

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2016
Revere Park Water System
Lake Walton Rd Hopewell Junction, NY 12533
(Public Water Supply ID# 1302798)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Revere Park Water, will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, we conducted tests for many contaminants. We found two of those contaminants at a higher level than the state allows. In December of 2016 the Town of East Fishkill installed a corrosion control system at the well house. The Town of East Fishkill also has plans to change the water source from the current source, to the Fishkill Plains water district and is working on regulatory approvals. 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 JCO Inc. at 845-888-5755. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the quantity of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department 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 a population of 280 people through 77 service connections. Our water source is from two drilled wells that draw from an underground aquifer along the Fishkill/Sprout Creek drainage basin. Well #2 has not been in service for several years and was not utilized at any point during 2016 due to its excessive manganese levels. In December of 2016 an orthophosphate addition system was installed to protect users from possible high lead and copper levels. The well water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite and pumped to fill a storage tank. The water is then pumped from the storage tank to a pneumatic tank, which provides system pressure. In 2016, we pumped 4,690,000 gallons at an average of 12,849 gallons per day.

The New York State Department of Health completed a source water assessment of the water supply in 2003. The source water assessment has rated our water source as having a potential susceptibility to microbial and nitrate contamination. These ratings are due primarily to the reported proximity of the wells to permitted discharge facilities (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. The full results of this report are available from the Town of East Fishkill or the Dutchess County Department of Behavioral and Community Health.

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, inorganic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, and radiologicals. 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 (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, AL or TT)	Likely Source of Contamination
Free Chlorine Entry Point	No	Yearly average 7/24/2016	0.59 (0.21-1.30)	mg/L	N/A ¹	4.0	Chemical additive for the control of microbes
Turbidity (for systems that must install filtration but have not)	Yes ²	August 2016	1.41	NTU³	N/A	1.0	Soil Runoff
Manganese	Yes	1/14/2016, 4/20/2016, 7/15/2016, 10/25/2016	512.5 (Range = 490 – 570)	ug/L	n/a	300	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Nitrate	No	1/13/2016 4/18/2016 7/15/2016 10/25/2016	1.52 (Range= 1.4-1.6)	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper ⁴	No	6/23/2016	220 (33-230)	ug/L	1300	AL=1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
	No	12/20/2016- 12/22/2016, 12/28/2016	190 (ND-440)				
Lead ⁵	No	6/23/2016	8.1 (1.1- 47)	ug/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
	No	12/20/2016- 12/22/2016, 12/28/2016	11 (ND-26)				

¹ N/A means Non-Applicable

² See Health affects language

³ Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

⁴ 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. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value is the reported value. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

⁵ 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 lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value is the reported value. The action level for lead was exceeded at two of the sites tested. The supply maintains six-month sampling for lead and copper.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, AL or TT)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes	No	9/13/2016	11.0	ug/L	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Barium	No	10/31/2016	30	ug/L	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	No	10/31/2016	2.6	ug/L	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hardness	No	Yearly Average	222 (210-240)	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A
Orthophosphate As P	No	12/14/2016	0.41	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A

Definitions:

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).

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's 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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see from the table the turbidity and manganese maximum allowable contaminant levels (MCL) were exceeded in 2016. The manganese MCL has been exceeded all year. The monthly average entry point turbidity MCL was exceeded in August of 2016 only. The potential adverse health effects are:

Turbidity: Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Manganese: The Food and Nutrition Research Council determined and estimated safe and adequate daily dietary intake of manganese to be 2,000-5,000 micrograms for adults. However, many people's diets lead them to consume even higher amounts of manganese, especially those who consume high amounts of vegetable or are vegetarian. The infant population is of greatest concern. It would be better if the drinking water were not used to make formula since it already contains iron and manganese.

Excess manganese produces brownish color in laundered goods and impairs the taste of tea, coffee, and other beverages. Concentrations may cause a dark brown or black stain on porcelain plumbing fixtures. As with Iron, manganese may form a coating on distribution pipes. These may slough off, causing brownish blotches on laundered clothing or black particles in the water.

The Town of East Fishkill is in the process of increasing the capacity of the Fishkill Plains Water District to be able to serve the Revere Park Water District. The Fishkill Plains Water District has an iron and manganese removal system.

Additionally, 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. Revere Park Water 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. 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

In December of 2016, the Town of East Fishkill installed a corrosion control system

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

The Revere Park Water District is in violation of Subpart 5-1.30 (b) of the New York State Sanitary Code and of the Surface Water Treatment Rule which required the installation of a water filtration plant or the development of a new water source within 18 months of making a determination of groundwater under the influence of surface water; by March 12, 2014. Therefore, we are required to include the following statement in this report: "Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches." While Revere Park chlorinates the water system, there is no filtration system in place. The Town of East Fishkill is in the process of increasing the capacity of the Fishkill Plains Water District to be able to serve the Revere Park Water District.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards. During the first quarter of 2016, we did not complete all required monitoring for turbidity, water quality parameter, and source lead and copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

In 2016 we monitored the entry point turbidity but failed to notify you within 30 days. This does not pose a threat to the quality of our water supply.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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 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 firefighting 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 up 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 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 our office if you have any questions.