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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2014
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 1,700 people through 543 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 2014 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 2014 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 2014.

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.

Table of Detected Contaminants						
Inorganics						
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	11/2014	0.0154	mg/l	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride See Note 5	No	2014	154.17 (114-182)	mg/l	MCL=250	Water softener discharge; road salt
Copper See Note 1	No	09/2014	0.691 (0.0142-.0913)	mg/l	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; 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 See Note 2	No	09/2014	0.0018 (ND-0.0164	mg/l	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	No	11/2014	0.0009	mg/l	0.1	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	11/2014	1.13	mg/l	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium See Note 5	No	2014	98.6 (81.9-110)	mg/l	Dietary Restriction-See Health Effects	Water softener discharge; road salt
Sulfate	No	11/2014	30.5	mg/l	250	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	12/2013	0.007	mg/l	5.0	Naturally occurring; mining waste
Disinfection Byproducts						
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	08/2014	5.8	ug/l	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	No	08/2014	12.4	ug/l	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Radioactive Contaminants						
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 See Note 3	No	09/2009	3.47+/- 1.19	pCi/L	15 See Note 3	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 See Note 4	No	09/2009	0.17+/- 0.06	pCi/L	See Note 4	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Radium 228 See Note 4	No	09/2009	0.18+/- 0.43	pCi/L	See Note 4	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Iron	No	11/2014	6.0	ug/l	MCL = 300	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 exceeded in one sample.

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.
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).
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 2014, 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.

CITY OF BEACON WATER DEPARTMENT

470 Liberty Street, Beacon, New York 12508

Phone: (845) 831-3136 Fax: (845) 831-3185

John F Bushek – Chief Water Treatment Plant Operator

2014 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. Our Average flow for 2014 was 2.398 Million gallons per day. Highest daily flow was 2.930 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 2014; Alum- coagulant for filtration (110,579 lbs.); Polymer- coagulant aid (384 lbs.); Zinc Orthophosphate- corrosion control (10,313 lbs.); Chlorine- disinfection (14,775 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 2014 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	Dec 2014	99.8%	Minimum Monthly %	> 95% TT	Soil Runoff
Filtered Turbidity	No	8/27/14	1.335	Maximum NTU	<5 MCL	Soil Runoff
Distribution Turbidity	No	9/29/14	0.82	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	1/14/14 2014	65.0 50.37μ	ug/L ug/L	n/a n/a	80	By product of drinking water Chlorination
Haloacetic Acid	No	4/8/14 2014	32.30 25.11μ	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	8/26/14	.037	mg/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	No	9/2/14	48.6	mg/L	n/a	250	Road salt naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	7/22/14	0.115	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from ferilizer leaching from septic tanks
Sodium	No	9/2/14	24.2	mg/L	n/a	see Note 1	Road salt naturally occurring
Selenium	No	8/26/14	.0027	mg/L	n/a	0.05	Discharge of drilling waste discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	No	8/26/14	.001	mg/L	n/a	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer factories

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.

Corrosion Control

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected Maximum	Unit Measured	MCLG	Limit AL	Likely Source of Contaminant
Lead	No	8/25/2014 2014	0.005 0.002 (3)	mg/L	0	0.015	Corrosion of Household plumbing system
Copper	No	7/10/2014 2014	0.62 0.328 (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, Asbestos, 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.

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).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Beacon 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 or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

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.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

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- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met.

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- 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, 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.