

ANSWERS TO WATER SYSTEM QUESTIONS

(LAST UPDATED August 19, 2015)

There are many questions being asked by the Plains Road residents and others in the New Paltz community about the proposed backup water supply system and the proposed water district logistics. These questions deserve a response from the Town and the Village governments.

Several questions related to what was being offered to the community and especially those residents that will be directly affected by the efforts to develop a Backup Water Supply using local aquifer water supply sources. As a part of the entire comprehensive water supply plan, the following outlines the financial offer being made (at no cost to the New Paltz community) to develop a Backup Water Supply -

- All planning and design costs associated with the Backup Water Supply system will be paid for;
- The construction of all infrastructure for connection of the Backup Water Supply to the existing New Paltz water system will be paid for;
- All infrastructure installation costs to develop the Town water districts (i.e., pumping, treatment and water distribution mains) will be paid for;
- The acquisition of property that will be owned by the Town to make sure the new wellfields are protected in the future will be paid for;
- The installation of fire hydrants to provide fire protection to homes within the water districts will be paid for;
- All service connections to each individual home within the water districts, including the connection to the home's internal water system will be paid for, provided the Contractor is allowed to install these service connections during the contract period;
- The installation of carbon cartridge filters to remove the chlorine disinfectant residual (that is required in the water distribution mains by the NYS Department of Health) when requested by a homeowner will be paid for;
- A fund to subsidize the water rates for an estimated period of 5 to 6 years for average usage of all home's in a new water district will be paid for;
- Improvements to reclaim and increase the volume and usability of the existing Village reservoirs will be paid for; and
- A robust audit of the Village water system to improve efficiency will be undertaken and a long term Water Conservation Plan will be developed and paid for.

An attempt has been made to collect each question about this water supply plan in one central location with a corresponding answer that has been reviewed and accepted by the public officials of the Town and Village. The following list of questions have been asked by residents and municipal officials and are planned to be updated regularly with new questions asked by the citizens and the corresponding responses.

The definitive answer to some questions have not yet been determined (i.e., due to results that will not be evident until the environmental investigation has begun, the design process details are not yet developed, the legal process not yet determined, etc.). The responses to these types of questions will be so noted as preliminary and not yet resolved.

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Question No.	Question	Response
1	What are the greatest benefits of having public water?	<p>The greatest benefit of public water is not having to worry about your water supply: your well, your well water quality, what happens during droughts, or what happens when the power goes out. Depending on the way your homeowner's insurance rates fire risk factors, your homeowner's insurance cost could be reduced, since fire hydrants are planned to be installed throughout the proposed Water District.</p> <p>The proposed Water District would take responsibility for delivering water to you. Public water benefits include regular daily, monthly and quarterly water quality testing and reporting mandated by NYS Department of Health, disinfection to remove any coliform bacteria or water borne viruses, water availability during power outages, and the opportunity to stop operating and maintaining any personal water treatment systems.</p>
2	<p>Who will maintain the infrastructure in the proposed Plains Road Water District No. 5?</p> <p>What can residents expect to pay for the public water supply service after the subsidized water rates are discontinued?</p>	<p>The infrastructure that will serve the Plains Road community (Water District No. 5) will be maintained by the Town, as is the same case with the other 4 existing water districts in the Town. The maintenance of these existing water systems is performed by the Town Water Department personnel. The water treatment operation would be provided by a licensed water treatment consultant operator.</p> <p>The infrastructure used to provide for the higher capacity backup water supply that will be used to supply the Village water system demand during aqueduct shutdowns will be maintained through an Inter Municipal Agreement between the Village and the Town. This agreement specifies a maintenance cost for this backup supply equipment – this type of maintenance cost would not be a cost that would be borne by the water district users.</p> <p>The costs to residents for the public water supply includes the cost of operation, the cost of normal maintenance and regulatory reporting, and the cost to establish a capital reserve fund that would provide for non-routine water system maintenance.</p> <p>Maintenance costs for a new water district are very low since all of the equipment will be new and under warranty. A provision of the construction contract for the water district is that the new well pumps and their replacements (including installation), must be warranted by the Contractor for a period of 5 years. Additionally, each pump will have a redundant replacement pump immediately available whenever it might be needed.</p> <p>Routine maintenance costs and operation costs have been</p>

