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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2012
Beacon Hills Water District
Fishkill, New York 12524
Public Water Supply ID# 1310806

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Beacon Hills Water District is issuing this annual 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 **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc. at (845) 463-7310.** We want you to be informed about your drinking water. The time and place of regularly scheduled town board meetings may be obtained from Darlene Bellis, Town Clerk, at (845) 831-7800.

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 999 residents through 288 service connections. Our water is purchased from the Village of Fishkill. Treatment by the Village consists of disinfection with Sodium Hypochlorite. The quality of water from the Village o Fishkill meets all satisfactory standards from the New York State Department of Health. A copy of the 2012 Annual Water Quality Report issued by the Village to all village residents is attached. During 2012 our system did not experience any restrictions of our water source. Many of the water mains are substandard and cannot provide water to fight fires. However, the distribution system was flushed to help improve water quality.

WE ASK THAT ALL OF OUR RESIDENTS BE VIGILANT IN REGARD TO SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY IN THE AREA OF OUR WATER TREATMENT PLANTS.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. The Village of Fishkill 2012 Annual Water Quality Report (attached) contains all water quality information. Additionally, the Town of Fishkill monitors water quality and chlorine residuals on a daily basis. Periodically, testing is also done for Lead and Copper. 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 Dutchess County Health Department at (845) 463-7310.

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper See Note 1	No	06/11	0.0627 (0.0341-0.0650)	mg/l	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead See Note 2	No	06/11	0.0006 (ND-0.0012)	mg/l	AL = 0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	No	08/10	4.51	ug/l	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Notes:

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 10 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.

Definitions: (Continued)

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.

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).

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:

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. **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc.** 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?

During 2012, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 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. 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 **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc. at (845) 463-7310** if you have questions.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2012
Village of Fishkill
1095 Main Street, Fishkill, New York 12524
(Public Water Supply ID# 1302765)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Village of Fishkill 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. Once again 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. 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 Dave Morrison, Water Superintendent, 845-896-8070. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings held the third (3rd) Monday of every month at 7:00 PM. The meeting place is a Van Wyck Hall located at 1095 Main Street in Fishkill.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

Generally, 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, naturally occurring 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, herbicides, organic chemical contaminants, and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, New York State and the USEPA prescribe regulations which limit the concentration 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 source consists of eight groundwater wells located on twelve acres of land, which are located in the Town of Fishkill. The wells range in depth from 84 feet to 240 feet. The water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite prior to distribution to the system.

The NYS Dept. 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 sections "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected, if any. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The source water assessment has rated our water source as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial and nitrate contamination. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of the wells to permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and the related activities in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from fractured bedrock and the overlying sand & gravel soils may not provide adequate protection from potential contamination.

The county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, and planning and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting us, as noted below.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 1,197 village service connections combined with the out of Village users for an approximate total population of 11,289 people. The total amount of water produced in 2012 was 588,433,000 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 1,612,145 gallons per day. Our highest single day for a 24 hr period was 2,495,000 gallons on March 24, 2012. It should be noted through 2012 a number of unsurfaced serious water main leaks were discovered and repaired greatly reducing the demand.

The Water Rates for 2012 were as follows:

Village Residents:	$12.50 for 1st 1,000 cu. Ft.* $ 8.13 for every 1,000 cu. Ft. After
Out of Village Residents:	$25.00 for 1st 1,000 cu. Ft. $16.25 for every 1,000 cu. Ft.

- 1 cu. Ft = 7.48 gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous constituents. These constituents include: total coliform, inorganic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radionuclides, nitrates, nitrites, lead, copper, volatile organic compounds (VOC's), and synthetic organic compounds (SOC's). The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State has us test for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data listed in this report, though representative and within in the requirements of the NYS Sanitary Code, is more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, contains 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 Dutchess County Health Department at (845-486-3400).

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, and synthetic organic compounds.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Disinfection By-Products

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
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	9/4/12	2.47	Ppb (Parts per billion)	0	MCL = 80.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (total)	N	9/4/12	0.90	ppb	0	MCL = 60.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, OR AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Iron	N	12/19/12	5.0	ppb	NA	300	Naturally occurring
Lead (1)	N	7/27/10 7/28/10 9/22/10	<0.5 – 12.6 Range 1.7 Avg. 90th percentile 3.3	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	N	7/27/10 7/28/10 9/22/10	.004 – 0.92 Range .042 Avg. 90th percentile .065	ppm	0	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	N	12/19/12	0.24	ppm	10	ppm	Fertilizer run off. Septic tank leachate.
Manganese	N	12/19/12	50.0	ppb	NA	MCL = 300.	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	N	7/21/10	56.9	ppb	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (3)	N	3/28/12 6/27/12 9/27/12 12/19/12	29.0 34.0 64.1 30.9	ppm ppm ppm ppm	0	No Limit	Naturally occurring and road salt contamination.
Zinc	N	12/15/10	5	ppb	5000	MCL = 5000.0	Naturally occurring, mining waste.
Nickel	N	7/21/10	2.2	ppb	N/A	100	Discharge from steel /metal factories
Chloride	N	3/28/12 6/27/12 9/27/12 12/19/12	61.1 71.2 105.0 50.2	ppm	250.0	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Sulfate	N	12/15/10	19.7	ppm	N/A	250	Naturally present in source water.
Arsenic	N	7/21/10	1.2	ppb	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Notes:

