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*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2013*  
*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 an 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 of Fishkill meets all satisfactory standards from the New York State Department of Health. A copy of the 2013 Annual Water Quality Report issued by the Village to all village residents is attached. During 2013 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 2013 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) 486-3404.

| Contaminant           | Violation | Date of Sample | Level Detected (Range)    | Unit Measurement | Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL) | Likely Source of Contamination                               |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Copper                |           |                |                           |                  |                                  |  |
| See Note 1            | No        | 06/11          | 0.0627<br>(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<br>(ND-0.0012)     | mg/l             | AL = 0.015                       | Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Trihalomethanes | No        | 07/13          | 4.00                      | ug/l             | MCL = 80                         | By-product of drinking water chlorination                    |
| Haloacetic Acids      | No        | 07/13          | 1.35                      | ug/l             | MCL = 60                         | 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.

Notes: (Continued)

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.

**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 2013, 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.

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*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2013  
Blodgett Water District  
Fishkill, New York 12524  
Public Water Supply ID# 1330222*

## **INTRODUCTION**

To comply with State regulations, the Blodgett Water District is issuing an 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 2013 issued by the Village of Fishkill to all 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. Blodgett sampling is now part of the Village of Fishkill sampling plan. The Village of Fishkill Annual Water Quality Report for 2013 (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.

| <b>Table of Detected Contaminants</b> |                  |                |                          |                  |                                  |  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Contaminant                           | Violation Yes/No | Date of Sample | Level Detected (Range)   | Unit Measurement | Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL) | Likely Source of Contamination                               |
| <b>Inorganics</b>                     |                  |                |                          |                  |                                  |  |
| Copper<br>See Note 1                  | No               | 11/2010        | 0.0994<br>(0.0247-0.148) | mg/l             | AL=1.3                           | Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead<br>See Note 2                    | No               | 11/2010        | <0.0005<br>(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.

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.

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**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.

## Definitions: (Continued)

**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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## WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

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We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It 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 2013, 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.

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*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2013  
Brinkerhoff Water District  
Fishkill, New York 12524  
Public Water Supply ID# NY1302766*

## **INTRODUCTION**

To comply with State regulations, the Brinkerhoff Water District is issuing an 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 3,788 customers through 950 service connections. 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 2013 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 2013.

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 influent 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 New York State 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 well 3 was exercised and in a “ready” state in case of an emergency, but was not utilized during 2013.

## **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 at (845) 463-7310.

## **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 |                  |                |                        |                  |      |                                  |   |
|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|------|----------------------------------|---|
| Contaminant                    | Violation Yes/No | Date of Sample | Level Detected (Range) | Unit Measurement | MCLG | Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL) | Likely Source of Contamination  |
| <b>Inorganics</b>              |                  |                |                        |                  |      |                                  |   |
| Arsenic                        | No               | 11/2013        | 0.5                    | ppb              | NA   | 10                               | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes                        |
| Barium                         | No               | 11/2013        | 0.0210                 | ppm              | 2    | 2                                | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits              |
| Chloride                       | No               | 11/2013        | 120                    | ppm              | NA   | 250                              | Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination  |
| Copper<br>See footnote 2       | No               | 07/2011        | 0.0789                 | ppm              | 1.3  | AL = 1.3                         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives  |
| Lead<br>See footnote 2         | No               | 07/2011        | 2.9                    | ppb              | 0    | AL = 15                          | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits                                    |
| Nickel                         | No               | 11/2013        | 0.0016                 | ppm              | NA   | NA                               | Naturally occurring   |
| Nitrate                        | No               | 11/2013        | 1.96                   | ppm              | 10   | 10                               | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits             |
| Odor                           | No               | 11/2012        | 1                      | unit             | NA   | 3                                | Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal & industrial discharges; naturally occurring |
| Sodium<br>See footnote 1       | No               | 11/2013        | 69.5                   | ppm              | NA   | See footnote 1                   | Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste   |
| Sulfate                        | No               | 11/2013        | 28.1                   | ppm              | NA   | 250                              | Naturally occurring   |
| <b>Disinfection Byproducts</b> |                  |                |                        |                  |      |                                  |   |
| Haloacetic Acid                | No               | 07/2013        | 0.82                   | ppb              | NA   | MCL = 60                         | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |
| Total Trihalomethanes          | No               | 07/2013        | 1.69                   | ppb              | NA   | MCL = 80                         | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |

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Notes:

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<sup>th</sup> 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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.