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		<p>preliminarily estimated and will be refined once the system design is completed. Preliminary operation and routine maintenance costs are included in the estimated average home's \$14 per month water use charge.</p> <p>The operation costs would include a part time operator, salt used to make sodium hypochlorite for required disinfection treatment, required testing and reporting, meter reading and billing, and pumping / electric costs.</p> <p>The cost of a capital reserve fund to support future non-routine water system maintenance (i.e., pump replacements, water line breaks, etc.) is estimated to be an additional \$4 per month. Accordingly, the total cost to a resident using the new public water supply after the subsidized rates are discontinued (refer to the Question 9 response) is preliminarily estimated to be \$18 per month.</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>If a Water District is not established, will the Village/Town still be able to use the well water from 101 Plains Road?</p>	<p>Pending the completion of a project's State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) process, monitoring and mitigation are customarily utilized. This process monitors area wells and provides necessary mitigation (i.e., temporary water supplies being provided or wells deepened) to lessen the impacts upon nearby water supplies. If this type of mitigation were used, the wells at 101 Plains Road would be operated for the backup water supply to the Village during the temporary 10-week Catskill Aqueduct maintenance shutdown periods. The wells closest to the 101 Plains Road wells would be monitored for water depth and temporary water would be provided to those households that exhibit a reduction in well water depth to below the depth of the individual home's well pump. At the end of the shutdown period, those homes placed on temporary water service would be able to resume the use of their wells.</p> <p>Presently at least three temporary shutdown periods are scheduled for the necessary maintenance of the Catskill Aqueduct.</p> <p>The Town believes that a water district is a much less invasive solution to ensure residents do not get repeatedly inconvenienced.</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>If the water district is formed, will the Town require that all properties located within the water district are provided with a connection to the public water supply? Can a homeowner Opt Out of the Water District connection and remain on their well?</p>	<p>In the process of the formation of a Town water district, the Town Board must determine the need for the district and that all property owners within the proposed district would be benefited by the improvements. The Town will require all homes within the proposed water district to have the ability to connect to the public water supply, thereby ensuring the benefit that all homes might have continuous and safe water supplies at all times, including during the Catskill Aqueduct maintenance shutdown periods. All properties within the water district would be provided a means to connect to the public water supply. The cost of the connection will be</p>

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		<p>included as part of the DEP funded backup water supply. All benefited property owners are assessed the cost of water system improvements and the cost of ongoing maintenance of the water district when it is established. In this case, the cost of development of the water district is being entirely funded by the DEP, so there will be no water system improvement costs assessed for payment by the property owners. However, all property owners within the water district would share the ongoing water district maintenance costs, since access to the public water supply was made available to all through the formation and development of the water district.</p> <p>The Town has the option, by adopting a local law, to allow individual property owners to opt out of the physical connection to the public water supply and continue to use their existing water supply. If this option were chosen, the property owner who would choose to opt out would be required to enter into an agreement with the Town. This would allow the property owner to continue to use their existing water supply until [such time that] its use is discontinued. At that time (when the existing water supply is discontinued) in the future, the property owner would be required to connect, at their own expense, to the public water supply (which would have been at no cost if connected to the public water supply initially). This agreement would be recorded in the Ulster County Clerk’s office and be enforceable against any subsequent owners.</p> <p>In the case of this water district, the DEP has agreed to fund not only the water district improvements but also the water service connection to each individual home. This offer would include installing a “capped off” water service connection in the basement of any home that chose to opt out of a physical connection to the public water supply during the installation of the water district improvements. No one would be mandated to allow this future water service connection to be installed, but allowing such would significantly reduce the cost of a future water service connection.</p> <p>All properties within the proposed water district would be assessed the capital reserve fund cost to provide for future non-routine maintenance. Water use charges would be assessed only to homes connected to and using the public water supply service, based on their actual usage. Refer to the response to Question 2 for the preliminary estimate of water district costs to the homeowner.</p>
5	Can the water produced at 101 Plains Road be used to support newly proposed development	The requirements of the Village and the Town agreements with the DEP include that a maximum water withdrawal of 400 gallons per minute for a 10 week duration must be available to supply the Village water system whenever the