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 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, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 3.0,ppb the highest value was 8.0 ppb, the second highest was 5.0 ppb.

Advisory: 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.

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 is possible that lead levels at your home may higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Village of Fishkill is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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 the 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.

3 – Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

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.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
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.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2012, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 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. 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.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes, if it moved, you have a leak.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The upgraded water treatment facility was put into service 6/2010 which included the start up of a new source of supply, well #11, the new facility provides for an automated operation, the water storage tank level is monitored and through a radio signal the necessary water sources are operated to fill the tank. There is continuous monitoring of the disinfection process, which increases and decreases the level of disinfectant added based on the residual chlorine level within the system. High and low chlorine levels will send an alarm to the operating staff; low and high storage level is also monitored and alarmed as well. The production potential of the system was doubled with the addition of well #11. Due to approval delays the water main improvements for Rt-9 south of Clove Rd. was moved to the summer of 2013 when the Village will be replacing the 10" cast iron water main from Clove Rd south to the Putnam Co. line; this 100-year-old section of main has been a source for multiple water main breaks in the past; with this replacement the number of dirty water issues should be greatly reduced as will water loss volumes. Work is scheduled to begin late summer 2013. A new 2 MG storage tank is continuing through the design and planning phase. A new generator has been installed December of 2012, this will provide an improvement for the customers of Round Hill as all residences in Round Hill will be supplied full pressure during power outages. Once again the Village has performed its semiannual flushing during day light hours reducing over time costs and providing for a more efficient system wide flushing. Dirty water issues during 2012 were much less frequent with the addition of well #11 the system now has adequate volume and pressure to insure system flushing is more effective then in past years, well #11 added 1,200 GPM to the overall capacity.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water 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 if you have questions.

Robert P. LaColla
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website: www.fishkill-ny.gov

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2012
Blodgett Water District
Fishkill, New York 12524
Public Water Supply ID# 1330222

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Blodgett Water District is issuing this annual 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 **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc. at (845) 463-7310**. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. The time and place of regularly scheduled town board meetings may be obtained from Darlene Bellis, Town Clerk, at (845) 831-7800.

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 ten commercial accounts in the Town of Fishkill. Our water is purchased from the Village of Fishkill. Treatment by the Village consists of disinfection with Sodium Hypochlorite. The quality of water from the Village of Fishkill meets all satisfactory standards from the New York State Department of Health. The Annual Water Quality Report for 2012 issued by the Village of Fishkill to all village residents is attached.

WE ASK THAT ALL OF OUR RESIDENTS BE VIGILANT IN REGARD TO SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY IN THE AREA OF OUR WATER TREATMENT PLANTS.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants, including coliform. None of the compounds we analyzed for were detected in your drinking water. The Village of Fishkill Annual Water Quality Report for 2012 (attached) contains all water quality information.

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 Dutchess County Health Department at (845) 486-3404.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper See Note 1	No	11/10	0.0994 (0.0247-0.148)	mg/l	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead See Note 2	No	11/10	<0.0005 (ND-0.0022)	mg/l	AL = 0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

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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.

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During 2012, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 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. 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 **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc. at (845) 463-7310** if you have questions.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2012
Village of Fishkill
1095 Main Street, Fishkill, New York 12524
(Public Water Supply ID# 1302765)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Village of Fishkill 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. Once again 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. 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 Dave Morrison, Water Superintendent, 845-896-8070. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings held the third (3rd) Monday of every month at 7:00 PM. The meeting place is a Van Wyck Hall located at 1095 Main Street in Fishkill.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

Generally, 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, naturally occurring 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, herbicides, organic chemical contaminants, and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, New York State and the USEPA prescribe regulations which limit the concentration 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 source consists of eight groundwater wells located on twelve acres of land, which are located in the Town of Fishkill. The wells range in depth from 84 feet to 240 feet. The water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite prior to distribution to the system.

The NYS Dept. 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 sections "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected, if any. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The source water assessment has rated our water source as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial and nitrate contamination. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of the wells to permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and the related activities in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from fractured bedrock and the overlying sand & gravel soils may not provide adequate protection from potential contamination.