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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.

**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).

## **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 2013, 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.

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Fishkill, NY 12524-3110  
website: www.fishkill-ny.gov

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2013*  
*Glenham Water District*  
*Fishkill, New York 12524*  
*Public Water Supply ID# 1305651*

## **INTRODUCTION**

To comply with State regulations, the Glenham Water District is issuing an 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 source is purchased from the Village of Fishkill. Treatment of the water by the Village consists of disinfections 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 2013 Annual



Water Quality Report issued by the Village of Fishkill to all residents is attached. During 2013 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 2013 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.

| Table of Detected Contaminants |                  |                |                           |                  |      |                               |  |
|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|------------------|------|-------------------------------|--|
| Contaminant                    | Violation Yes/No | Date of Sample | Level Detected (Range)    | Unit Measurement | MCLG | Regulatory Limit (MCL, or AL) | Likely Source of Contamination                                       |
| <b>Inorganics</b>              |                  |                |                           |                  |      |                               |  |
| Copper<br>See note 1           | No               | 06/2011        | 0.0482<br>(0.0311-0.0771) | mg/l             | 1.3  | AL = 1.3 mg/l                 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Iron                           | No               | 04/2012        | 20                        | ug/l             | N/A  | MCL = 300 ug/l                | Naturally occurring  |
| Lead<br>See note 2             | No               | 06/2011        | 0.0010<br>(ND-0.0015)     | mg/l             | 0    | AL = 0.015 mg/l               | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Manganese                      | No               | 04/2012        | 134                       | ug/l             | N/A  | MCL = 300 ug/l                | Naturally occurring; indicative of landfill contamination            |
| <b>Disinfection Byproducts</b> |                  |                |                           |                  |      |                               |  |
| Haloacetic Acids               | No               | 07/2013        | 1.46                      | ug/l             | N/A  | MCL = 60 ug/l                 | By-product of drinking water chlorination                            |
| Total Trihalomethanes          | No               | 07/2013        | 6.90                      | ug/l             | N/A  | MCL = 80 ug/l                 | By-product of drinking water chlorination                            |

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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.

**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.

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 2013, 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.

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*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2013*  
*Merritt Park Water District*  
*Fishkill, New York*  
*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 1,500 people through 500 service connections. Our water source is groundwater drawn from two 60-foot deep drilled wells which are located on Snook Road. The water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite prior to distribution.

During 2013 our detailed testing program showed chloride levels significantly below maximum contaminant levels set forth by the State. We no longer are required to use Village of Fishkill water for blending, and in 2013 less than 1% of our total water came from the Village of Fishkill. We have attached a copy of the Village of Fishkill Annual Water Quality Report for 2013.

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 forth 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.

The water in the Merritt Park Water System does contain levels of hardness. The estimated hardness of your water is between 10 and 12 grains per gallon.

