collected during an annual or triennial monitoring period has been collected in the months of June, July, August or September.
- Each resident who volunteered to collect water from his/her home has been properly instructed (TWIN LAKES WATER) in the proper methods for collecting lead and copper samples. I do not challenge the accuracy of these sampling results. Enclosed is a copy of the material distributed to residents explaining the proper collection methods, and a list of sample results.

CHANGE OF SAMPLING SITE (Requires Prior Written Approval)

ORIGINAL SITE ADDRESS:

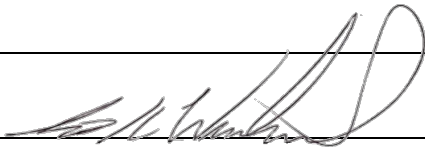
NEW SITE ADDRESS:

DISTANCE BETWEEN SITES (APPROXIMATELY) _____

TARGETING CRITERIA: NEW: _____ OLD: _____

REASON FOR CHANGE (ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAGES IF NECESSARY)

SIGNATURE:



STEVEN WOODSTEAD
NAME

OPERATOR IN CHARGE
TITLE

10/09/2024
DATE