The county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, and planning and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting us, as noted below.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 1,197 village service connections combined with the out of Village users for an approximate total population of 11,289 people. The total amount of water produced in 2012 was 588,433,000 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 1,612,145 gallons per day. Our highest single day for a 24 hr period was 2,495,000 gallons on March 24, 2012. It should be noted through 2012 a number of unsurfaced serious water main leaks were discovered and repaired greatly reducing the demand.

The Water Rates for 2012 were as follows:

Village Residents:	$12.50 for 1st 1,000 cu. Ft.* $ 8.13 for every 1,000 cu. Ft. After
Out of Village Residents:	$25.00 for 1st 1,000 cu. Ft. $16.25 for every 1,000 cu. Ft.

- 1 cu. Ft = 7.48 gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous constituents. These constituents include: total coliform, inorganic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radionuclides, nitrates, nitrites, lead, copper, volatile organic compounds (VOC's), and synthetic organic compounds (SOC's). The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State has us test for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data listed in this report, though representative and within in the requirements of the NYS Sanitary Code, is more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, contains 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 Dutchess County Health Department at (845-486-3400).

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, and synthetic organic compounds.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Disinfection By-Products

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
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	9/4/12	2.47	Ppb (Parts per billion)	0	MCL = 80.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (total)	N	9/4/12	0.90	ppb	0	MCL = 60.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, OR AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Iron	N	12/19/12	5.0	ppb	NA	300	Naturally occurring
Lead (1)	N	7/27/10 7/28/10 9/22/10	<0.5 – 12.6 Range 1.7 Avg. 90th percentile 3.3	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	N	7/27/10 7/28/10 9/22/10	.004 – 0.92 Range .042 Avg. 90th percentile .065	ppm	0	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	N	12/19/12	0.24	ppm	10	ppm	Fertilizer run off. Septic tank leachate.
Manganese	N	12/19/12	50.0	ppb	NA	MCL = 300.	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	N	7/21/10	56.9	ppb	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (3)	N	3/28/12 6/27/12 9/27/12 12/19/12	29.0 34.0 64.1 30.9	ppm ppm ppm ppm	0	No Limit	Naturally occurring and road salt contamination.
Zinc	N	12/15/10	5	ppb	5000	MCL = 5000.0	Naturally occurring, mining waste.
Nickel	N	7/21/10	2.2	ppb	N/A	100	Discharge from steel /metal factories
Chloride	N	3/28/12 6/27/12 9/27/12 12/19/12	61.1 71.2 105.0 50.2	ppm	250.0	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Sulfate	N	12/15/10	19.7	ppm	N/A	250	Naturally present in source water.
Arsenic	N	7/21/10	1.2	ppb	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Notes:

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 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, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 3.0,ppb the highest value was 8.0 ppb, the second highest was 5.0 ppb.

Advisory: 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.

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 is possible that lead levels at your home may higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Village of Fishkill is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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 the 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.

3 – Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

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.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
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.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2012, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 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. 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.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes, if it moved, you have a leak.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The upgraded water treatment facility was put into service 6/2010 which included the start up of a new source of supply, well #11, the new facility provides for an automated operation, the water storage tank level is monitored and through a radio signal the necessary water sources are operated to fill the tank. There is continuous monitoring of the disinfection process, which increases and decreases the level of disinfectant added based on the residual chlorine level within the system. High and low chlorine levels will send an alarm to the operating staff; low and high storage level is also monitored and alarmed as well. The production potential of the system was doubled with the addition of well #11. Due to approval delays the water main improvements for Rt-9 south of Clove Rd. was moved to the summer of 2013 when the Village will be replacing the 10" cast iron water main from Clove Rd south to the Putnam Co. line; this 100-year-old section of main has been a source for multiple water main breaks in the past; with this replacement the number of dirty water issues should be greatly reduced as will water loss volumes. Work is scheduled to begin late summer 2013. A new 2 MG storage tank is continuing through the design and planning phase. A new generator has been installed December of 2012, this will provide an improvement for the customers of Round Hill as all residences in Round Hill will be supplied full pressure during power outages. Once again the Village has performed its semiannual flushing during day light hours reducing over time costs and providing for a more efficient system wide flushing. Dirty water issues during 2012 were much less frequent with the addition of well #11 the system now has adequate volume and pressure to insure system flushing is more effective then in past years, well #11 added 1,200 GPM to the overall capacity.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water 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 if you have questions.

