

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2016  
Watch Hill Water District  
(Water Purchased from Town of Fishkill)  
Wappingers Falls, New York 12590  
Public Water Supply ID# 1302766*

To comply with State regulations, please find attached the Annual Water Quality Report for the Brinkerhoff Water District in the Town of Fishkill. 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.

The Watch Hill water system serves 137 residences. Our water source is purchased from the Town of Fishkill. The source is three gravel wells in the Brinkerhoff Water District in the Town of Fishkill. During 2016, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings. The time and place of the meetings may be obtained from **Joseph Paoloni, Town Clerk, at (845) 297-5771.**

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

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. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc. at (845) 463-7310.**

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2016*  
*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 2016 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 2016.

The treatment of our water consists of disinfection with chlorine to destroy microorganisms. Well #3, our biggest well and the reserve well, has been deemed to be under the influence of surface water. 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. It should be noted that well 3 was exercised and in a “ready” state in case of an emergency, but was not utilized during 2016. The estimated hardness of your water is between 22-24 grains per gallon.

## **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT**

The New York State Department of Health has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The State source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water. It does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become, infected. See the section “What’s In My Water?” for a list of the contaminants that have been detected, if any. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The source water assessment has rated our water as having an elevated susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents, and other industrial contamination. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of the wells to permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the State or Federal government) and to residential land use and related activities in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from fractured bedrock, and the overlying soils may not provide adequate protection from potential contamination. While the source water assessment has rated our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State’s drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

The County and State health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting us 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>              |                  |                |                          |                  |      |                                  |   |
| Barium                         | No               | 11/2015        | 0.024                    | mg/l             | 2    | 2                                | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits  |
| Chloride                       | No               | 11/2016        | 154                      | mg/l             | NA   | 250                              | Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination  |
| Copper<br>See footnote 2       | No               | 09/2014        | 0.0956<br>(0.0235-0.112) | mg/l             | 1.3  | 1.3                              | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives  |
| Lead<br>See footnote 2         | No               | 09/2014        | 3.5<br>(ND – 4.3)        | ug/l             | 0    | 15                               | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits  |
| Zinc                           | No               | 11/2016        | 0.013                    | mg/l             | NA   | 5                                | Naturally occurring, mining waste   |
| Nickel                         | No               | 12/2014        | 0.002                    | mg/l             | NA   | N/A                              | Naturally occurring   |
| Nitrate                        | No               | 11/2016        | 1.49                     | mg/l             | 10   | 10                               | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits   |
| Nitrite                        | No               | 11/2016        | 0.102                    | mg/l             | 1    | 1                                | 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 waste discharges; natural sources   |
| Color                          | No               | 11/2016        | 5                        | units            | NA   | 15                               | Large quantities of organic chemicals, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand and the potential for production of excess amounts of disinfectant by-products such as trihalomethanes, the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese; Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter. |
| Sodium<br>See footnote 1       | No               | 11/2016        | 56.5                     | mg/l             | NA   | See footnote 1                   | Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste   |
| Chromium                       | No               | 12/2014        | 2.0                      | ug/l             | 100  | 100                              | Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits  |

|   |    |  |             |       |    |     |  |
|---|----|--|-------------|-------|----|-----|--|
| Total Organic Carbon<br>See Note 3      | No | 03/2016<br>06/2016<br>09/2016<br>11/2016 | (ND-1.34)   | mg/l  | NA | TT  | Naturally present in the environment   |
| Sulfate                                 | No | 11/2016                                  | 60.3        | mg/l  | NA | 250 | Naturally occurring  |
| <b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>          |    |  |             |       |    |     |  |
| Haloacetic Acid<br>See Footnote 4       | No | 09/2016                                  | 0.56<br>4.1 | ug/l  | NA | 60  | By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.  |
| Total Trihalomethanes<br>See Footnote 4 | No | 09/2016                                  | 2.1<br>22.6 | ug/l  | NA | 80  | By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter. |
| <b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>         |    |  |             |       |    |     |  |
| Gross Alpha                             | No | 11/2016                                  | 0.714       | pCi/L | 0  | 15  | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Radium 226 & 228                        | No | 09/2016                                  | 0.173       | pCi/L | 0  | 5   | Erosion of natural deposits  |

Notes:

1 – 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.

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.

3 – The Total Organic Carbon sampling result is for Well #3 raw water. Samples are taken quarterly.

4 – Haloacetic Acid and Total Trihalomethanes are sampled at two locations.

**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.

**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 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 2016 our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements. In 2016 the Town of Fishkill enacted local law for cross-connection control. This will enable the Town to implement a program to prevent possible contamination through distribution connections.

## 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.