### **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.

| <b>Table of Detected Contaminants</b> |                  |                |                            |                 |  |  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| <b>Inorganics</b>                     |                  |                |                            |                 |  |  |
| Contaminant                           | Violation Yes/No | Date of Sample | Level Detected (Range)     | Unit of Measure | Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)           | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Arsenic                               | No               | 12/2013        | 0.0012                     | mg/l            | MCL=0.05                                   | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Barium                                | No               | 12/2013        | 0.0154                     | mg/l            | 2.0  | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Chloride<br>See Note 5                | No               | 2013           | 112.9<br>(96.6-127)        | mg/l            | MCL=250                                    | Water softener discharge; road salt  |
| Copper<br>See Note 1                  | No               | 06/2011        | 0.220<br>(0.0191-<br>.220) | mg/l            | AL=1.3                                     | Corrosion of household plumbing;<br>erosion of natural deposits  |
| Fluoride                              | No               | 12/2013        | 0.12                       | mg/l            | 2.2  | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories |
| Lead<br>See Note 2                    | No               | 06/2011        | 0.0058<br>(ND-<br>0.0087)  | mg/l            | AL=0.015                                   | Corrosion of household plumbing;<br>erosion of natural deposits  |
| Nickel                                | No               | 12/2013        | 0.0011                     | mg/l            | 0.1  | Naturally occurring  |
| Nitrate                               | No               | 12/2103        | 1.04                       | mg/l            | MCL=10                                     | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits                            |
| Sodium<br>See Note 5                  | No               | 2013           | 104.1<br>(92.6-112)        | mg/l            | Dietary Restriction-<br>See Health Effects | Water softener discharge; road salt  |
| Sulfate                               | No               | 12/2013        | 29.4                       | mg/l            | 250  | Naturally occurring  |
| Zinc                                  | No               | 12/2013        | 0.007                      | mg/l            | 5.0  | Naturally occurring; mining waste  |
| <b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>        |                  |                |                            |                 |  |  |
| Contaminant                           | Violation Yes/No | Date of Sample | Level Detected (Range)     | Unit of Measure | Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)           | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Haloacetic Acids                      | No               | 07/2013        | 6.04                       | ug/l            | MCL=60                                     | By-product of drinking water chlorination  |
| Total Trihalomethanes                 | No               | 07/2013        | 7.90                       | ug/l            | MCL=80                                     | By-product of drinking water chlorination  |
| <b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>       |                  |                |                            |                 |  |  |
| Contaminant                           | Violation Yes/No | Date of Sample | Level Detected (Range)     | Unit of Measure | Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)           | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Gross Alpha<br>See Note 3             | No               | 09/2009        | 3.47+/-1.19                | pCi/L           | 15<br>See Note 3                           | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Radium 226<br>See Note 4              | No               | 09/2009        | 0.17+/-0.06                | pCi/L           | See Note 4                                 | Decay of natural and manmade deposits  |
| Radium 228<br>See Note 4              | No               | 09/2009        | 0.18+/-0.43                | pCi/L           | See Note 4                                 | Decay of natural and manmade deposits  |

Notes:

1 – The level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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 104.1 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 112.9 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.

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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.

**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).

**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 2013, 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.

### **HELPFUL INFORMATION REGARDING THE WATER SUPPLY**

The average pressure on the water mains is in excess of 100 lbs. In order to protect appliances and internal plumbing, the Town building code states that each home is responsible for providing and maintaining a pressure reducing valve. The shelf life for pressure reducing valves in this district is three to five years. When they fail, many times the customer loses pressure.

### **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. We ask that all of our residents be vigilant in regard to suspicious activity in the area of our water treatment plants. Please call **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc. at (845) 463-7310** if you have questions.

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2013**  
**Village of Fishkill**  
**1095 Main Street, Fishkill, New York 12524**  
**(Public Water Supply ID# 1302765)**

**INTRODUCTION**

To comply with State regulations the 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 2013 was 535,600,800 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 1,467,399 gallons per day. Our highest single day for a 24 hr period was 2,353,000 gallons on May 17,2013.

The Water Rates for 2013 were as follows:

Village Residents: \$12.50 for 1<sup>st</sup> 1,000 cu. Ft.\*  
 \$ 8.13 for every 1,000 cu. Ft. After

Out of Village Residents: \$25.00 for 1<sup>st</sup> 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**

| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b> |                  |                |                                  |                         |      |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------|---------------------------------|---|
| 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                | 9/25/13        | 3.24                             | ppb (Parts per billion) | 0    | MCL = 80.0                      | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids (total)        | N                | 9/25/13        | <1.0                             | ppb                     | 0    | MCL = 60.0                      | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Contaminant    | Violation Yes/No | Date of Sample | Level Detected     | Unit Measurement | MCLG | Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)          | Likely Source of Contamination       |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform | Yes              | 5/22/13        | 2 positive samples | N/A              | N/A  | MCL=2 or more positive samples in 1 month | Naturally present in the environment |