Robert P. LaColla
Town of Fishkill Supervisor
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(845) 831-1706 fax
e-mail: blacolla@fishkill-ny.gov

Fishkill Town Hall
807 Route 52
Fishkill, NY 12524-3110
website: www.fishkill-ny.gov

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2012
Brinkerhoff Water District
Fishkill, New York 12524
Public Water Supply ID# NY1302766

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Brinkerhoff 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 **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc. at (845) 463-7310**. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. The time and place of regularly scheduled town board meetings may be obtained from Darlene Bellis, Town Clerk, at (845) 831-7800.

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 source is groundwater drawn from three gravel wells. The three wells have submersible pumps that pump to a pneumatic tank in order to maintain system pressure. The overall quality of this source during 2012 was excellent and in compliance with standards set by the New York State Department of Health. The supply of water fully met all demands in 2012. During 2012 the combined yield was in excess of 1,000 gallons per minute. The treatment of our water consists of disinfection

with chlorine to destroy microorganisms. Well #3, our biggest well and the reserve well, has been deemed to be under the influence of surface water. Treatment was to be installed by 2011. The New York State Health Department considers this a violation of 5-1.30 and 5-1.9 of Part 5 NYS Sanitary Code. The Town Board has authorized the work, which is currently being designed and will be completed in the future. It should be noted that this was exercised and in a "ready" state in case of an emergency, but was not utilized during 2012.

The water from the Brinkerhoff well field contains significant hardness. It may be necessary to install or adjust your softener. The estimated hardness for your water is between 15 and 25 grains per gallon.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The New York State 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, infected. See the section "What's In My Water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected, if any. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The source water assessment has rated our water as having an elevated susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents, and other industrial contamination. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of the wells to permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the State or Federal government) and to residential land use and related activities in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from fractured bedrock, and the overlying soils may not provide adequate protection from potential contamination. While the source water assessment has rated 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.

The County and State health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting us a t (845) 463-7310.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 3,788 customers through 950 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2012 was 94 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 260,000 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 700,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 85 million gallons. This leaves an unaccounted for total of 5 million gallons. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires and leakage. In 2012, in district water customers were billed a $7.70 quarterly minimum for the first 1,000 cubic feet, and $0.07 per additional cubic foot.

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.

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 Dutchess County Health Department at (845) 486-3404.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Regulated Substances

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	No	11/12	0.8	ppb	NA	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	No	11/12	0.223	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	No	11/12	112	ppm	NA	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Nitrate	No	11/12	1.79	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium [1]	No	11/12	75	ppm	NA	See footnote 1	Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Sulfate	No	11/12	26.8	ppm	NA	250	Naturally occurring
Odor	No	11/12	1	unit	NA	3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial discharges; naturally occurring

Other Substances

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Nickel	No	11/12	0.0022	ppm	NA	100	Naturally occurring

TAP WATER SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FOR LEAD & COPPER ANALYSIS FROM SAMPLE SITES THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected (90^{th} %tile)	Units of Measure	Range (Low-High)	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) See footnote 2	No	07/11	0.0789	ppm	0.0083-0.120	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) See footnote 2	No	07/11	2.9	ppb	ND-.0159	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Footnotes

1 – Water containing more than 20 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

2 – The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90^{th} percentile of the total number of 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 lead and copper values detected at your water system.

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).

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:

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. **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc.** 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.

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During 2012, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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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 **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc. at (845) 463-7310** if you have questions.

Robert P. LaColla
Town of Fishkill Supervisor
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Fishkill, NY 12524-3110
website: www.fishkill-ny.gov

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2012
Glenham Water District
Fishkill, New York 12524
Public Water Supply ID# 1305651

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Glenham Water District is issuing this annual 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 **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc. at (845) 463-7310.** We want you to be informed about your drinking water. The time and place of regularly scheduled town board meetings may be obtained from Darlene Bellis, Town Clerk, at (845) 831-7800.

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 2,260 residents through 864 service connections. Our water is purchased from the Village of Fishkill. Treatment of the water by the Village consists of disinfection with Sodium Hypochlorite prior to distribution. The quality of water from the Village meets all satisfactory standards from the New York State Department of Health. A copy of the 2012 Annual Water Quality Report issued by the Village of Fishkill to all residents is attached. During 2012 our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

WE ASK THAT ALL OF OUR RESIDENTS BE VIGILANT IN REGARD TO SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY IN THE AREA OF OUR WATER TREATMENT PLANTS.

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, lead and copper, total trihalomethanes, and haloacetic acids. The attached Village of Fishkill Annual Water Quality Report for 2012 contains all water quality information. Additionally, the Town of Fishkill monitors water quality and chlorine residual on a daily basis. 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 Dutchess County Health Department at (845) 486-3404.

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measure-ment	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper See Note 1	No	06/11	0.0482 (0.0311-0.0771)	mg/l	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead See Note 2	No	06/11	0.0010 (ND-0.0015)	mg/l	AL = 0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	No	08/10	5.19	ug/l	MCL = 80	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Iron	No	4/12	20	ug/l	MCL = 300 ug/l	Naturally occurring
Manganese	No	4/12	134	ug/l	MCL = 300 ug/l	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.