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	projects, or is it reserved for the Plains Road homes?	Catskill Aqueduct must be shut down for maintenance or repair. This agreement binds both the Village and the Town for at least the next 20 years and can be extended an additional 10 years by right of first refusal and is renewable thereafter. Accordingly, the Town is bound by the agreement with New York City to reserve this water supply capacity for shutdown periods and cannot therefore provide water from the 101 Plains Road wells for another proposed user.
6	Will the well water at 101 Plains Road be cross-connected by flows from the Wallkill River leading to a compromised quality of water?	The aquifer from which the wellfield at 101 Plains Road will supply water to the Plains Road community water district is located approximately 130 feet below the ground surface. The final 100 feet of this natural cover was found to be very dense clay. The productive water bearing mixed washed sediments are below this clay barrier and extend to a depth of 183 feet below the ground surface. The clay barrier layer provides excellent protection from contamination and from any hydrogeological connection to nearby surface waters, including the pond on the property and the Wallkill River. To confirm that the aquifer is not connected to nearby surface waters, a microscopic particulate analysis (MPA) sample was collected and the laboratory analysis indicated that no biological materials were present. These test results confirmed that the aquifer has no connection to surface waters.
7	Once the wells are permitted for use, is it possible that they could be pumped at a rate greater than their permitted capacity?	Once permitted, the wells cannot be operated in any manner that exceeds the maximum withdrawal rate specified by the public water supply permits that are issued by the NYS Department of Health and the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation. Any change that would exceed the permitted parameters cannot be carried out without additional approvals, with justification, to modify the issued permits by both regulatory agencies.
8	Can I still use my well for gardening or non-potable reasons?	Residents that wish to continue to use their well for non-potable uses like gardening and watering a lawn can continue to do so. There can be no connection between the new water service and the existing well supply, however, to prevent inadvertent commination of the new water supply. The existing well would therefore be disconnected from the existing household plumbing system.
9	What is the projected cost of water for each individual homeowner in the new water district when the subsidized water use rates are in effect? Will the water district benefit financially during the aqueduct maintenance shutdown period?	The cost of water to an individual homeowner for average water usage (i.e., up to 6,000 gallons usage per month) will be subsidized by the DEP for a period of up to 6 years as an eligible expense in the Inter-Governmental Agreement between the Town and the DEP. \$125,000 in funding has been approved by the DEP for this subsidy, which should cover the cost of water to most homes. In addition, it is anticipated that additional income will be

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		generated to the benefit of the water district during the planned shutdowns when water will be sold to the Village. At the maximum pumping rate of 400 gallons per minute for the 10-week shutdown, the revenue generated that will remain in the water district account would be approximately \$24,000 from each annual 10-week shutdown in accordance with the terms of the Inter-Municipal Agreement between the Town and the Village.
10	Will the Town provide a means to eliminate chlorine from my water service?	Chlorination disinfection is required by the NYS Department of Health to protect against bacteria and water borne viruses in all public water supplies. The homeowner can remove the minor residual chlorine from the water supply by installing an activated carbon filter in the home's internal plumbing system. To address this expressed concern by some homeowners, the Town has requested that the DEP set aside \$10,000 to cover the costs of a carbon filter basement unit for those who request one, at an estimated cost of \$125 per unit per home. The DEP has recently accepted this request and this cost will be included as an eligible cost for the construction funding of the water district improvements.
11	Will the gravel aquifer at 101 Plains Road dry up in the future?	The gravel aquifer lies at a lower elevation than the surrounding landscape so it would be the last regional geologic feature to dry up if there ever was a regional drought as extensive as, for example, that being experienced in California. Aside from this scenario which is judged to be low risk on the basis of climate change projections, the gravel aquifer at 101 Plains Road is unlikely ever to dry up in the future. It is currently being proposed for episodic 10-week pumping periods during NYCDEP aqueduct shutdown periods with recovery intervals between shutdowns; a pumping test evaluated the withdrawal scenario and projected a satisfactory yield. During non-shutdown periods, a permit to use the 101 Plains Road wells at lower rates (estimated to be at 20 gallons per minute) that meet the water requirements of the Water District No. 5 population will be sought. This withdrawal rate will be approximately equal to the current collective withdrawal rate of the many existing domestic wells proposed for decommissioning. This would result in a net-zero impact on current area-wide aquifers which have not dried up the groundwater in the area. For these multiple reasons, the gravel aquifer at 101 Plains Road is not expected to dry up in the future.
12	Some people are saying this proposed water district is just delivering our own water back to us. Is this true?	First, it is important to understand that aquifers are not owned. Homeowners have the right to tap an aquifer beneath their own property but they do not own the source of the groundwater that flows through the aquifer. The sand and gravel seams and bedrock fractures tapped by individual

