Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2017
Beekman Country Club Water System
Beekman Road Hopewell Junction, NY 12533
(Public Water Supply ID# 1302787)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Beekman Country Club 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, 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 VRI Environmental Services at (845) 677-3839. 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. 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 is permitted to take up to approximately 492,000 gallons of water per day from the aquifer underlying the well area of the Town of East Fishkill. In addition, the water system serves an estimated 1175 people with 293 service connections. Our water source is groundwater drawn from two artesian wells that are located on the northerly side of Beekman Road approximately 1000 feet north and 3000 feet east of the intersection of Beekman Road and St. Andrews Lane. Each well produces approximately 200 gallons per minute. The water is chlorinated with a sodium hypochlorite solution and pumped into the distribution system as well as to a 125,000-gallon storage tank. The total amount of water that both wells produced throughout the year was 34,586,100 gallons.

Due to the fact that the water wells are located within 200 feet of surface water and because the wells draw from a potentially carbonate aquifer, it is required by the Dutchess County Department of Behavioral and Community Health (Health Department) that the well water be further evaluated for surface water influence. It has been recommended by the Health Department that a water quality assessment and microscopic particulate analysis be conducted in an effort to make a Ground Water Under the Direct Influence (GWUDI) of surface water determination.

GWUDI is defined as: "any water beneath the surface of the ground which exhibits significant and rapid shifts in water characteristics such as turbidity, temperature, conductivity or pH which closely correlates to climatological or surface water conditions and/or which contains macroorganisms, algae, large diameter (three microns or greater) pathogens or insect parts of a surface water origin."

A water quality assessment is an important step in helping to determine if the time of travel from the surface water body to the ground water source is short enough to allow for the transport of Giardia lamblia cysts or Cryptosporidium oocyts to the ground water source.

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, synthetic organic compounds, 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 Department of Behavioral and Community Health 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, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	No	12/1/2016	0.00430	mg/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper *	No	9/16/2015 9/17/2015 9/23/2015 9/25/2015	0.118 (Range = 0.0374 – 0.545)	mg/L	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead **	No	9/16/2015 9/17/2015 9/23/2015 9/25/2015	1.3 (Range = ND - 2)	ug/L	15	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	No	12/1/2016	2.32	ug/L	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Chromium	No	12/1/2016	18.4	ug/L	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.

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
Nickel	No	12/1/2016	0.00141	mg/L	n/a	n/a	
Nitrate	No	11/30/2017	0.418	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	2/7/2013	32.2	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring / mineral deposits
Magnesium	No	2/7/2013	15.3	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring / mineral deposits
Hardness	No	2/7/2013	143	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring / mineral deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria ***	No	1/11/2017	1 Positive Sample	n/a	0	Level 1 Assessment when 2 or more samples are positive in 1 month	Naturally present in the environment.
E. Coli ****	No	1/11/2017	1 Positive Sample	n/a	0	Level 1 Assessment when 2 or more samples are positive in 1 month	Human and animal fecal waste.

Footnotes:

* 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.

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*** 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 coliform, the system must conduct a Level 1 Assessment.

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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety
Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – A measure of the radioactivity in water.
N/A – not applicable

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 higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Beekman Country Club 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. 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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2017, 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 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 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 our office if you have any questions.