Notes:

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 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.

Definitions: (Continued)

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).

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:

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. **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc.** 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?

During 2012, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 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. 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 **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc. at (845) 463-7310** if you have questions.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2012
Village of Fishkill
1095 Main Street, Fishkill, New York 12524
(Public Water Supply ID# 1302765)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Village of Fishkill 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. Once again 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. 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 Dave Morrison, Water Superintendent, 845-896-8070. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings held the third (3rd) Monday of every month at 7:00 PM. The meeting place is a Van Wyck Hall located at 1095 Main Street in Fishkill.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

Generally, 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, naturally occurring 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, herbicides, organic chemical contaminants, and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, New York State and the USEPA prescribe regulations which limit the concentration 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 source consists of eight groundwater wells located on twelve acres of land, which are located in the Town of Fishkill. The wells range in depth from 84 feet to 240 feet. The water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite prior to distribution to the system.

The NYS Dept. 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 sections "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected, if any. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The source water assessment has rated our water source as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial and nitrate contamination. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of the wells to permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and the related activities in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from fractured bedrock and the overlying sand & gravel soils may not provide adequate protection from potential contamination.

The county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, and planning and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting us, as noted below.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 1,197 village service connections combined with the out of Village users for an approximate total population of 11,289 people. The total amount of water produced in 2012 was 588,433,000 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 1,612,145 gallons per day. Our highest single day for a 24 hr period was 2,495,000 gallons on March 24, 2012. It should be noted through 2012 a number of unsurfaced serious water main leaks were discovered and repaired greatly reducing the demand.

The Water Rates for 2012 were as follows:

Village Residents:	$12.50 for 1st 1,000 cu. Ft.* $ 8.13 for every 1,000 cu. Ft. After
Out of Village Residents:	$25.00 for 1st 1,000 cu. Ft. $16.25 for every 1,000 cu. Ft.

- 1 cu. Ft = 7.48 gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous constituents. These constituents include: total coliform, inorganic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radionuclides, nitrates, nitrites, lead, copper, volatile organic compounds (VOC's), and synthetic organic compounds (SOC's). The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State has us test for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data listed in this report, though representative and within in the requirements of the NYS Sanitary Code, is more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, contains 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 Dutchess County Health Department at (845-486-3400).

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, and synthetic organic compounds.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Disinfection By-Products

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
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	9/4/12	2.47	Ppb (Parts per billion)	0	MCL = 80.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (total)	N	9/4/12	0.90	ppb	0	MCL = 60.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, OR AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Iron	N	12/19/12	5.0	ppb	NA	300	Naturally occurring
Lead (1)	N	7/27/10 7/28/10 9/22/10	<0.5 – 12.6 Range 1.7 Avg. 90th percentile 3.3	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	N	7/27/10 7/28/10 9/22/10	.004 – 0.92 Range .042 Avg. 90th percentile .065	ppm	0	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	N	12/19/12	0.24	ppm	10	ppm	Fertilizer run off. Septic tank leachate.
Manganese	N	12/19/12	50.0	ppb	NA	MCL = 300.	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	N	7/21/10	56.9	ppb	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (3)	N	3/28/12 6/27/12 9/27/12 12/19/12	29.0 34.0 64.1 30.9	ppm ppm ppm ppm	0	No Limit	Naturally occurring and road salt contamination.
Zinc	N	12/15/10	5	ppb	5000	MCL = 5000.0	Naturally occurring, mining waste.
Nickel	N	7/21/10	2.2	ppb	N/A	100	Discharge from steel /metal factories
Chloride	N	3/28/12 6/27/12 9/27/12 12/19/12	61.1 71.2 105.0 50.2	ppm	250.0	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Sulfate	N	12/15/10	19.7	ppm	N/A	250	Naturally present in source water.
Arsenic	N	7/21/10	1.2	ppb	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Notes:

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 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, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 3.0,ppb the highest value was 8.0 ppb, the second highest was 5.0 ppb.

Advisory: 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.

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 is possible that lead levels at your home may higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Village of Fishkill is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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 the 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.