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		neighborhood wells do connect over long distances to the thick sand and gravel aquifer under that lies deep beneath the 101 Plains Road wellfield. The geology and the water quality of the higher sand and gravel seams and bedrock fractures in the individual wells in the Plains Road community, however, are not the same. The water quality and flow tests conducted at the 101 Plains Road wellfield identified a very different quality and capacity at the new water supply source than the current homeowner’s wells. The difference relates to the thickness of the deeper aquifer and the much larger recharge area that supplies this new drinking water source.
13	What happens if the aquifer yield is lessened in the future as a result of global warming?	Current climate change models generally anticipate equal or higher precipitation rates in our region in the future, perhaps with longer durations between rain events. Any long-term changes in resulting aquifer recharge rates will therefore be measured over decades and even centuries rather than years, providing ample time and opportunity for any permit modifications that might be necessary. The need for such changes is judged to be minimal since, as noted in the response to another question (Question 11 above), the gravel aquifer at 101 Plains Road lies at a lower elevation than the surrounding landscape, and so would be the last regional geologic feature to experience capacity reductions as a result of regional changes in groundwater recharge rates.
14	Who will own the 101 Plains Road wellfield and control the water source?	The Town will own the 101 Plains Road wellfield site and have sole control of all activities within the wellhead protection area (i.e., extending 200 feet in all directions from the water supply wells), as prescribed by the NYS Department of Health. The water system will be operated by the Town as a special improvement district in compliance with the requirements of NYS Town Law.
15	How can I be assured that this isn’t a way for the municipality, now or in the future, to profit from selling water?	It is illegal for towns to profit from selling water to residents in special improvement (water) districts. Water districts that are formed are required to be established by Towns through a formal procedure to comply with NYS Town Law. The State law does not allow a Town to profit from the sale of water to its water district users. Rates are reviewed on an annual basis by the Town Board. The allowable costs for providing public water service are paying off debt incurred to install the infrastructure, the operation of the pumping, treatment and distribution water mains, and a reasonable capital reserve set aside to replace water system components when they wear out. There will be no costs for capital improvements (thanks to NYC water users paying for the all the improvements needed). The treatment and pumping costs are low due to the new source’s high water quality. Capital reserve cost components of the water rate also will be very low since this

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		will be an all new system with a long expected service life. Therefore, the expected water user cost is estimated to be very low in comparison with other public water supply user rates.
16	Some of my neighbors currently have occasional black water, grit, iron, lead, or sulfur smells in their water. Will our new source of water be like this?	Water samples of the deep sand and gravel aquifer water source collected after the extended test showed it to be of very high quality. It had none of the problems some residents currently struggle with in their wells. Although some recharge to the new wells will come from the same geological formations supporting the current domestic wells, the new water source's recharge area is much larger and not prone to contamination due to its thick clay cover. It is reassuring that when tests were run on the new wells, these problems were not evident.
17	Some of my neighbors have water softeners, odor control systems, and other kinds of filters. Will these still be necessary?	The water quality from the 101 Plains Road aquifer needs no water quality treatment aside from the disinfection required by NYS Health Department regulations. Once this water is being delivered to the neighborhood, there will be no need to buy home water treatment systems or replace existing water filters any longer. The only filter you might want, and it is not required, is a small activated carbon cartridge filter system if you wish to remove the chlorine disinfection residual from water you actually drink.
18	Will we have water when the power goes out?	Public Water Systems are associated with essential community services (fire protection) and continue providing water during all power outages. This is accomplished with a standby generator that powers the treatment and pumping. Water treatment facilities are required by the NYS Department of Health to maintain a standby generator power source to ensure that safe water can be supplied during power outages. You can indeed count on continued water during power failures. This will make it unnecessary to store water to flush toilets or have your own generator available to keep water flowing into and through your home.
19	How will I know if the new water source is always safe to drink?	One of the benefits of public water is that it must be tested regularly. The NYS Health Department will stipulate the number and frequency of tests with their approval of the water supply and treatment system. Another benefit is that you will receive an annual water quality report in the mail that shows how the source met all the State regulations. Many residents receiving water from public water systems find it very comforting to know that their water is regularly tested and disinfected, and that they receive an annual water quality report.
20	Will there be widespread removal of trees throughout the	Based on the water district's conceptual design, the new water main is planned to be within one lane of the