Systems that collect fewer than 40 total coliform samples per month, must report the highest number of positive samples collected in any one month. If 2 or more samples are positive for total coliforms a MCL violation has occurred. Follow up sampling was performed, public notification occurred; all follow up sample results were absent of total coliform

| 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   |
| Mercury                         | N                | 12/18/13       | 0.2                              | ppb              | 2    | 2                             | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries   |
| Barium                          | N                | 12/18/13       | 24.7                             | ppb              | 2000 | 2000                          | Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.   |
| Cadmium                         | N                | 12/18/13       | 0.5                              | ppb              | 5    | 5                             | Corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries, run off from waste batteries & paints |
| Nitrate                         | N                | 12/18/13       | 0.36                             | mg/L             | 10   | 10                            | Fertilizers runoff. Septic tank leachate.  |
| Chromium                        | N                | 12/18/13       | <2.0                             | ppb              | 100  | 100                           | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel & pulp mills.  |
| Nickel                          | N                | 12/18/13       | 1.1                              | ppb              | N/A  | 100                           | Discharge from steel metal factories   |
| Sodium (2)                      | N                | 3/21/13        | 29.0                             | ppm              | N/A  | No Limit                      | Naturally occurring and road salt contamination.   |
| Selenium                        | N                | 12/18/13       | 3.0                              | ppb              | 50   | 50                            | Discharge from metal & petroleum refineries; erosion from natural deposits, discharges from mines                                  |
| Chloride                        | N                | 3/21/13        | 61.1                             | ppm              | N/A  | 250                           | Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination   |
| Cyanide                         | N                | 12/18/13       | 100                              | ppb              | 200  | 200                           | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories  |
| Fluoride                        | N                | 12/18/13       | <0.1                             | mg/L             | N/A  | 2.2                           | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer or aluminum factories   |
| Total Dissolved Solids Well #11 | N                | 11/6/13        | 326                              | mg/L             | N/A  | N/A                           |  |
| Alkalinity Well #11             | N                | 11/6/13        | 130                              | mg/L             | N/A  | N/A                           |  |
| Hardness Well #11               | N                | 11/6/13        | 136                              | mg/L             | N/A  | N/A                           | Naturally occurring /mineral deposits  |
| Sulfate Well #11                | N                | 11/6/13        | 22.2                             | mg/L             | N/A  | 250                           | Naturally occurring  |
| Iron Well #11                   | N                | 11/6/13        | 0.015                            | mg/L             | N/A  | 0.3                           | Naturally occurring  |

| Contaminant        | Violation Yes/No | Date of Sample                | Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)   | Unit Measurement | MCLG | Regulatory Limit (MCL, OR AL) | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------|------|-------------------------------|---|
| Magnesium Well #11 | N                | 11/6/13                       | 10.9   | mg/L             | N/A  | N/A                           | Naturally occurring / mineral deposit   |
| Manganese Well #11 | N                | 11/6/13                       | 0.060  | mg/L             | N/A  | 0.3                           | Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination   |
| Copper Well #11    | N                | 11/6/13                       | 0.0018   | mg/L             | 1.3  | 1.3                           | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives  |
| Lead (1)           | N                | 7/27/10<br>7/28/10<br>9/22/10 | <0.5 – 12.6<br>Range<br>1.7 Avg.<br>90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile<br>3.3   | ppb              | 0    | 15                            | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;                                   |
| Copper (1)         | N                | 7/27/10<br>7/28/10<br>9/22/10 | .004 – 0.92<br>Range<br>.042 Avg.<br>90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile<br>.065 | ppm              | 0    | 1.3                           | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |

**Notes:**

1 – The level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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 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 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>.

2 – 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 a violation for Total Coliform Bacteria being present on 5/22/13. At that time, a public notification was released and we chlorinated and flushed the pipes in the distribution system to make sure bacteria was eliminated. After further testing on 5/23/13 and 5/24/13, Total Coliform Bacteria was not detected and the public notification was lifted.

Health Effects for Total Coliform Bacteria: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

### **IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?**

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2013, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Lead and Copper. This was reported to the Dutchess County Health Department and based on the relatively low results from the 2010 testing the policy is to go back to yearly sampling. The next samples will be taken in June of 2014.

### **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**

Due to approval delays the water main improvements for Rt-9 south of Clove Rd. was moved to the summer of 2014 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. Public bidding is scheduled for spring 2014. A new 2 MG storage tank is continuing through the design and planning phase, this improvement will occur once the new main has been installed on Rt-9 south of the water supply. 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 2013 were very minor and related to localized water main repairs.

#### **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.