3 – Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

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.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
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.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2012, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 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. 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.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes, if it moved, you have a leak.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The upgraded water treatment facility was put into service 6/2010 which included the start up of a new source of supply, well #11, the new facility provides for an automated operation, the water storage tank level is monitored and through a radio signal the necessary water sources are operated to fill the tank. There is continuous monitoring of the disinfection process, which increases and decreases the level of disinfectant added based on the residual chlorine level within the system. High and low chlorine levels will send an alarm to the operating staff; low and high storage level is also monitored and alarmed as well. The production potential of the system was doubled with the addition of well #11. Due to approval delays the water main improvements for Rt-9 south of Clove Rd. was moved to the summer of 2013 when the Village will be replacing the 10" cast iron water main from Clove Rd south to the Putnam Co. line; this 100-year-old section of main has been a source for multiple water main breaks in the past; with this replacement the number of dirty water issues should be greatly reduced as will water loss volumes. Work is scheduled to begin late summer 2013. A new 2 MG storage tank is continuing through the design and planning phase. A new generator has been installed December of 2012, this will provide an improvement for the customers of Round Hill as all residences in Round Hill will be supplied full pressure during power outages. Once again the Village has performed its semiannual flushing during day light hours reducing over time costs and providing for a more efficient system wide flushing. Dirty water issues during 2012 were much less frequent with the addition of well #11 the system now has adequate volume and pressure to insure system flushing is more effective then in past years, well #11 added 1,200 GPM to the overall capacity.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water 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 if you have questions.

Robert P. LaColla
Town of Fishkill Supervisor
(845) 831-7800 * 3309
(845) 831-1706 fax
e-mail: blacolla@fishkill-ny.gov

Fishkill Town Hall
807 Route 52
Fishkill, NY 12524-3110
website: www.fishkill-ny.gov

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2012
Merritt Park Water District
Fishkill, New York 12524
Public Water Supply ID# 1330656

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Merritt Park Water District is issuing this annual 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 **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc. at (845) 463-7310**. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. The time and place of regularly scheduled town board meetings may be obtained from Darlene Bellis, Town Clerk, at (845) 831-7800.

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 1,000 people through 298 service connections. During 2012 our detailed testing program of the supply wells for the system saw a continued, drastic reduction in the chloride levels in the wells. The chloride levels have dropped to a point far below the maximum contaminant levels set forth by the State. At this point we are no longer blending water from the Village of Fishkill.

The water in the Merritt Park Water System does not contain high levels of hardness. The estimated hardness of your water is between 8 and 10 grains per gallon.

As in the past, the water for the Merritt Park Water District meets all requirements set forth by the New York State Department of Health. Despite the chloride level reduction in the wells and the continued compliance with all testing parameters set for the by the State, the district is still required to provide long-term capital improvements in order to ensure that if the chloride levels return, a plan is in place to reduce them. The Town has authorized the Town Engineer to proceed with a plan which has been developed and submitted to the Health Department. We are currently responding to Health Department comments regarding that plan. We have attached a copy of the Village of Fishkill Annual Water Quality Report for 2012.

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, lead and copper, total trihalomethanes, and haloacetic acids. 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 Dutchess County Health Department at (845) 486-3404.

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper See Note 1	No	06/11	0.220 (0.0191-.220)	mg/l	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead See Note 2	No	06/11	0.0058 (ND-0.0087)	mg/l	AL = 0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	No	08/12	28.3	ug/l	MCL = 80	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	No	08/12	23.0	ug/l	MCL = 60	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Chloride See Note 5	No	2012	99.9 (49.7-121)	mg/l	MCL = 250	Water softener discharge, road salt
Sodium See Note 5	No	2012	80.8 (82.7-110)	mg/l	Dietary Restriction	Water softener discharge, road salt
Nitrate	No	11/12	0.85	mg/l	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha See Note 3	No	09/09	3.47 +/- 1.19	pCi/L	15 See Note 3	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 See Note 4	No	09/09	0.17 +/- 0.06	pCi/L	See Note 4	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Radium 228 See Note 4	No	09/09	0.18 +/- 0.43	pCi/L	See Note 4	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Arsenic	No	04/2010	0.0009	mg/l	MCL=0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	No	04/2010	0.0266	mg/l	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	No	04/2010	0.0033	mg/l	0.1	Naturally occurring
Cyanide	No	04/2010	0.011	mg/l	.2	Discharge from steel or fertilizer factories

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Sulfate	No	04/2010	24.4	mg/l	250	Naturally occurring
Iron	No	04/2010	0.090	mg/l	0.3	Naturally occurring

Notes:

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested.

3 – The MCL for Gross Alpha is 15 pCi/L after exclusion of Uranium.

4 – Radium 226 & Radium 228 combined has an MCL of 5.