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	neighborhood during the construction of the water district?	community's roadways to minimize tree removal and/or disturbance of existing plantings on private property. The final water system design will maintain this planned water line location.
21	Will a Town Park be formed on the 101 Plains Road property? If not, are there any plans to actively use the site by the Town?	The boundaries of the land to be acquired by the Town at 101 Plains Road have not yet been determined. At this time, there are no plans to develop this property or to use the site for anything except a wellfield. The wellfield use will include a small building that will house the pumping and water treatment equipment and access roadway. No additional development on this property is planned.
22	Will people's wells be damaged or destroyed by the 101 plains well(s) and new district formation?	No physical damage to well casings are expected as a result of use of the 101 Plains Road wellfield and/or formation of the new water district.
23	Will the pumping at 101 Plains Road affect homes beyond those proposed to be in the district?	Please refer to the response to Question 31.
24	Will there be noise and light pollution from the operation of the new wellfield?	Based on the water treatment facility's conceptual design, site lighting will be the minimal required for safety and security. The low intensity LED lighting is planned to be motion activated and generally not on. The treatment process will be enclosed in the treatment building and should not produce perceptible noise. The standby generator will only be operated when the utility's electrical power is off and once per week for a short duration when the unit is exercised as a maintenance measure. The standby generator will be located on the west side of the treatment facility and will be shrouded with sound reduction partitions to minimize the maintenance / operational noise.
25	Will there be another community meeting?	Yes, there will be several additional community meetings where the water system will be discussed and the public will have an opportunity to ask questions. These meetings will include the results of the project's environmental investigations, meetings to establish the water districts, meetings to gather input on the project's preliminary water district design, outreach to the community in developing a water conservation plan, and meetings with homeowners on the placement of water line services and fire hydrants.
26	Will the Plains Road Water District No. 5 and Village systems be interconnected?	Yes, a connection between the two systems will be maintained. This interconnection is a requirement to supply water to the Village system during aqueduct shutdown periods by agreements between the Town, the Village and the DEP. This interconnection is also necessary during non-shutdown periods to ensure that the Plains Road residences have available the fire protection capabilities of the larger Village water system. This is supplemented by the 2 million gallon storage tanks located in the Cherry Hill portion of the

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		Town. Except for an emergency where additional fire protection / high flow capabilities are required, the water district users will be supplied with water from the 101 Plains Road wellfield groundwater source and not from the Village's water supply system. This interconnection can also be a benefit to insure uninterrupted water is supplied during scheduled maintenance of the new water district facilities.
27	Will the District No. 5 water be fluoridated?	Fluoride will not be added to the new water supply, as is similar to the Village's water supply. Adding fluoride is no longer being included in many community water supplies in developed countries, as the value of fluoridated supplies used to reduce tooth decay is speculated to be outweighed by potential health concerns from long term use.
28	Do I have any say over where the pipe extends from the trunk main in the road to my basement?	A review of the possible locations of each home's water service line will be conducted with the owner during the water system design process. The optimum location that the new water service would connect to the home's internal water system will likely be near where the well water line enters the home. The routing used to get the new service line to the residence can vary based on the least disturbance caused to the lawn and shrubbery.
29	Will we have any say over where the hydrants are placed?	Fire protection in the new water district will be provided by fire hydrants that will be spaced no more than 400 feet apart. The location of the fire hydrants can vary within that maximum spacing distance to allow them to be located in the discrete and more favorable locations such as at corners and at the end of cul-de-sac roadways. During the design process, the Engineer will review the locations proposed for fire hydrants with nearby owners and will be able to make reasonable adjustments to the hydrant locations as necessary.
30	Will pressure be a problem with the new system?	Water pressure will be regulated by the new water system equipment components. The water pressure to each home will be greater than what is provided by a typical home's well water system. The pumps and pressure regulation equipment proposed for the Water District will provide a very uniform pressure, even when the power goes out.
31	If my well went down an estimated 40% in water volume in just 5 days, how do we know that the wells beyond the proposed water district will not be affected after 10 weeks?	Well water levels typically decline most quickly early in a pumping period, followed by slower decline as pumping continues. This is because the aquifer moves toward equilibrium with a new withdrawal point. Such movement toward equilibrium was observed during evaluation of the wells at 101 Plains Road. This guided the analysis and selection of the area recommended for Water District No. 5. Only modest adjustments in water level not expected to