5 – This is the average of the 24 required yearly samples. The test results show acceptable levels of chlorides and sodium in the water. However, as operators we are concerned with maintaining these levels. Sodium does not have a maximum contaminant level. Sodium levels in the well water are at a level of 80.8 milligrams per liter. This level will be increased by a water softener, if you have one. Water containing more than 20 milligrams of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 milligrams per liter of sodium should not be used by people on moderately restricted sodium diets. It is the recommendation of the Town that you consult your physician regarding these levels if you are on a sodium restricted diet. The chloride level in the water samples collected was 99.9 milligrams per liter. The presence of chloride ions in the drinking water above the maximum contaminant level of 250 milligrams per liter can result in two undesirable aesthetic effects. First, you may detect an objectionable taste of the water. Second, the higher level of chloride may cause an advance corrosion of the pipes within the water system. Softener backwash into septic systems is contributing to the elevated levels of sodium and chlorides in the well water. All homeowners with softeners should check and adjust their softeners in order to limit the amount of brine solution discharged into septic systems and groundwater.

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.

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).

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:

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. **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc.** 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?

During 2012, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 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. 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 **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc. at (845) 463-7310** if you have questions.

Robert P. LaColla
Town of Fishkill Supervisor
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807 Route 52
Fishkill, NY 12524-3110
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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2012
Rombout (Hudson View) Water District
Fishkill, New York 12524
Public Water Supply ID# 1319167

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Rombout Water District is issuing this annual 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 **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc. at (845) 463-7310**. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. The time and place of regularly scheduled town board meetings may be obtained from Darlene Bellis, Town Clerk, at (845) 831-7800.

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 2,000 residents through 960 service connections. Our water source is a permanent interconnect to the City of Beacon, which was completed in 2002. This permanent interconnection is able to meet all of the supply needs of the Rombout Water District. A copy of the 2012 Annual Water Quality Report issued by the City of Beacon is attached. During 2012 our water system did not experience any restrictions of our water source.

WE ASK THAT ALL OF OUR RESIDENTS BE VIGILANT IN REGARD TO SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY IN THE AREA OF OUR WATER TREATMENT PLANTS.

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, lead and copper, total trihalomethanes, and haloacetic acids. 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 Dutchess County Health Department at (845) 486-3404.

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper See Note 1	No	06/11	0.0215 (0.0110-0.0586)	mg/l	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead See Note 2	No	06/11	0.0005 (ND-0.0005)	mg/l	AL = 0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids	No	08/12	21.0	ug/l	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	No	08/12	39.7	ug/l	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Notes:

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 10 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.

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Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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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:

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. **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc.** 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?

During 2012, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 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. 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.
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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 **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc. at (845) 463-7310** if you have questions.

CITY OF BEACON WATER DEPARTMENT
470 Liberty Street, Beacon, New York 12508
Phone: (845) 831-3136 Fax: (845) 831-3185

James McCollum – Superintendent John Bushek – Chief Water Treatment Plant Operator

2012 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
Public Water Supply ID # 1302760; 1330557

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the city of Beacon Water Department issues an annual report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water, and your 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 standards. This report provides an overview of last years' 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 John Bushek, Chief Water Treatment Plant Operator at (845) 831-3185. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. Beacon City Council meetings are held the first and third Monday of the month at the Municipal Center – 1 Municipal Plaza, Beacon, NY.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap 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: microbiological contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides & 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 bottle water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water sources consists of three surface sources- Cargill, Mt. Beacon, and Melzingah reservoirs, and three ground water sources- City of Beacon wells 1 & 2 and Village of Fishkill well 8. The water from these sources is blended in various ratios depending on source condition and demand for water. The blended water is then treated at the water filtration facility located at 470 Liberty St. The current capacity of the plant is 4 million gallons per day. Chemicals are added to the blended water to facilitate filtration. The water is then filtered and chemicals are added for disinfection and corrosion control. The water is then pumped to the distribution system entry point tank. The following chemicals, including their purpose and amounts, were used to treat our water in 2012; Alum- coagulant for filtration (91,595 lbs.); Polymer- coagulant aid (365 lbs.); Zinc Orthophosphate- corrosion control (9,634 lbs.); Chlorine- disinfection (13,898 lbs.).

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for our water system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to our drinking water sources 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. Please see the following table for a list of contaminants that were detected. The source water assessment provides resource managers with additional information for protecting source water into the future. The source water assessment has rated our water sources as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial, nitrate, industrial solvents and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of the wells to permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the State and/or Federal government), and the residential land use and related activities in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from fractured bedrock and the overlying soils may not provide adequate protection from potential contamination, and are located in an area that is prone to flooding. The county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting us, as noted above.

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 & copper, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, radioactive contaminants and disinfection byproducts.** The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water in 2012 and other years. 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 bottle water, maybe reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 Dutchess County Health Department at (845) 486-3400.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG allow for a margin of safety.

Turbidity (NTU): A measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

NTU's – Nephelometric Turbidity Units: A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU's is just noticeable to the average person.

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.

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).