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		influence well flow capacity (aka, yield) are projected for wells beyond the proposed water district boundary.
32	Will the water fees be more expensive than my current private well water costs?	As described in Question 9, for the first 5 to 6 years the cost of water used by an average home will be subsidized, with there being no expected cost for water for average usage. After that subsidy period ends, water fees have been estimated and discussed in Question 2. Costs for an individual's well water supply may include maintaining the wells, pumps, pressure tanks, and filtration and treatment systems for some homes (i.e., chlorination, UV, water softening, green sand filters, sulfur odor removal) and pumping costs – all of which will not be needed when connected to a public water supply.
33	Will my homeowner's insurance be reduced once the hydrants are installed/activated?	Each insurance company uses its own criteria to establish fire risk, although most rely on ISO rating criteria. Once the fire hydrants are installed in the water district, most homes will have their insurance fire risk factor rated as a low risk factor since the proposed water district will have fire hydrants located within 1,000 feet of most homes (homes with long driveways greater than 500 feet may exceed that insurance criteria separation distance). The ISO rating factor uses a distance of 1000 feet for its criteria of low risk fire protection capabilities. Depending on how your insurance company sets its criteria for fire risk, homes may benefit from a lower homeowner's insurance cost. Homeowners should call their insurance agent to find out what their savings might be once fire hydrants are installed.
34	How long will the water district construction take?	The time needed for the water district construction to be completed is estimated to be from start to finish at approximately 4 months, as long as weather conditions are favorable. This construction will cause a temporary inconvenience for the neighborhood, but all roads and properties will be restored to their present condition or better after the construction is complete.
35	How does the chlorine level in a typical swimming pool compare to the chlorine residual concentration required by Health Department for water mains?	The chlorine residual level (i.e., the disinfectant remaining in drinking water supplies after disinfection of any possibility of bacteria, viruses, etc. in the water source) is required to be no less than a concentration of 0.2 mg/l. The chlorine residual required in swimming pool water (which is highly affected by the water's pH) ranges between minimum concentrations of 0.6 mg/l to 5.0 mg/l. Therefore the minimum chlorine residual concentration in swimming pools is many times higher than that required in public water supplies.
36	Will chlorinated municipal water hurt my septic system?	The chlorine residual (described in Question 34 above) is a very low concentration and is provided as a safeguard available to disinfect bacteria, viruses, etc. that might be present in old water mains or indoor plumbing systems. Once

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		<p>this disinfectant is introduced into a septic system, it would immediately react with that bacteria and dissipate. It would be extremely unlikely that any chlorine residual would carry over from a septic tank to a septic field. There are many communities where public water service is provided without public sewer where individual septic fields are required for wastewater disposal. There is no evidence of adverse effects from public water service use on individual septic fields.</p>
37	<p>Will the installation of public water decrease my property value?</p>	<p>Property values are not expected to decrease when public water service is provided due to its consistent safe quality (i.e., closely monitored to ensure health standards are met), convenience (i.e., no additional treatment necessary) and reliability (i.e., water service continues regardless of power outages). The effect on property value appears to be based primarily on individual buyer preference. Property values might be thought to be negatively impacted if the public water supplied were of poor quality or the water bills were considered excessive (i.e., if capital costs had to be included as a part of the water bill). However, in this case capital costs are being funded 100% by the NYC DEP which eliminates one common source of high water use charges.</p>
38	<p>Will we be drinking water supplied by the Catskill Aqueduct to the Village?</p>	<p>The water supplied to the Plains Road community will only be water pumped from the well fields developed on the 101 Plains Road property. The possibility of using drinking water supplied by the Catskill Aqueduct would only be during infrequent water district maintenance activities (i.e., hydrant flushing) or during episodes where the water district's fire hydrants are used for firefighting.</p>
39	<p>What method was used to estimate what the water level would be after 10 weeks of continuous pumping the 101 Plains Road wells at 400 gallons per minute?</p>	<p>Select wells throughout the test area were equipped with data loggers collecting water level records during the test period at a high level of accuracy. The collected data were plotted in semilog formats to allow forward-looking drawdown projections to ten weeks. These plots and projections are provided in the 2014 Final Report. To ensure that data from wells equipped with data loggers were representative, manually-collected drawdown data from other wells monitored during the test period were reviewed to confirm they demonstrated similar responses to those monitored in detail by the data loggers.</p>
40	<p>Will the Town/Village retain another Geologist or Hydrogeologist to review the 101 Plains Road pumping test?</p>	<p>The 101 Plains Road pumping test has been reviewed by a Professional Geologist from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. The review comments were favorable and endorsed the conclusions and limitations described in the 101 Plains Road pumping test report. The Town/Village does not intend to retain another review geologist.</p>