Picocurries per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

MRDL- Maximum Residual Disinfection Level: A level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumers' tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDL's are currently regulated in the same manner as MCL's.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Microbiological Contaminant

Contaminant	Violation	Date	Level	Unit Measured	Limit Type	Likely Source
Filtered Turbidity	No	May 2012	99.2	Minimum Monthly %	> 95 TT	Soil Runoff
Filtered Turbidity	No	5/25/2012	4.91	Maximum NTU	<5 MCL	Soil Runoff
Distribution Turbidity	No	4/13/2012	0.32	Maximum NTU	<1 MCL	Soil Runoff

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected Maximum Average	Unit Measured	MCLG	Limit MCL	Likely Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes	No	11/20/2012 2012	47.86 30μ	ug/L ug/L	n/a n/a	80	By product of drinking water Chlorination
Haloacetic Acid	No	5/16/2012 2012	34.36 20μ	ug/L ug/L	n/a n/a	60	By product of drinking water Chlorination

μ = Running Annual Avg.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected Maximum	Unit Measured	MCLG	Limit MCL	Likely Source of Contaminant
Barium	No	11/20/2012	19.9	mg/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	No	9/4/2012	55	mg/L	n/a	250	Road salt naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	11/20/2012	0.29	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from ferilizer leaching from septic tanks
Sodium	No	9/4/2012	23.2	mg/L	n/a	see Note 1	Road salt naturally occurring
Asbestos	No	1/14/2004	0.2	MFL See note 2	7	7	Decay of asbestos-cement pipe. Erosion of natural deposits.

1 = Water containing more than 20mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diet. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted diet.

2 = Million Fibers per Liter: a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers longer than 10 micrometers.

Corrosion Control

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected Maximum	Unit Measured	MCLG	Limit AL	Likely Source of Contaminant
Lead	No	2011	0.005 0.003 (3)	mg/L	0	0.015	Corrosion of Household plumbing system
Copper	No	2011	0.658 0.306 (3)	mg/L	0	1.3	Corrosion of Household plumbing system

3 = Represents the 90th percentile of 30 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 action level value for lead & copper was not exceeded at any sites.

NON-DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

The contaminants listed below were required to be tested for, in our drinking water. The results showed that **none** of these contaminants were detected in our water. These Non-detected contaminants are: Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Antimony, Thallium, Selenium, Mercury, Fluoride, Cyanide, 1 1 1 2-Tetrachlorothane, 1 1 1-Trichloroethane, Bromobenzene, 1 1 2 2-Tetrachloroethane, 1 1 2-Trichloroethane, 1 1-Dichlorethane, 1 1-Dichlorethene, 1 1-Dichloropropene, Chlorobenzene, 1 2 3-Trichlorobenzene, 1 2 3-Trichloropropene, 1 2 4-Trichlorobenzene, 1 2 4-Trimethylbenzene, 1 2-Dichloroethane, Benzene, 1 2-Dichlorobenzene, 1 2-Dichloropropene, 1 3-Dichloropropene, 1 4-Dichlorobenzene, 2 2-Dichloropropene, Chloroethane, Bromochloromethane, Bromomethane, n-Butylbenzene, cis-1 2-Dichloroethene, cis-1 3-Dichloropropene, Tetrachloroethene, Carbon Tetrachloride, Chloromethane, Dibromomethane, Ethylbenzene, Butachlor, Dichlorodifluoromethane, Hexachlorobutadiene, Toluene, Isopropylbenzene, p-Isopropyltoluene, Diquat, Methylene, m-Xylene & p-Xylene, Methyl tert-butyl ether, o-Xylene, Vinyl chloride, trans-1 2-Dichloroethene, trans-1 3-Dichloropropene, Trichloroethene, tert-Butylbenzene, Trichlorofluoromethane, Styrene, Picloram, Total Xylenes, sec-Butylbenzene, 1 3 5-Trimethylbenzene, N-Proylbenzene, 1 3-Dichlorobenzene, Metolachlor, 2-Chlorotoluene, Endothall, 4-Chlorotoluene, 1 2-Dichloroethane, 1 2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane, Lindane, Heptachlor, Aldrin, Chlordane, Total PCB's, 2 4-D, Heptachlor epoxide, Dieldrin, Endrin, Methoxychlor, Toxaphene, Pentachlorophenol, 2 4 5-TP (Silvex), Aldicarb sulfoxide, Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate, Alachlor, Metribuzin, Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate, Benzo(a)pyrene, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Dalapon, Dicamba, Dinoseb, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Hexachlorobenzene, Aldicarb sulfone, Oxamyl, Methomyl, Aldicarb, Carbonfuran, Carbaryl, Glyphosate, Propachlor, Simazine, and Atrazine, Nickel.

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. Immune-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).

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.

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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:

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- 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.

Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, and then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water 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 if you have questions.