



Annual

**Drinking Water Quality Report
2015**

**Springhouse Estates Water
48 Drovers Lane**

(Public Water Supply ID # 3920003)

Town of Southeast, New York

1360 Route 22

Brewster, NY 10509

Town Supervisor

Tony Hay

Town Board

Elizabeth Hudak

Robert Cullen

Lynne Eckardt

Edwin Alvarez

Special District Administrator

Levon Bedrosian

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INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Spring House water system will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The current report covers the period of 1/1/2015 through 12/31/2015. 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 over 80 contaminants. We detected 5 of those contaminants. 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 the Special Districts Administrator for the Town of Southeast at 845-279-8206.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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 your tap water is safe to drink, the State and the Environmental Protection Agency (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 approximately 126 people through 54 service connections. This water system is located off Drovers Lane in the Town of Southeast. The system consists of three wells. Well #1 produces about 4 gallons per minute and Well #2 and Well #3 are not in use due to very high iron and manganese. The water is disinfected with chlorine. The water is then pumped from the storage tank to a pneumatic pressure tank. The water is then treated with a corrosion control chemical prior to going into the distribution system. The pneumatic pressure tank maintains the system pressure.

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, nitrates, nitrites, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, synthetic organic compounds, and radiological. 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 (800-462-4791) or the Putnam County Health Department at (845) 278-6130.

Water Quality Data Table for Springhouse

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Date Of Samples | Level Detected | Unit of Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Sources in Drinking Water |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--|--|---------------------|------|--------------------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Nitrate | No | 8/26/15 | 0.37 | mg/l | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | No | 6/25/15 9/14/15 | 0.983 ¹ Range 0.06 – 1.49 | mg/l | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead | No | 6/25/15 9/14/15 | 10 ¹ Range 1 - 22 | ug/l | 15 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Iron | No | 2/12/15 5/13/15 8/12/15 11/4/15 | Average 0.06 Range 0.03 - 0.141 | mg/l | NA | .300 ^A | Naturally occurring. |
| Manganese | No | 2/12/15 5/13/15 8/12/15 11/4/15 | Average 0.06 Range 0.05 - 0.079 | mg/l | NA | .300 ^A | Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination |
| Barium | No | 8/21/13 | 0.124 | mg/l | 2 | 2 | Discharge from drilling wastes and metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | No | 2/12/15 5/13/15 8/12/15 11/4/15 | Average 23.3 Range 18.2 - 27.8 | mg/l | NA | See Health Effects | Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste. |

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Date Of Sample | Level Detected | Unit of Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Sources in Drinking Water |
|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------|--------------------------|---|
| Disinfection Byproducts | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHMs - chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, bromoform) | No | (5) Samples in 2015 | Average 13.92 Range 4 - 43.5 | ug/l | NA | 80 See Health Effects | By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are found when source water contains large amounts of organic matter. |
| Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, mono- and di-bromoacetic acid) | No | (5) Samples in 2015 | Average 6.72 Range ND - 28 | ug/l | N/A | 60 See Health Effects | By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. |

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Date Of Sample | Level Detected | Unit of Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Sources in Drinking Water |
|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|------|-----|--|
| Radiological Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha | No | 11/22/2011 | ND | pCi/L | | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta | No | 11/22/2011 | 0.97 ± 0.91 | pCi/L | 0 | 50* | Erosion of natural deposits and man-made emissions |
| Combined Radium 226 and 228 | No | 11/22/2011 | 0.97 ± 0.91 | pCi/L | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |

A. If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed .500 mg/l.

1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the total number of samples taken. 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/Copper values detected at your water system.

- Twenty Lead and Copper samples were taken in 2015 and there was One (1) sample above the Copper Action Level (AL) and One (1) sample above the Lead Action Level (AL). (See Health Effects and “What Does This Information Mean” below)

Health Effects:

- **Trihalomethanes** - Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- **Haloacetic Acids** – Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- **Sodium-** 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.
- **Copper** – Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level may, with short term exposure, experience gastrointestinal distress, and with long-term exposure may experience liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level.

Definitions:

Variance & Exemption (V&E) – state or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.

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 “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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.

Non – Detects (ND) – Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l) – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/l) – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) – measures of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) – is a unit of measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Mathematical Conversions

1 mg/l = 1 ppm

1 ug/l = 1 ppb

1 ppm x 1000 = 1ppb

1ppb / 1000 = 1 ppm

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system exceeded the MCL for Copper. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATION?

During 2015, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements with one (1) exception:

1) The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year with 90th Percentile copper results being above the Action Level. See Copper in Health Effects section above. Corrosion control measures are in place to minimize risk of excessive copper in the drinking water and lab results indicate that those measures are at an effective level. We investigating this issue by trying to determine if there were plumbing renovations conducted in any of the homes that serve as sample sites.

As you should be aware, The Town has drilled and tested an alternative well field water source. The Town has requested bids for the construction of a new pump house and work was completed by 1st Quarter of 2014. The new water sources have a better quality of water that needs minimal processing before being distributed.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people (Immune-compromised persons such as those with cancer under-going chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders) may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. The elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. Environmental Protection Agency and Center of Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbiological contaminants are available from the

Safe Drinking Water Hot Line (1-800-426-4791).

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.
 - ◆ 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.

BACKFLOW PREVENTION

What is "Backflow"?

Backflow occurs when water is pushed (called backpressure) or pulled (called back siphon). Backpressure is caused when the force of water at a property overcomes city water pressure. Generally backpressure is attributed to pumps, but can also be caused by tall buildings (due to the height and weight of the given column of water). Back siphon occurs when a "reverse siphon" is caused due to pressure loss or fluctuation. Generally water main breaks or large water uses like operating fire hydrants during a fire can cause back siphon to occur. The use of backflow prevention assemblies can help prevent backpressure and/or back siphon.

Backflow Prevention

- Each water spigot (hose bib) should have a hose bib vacuum breaker installed.
- Never submerge the hose end in any liquid.
- If using a spray nozzle, Release the pressure in the hose AFTER the hose bib is shut, Sun or heat can cause the hose pressure to become greater than the drinking water system pressure.
- Disconnect hoses from faucets or bibs after use.
- Store the hose in a manner that would prevent the end from dropping into a liquid or on the ground.
- Never attach hoses or other devices to tub or sink faucets that could be submerged in a liquid.

Please contact your water supplier if you have any questions about backflow prevention

Reference: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/crossconnection.html>

<http://www.usc.edu/dept/fccchr/>

<http://www.health.state.ny.us/environmental/water/drinking/cross/cross.htm>

WATER HARDNESS

Your water has a hardness of 250 ppm.

The most common water problem is hardness, which is caused by calcium. No natural water supply is free of hardness. Many industrial and domestic water users are concerned about the hardness of their water. Hard water requires more soap and synthetic detergents for home laundry and washing, and contributes to scaling in boilers and industrial equipment. Hardness is caused by compounds of calcium and magnesium, and by a variety of other metals. Water is an excellent solvent and readily dissolves minerals it comes in contact with. As water moves through soil and rock, it dissolves very small amounts of minerals and holds them in solution. Calcium and magnesium dissolved in water are the two most common minerals that make water "hard."

The hardness of water is referred to by three types of measurements: grains per gallon, milligrams per liter (mg/L), or parts per million (ppm). Typically, the water produced by Fairfax Water is considered "moderately hard" to "hard." The table below is provided as a reference.

| Water Hardness Scale | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Grains Per Gallon | Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L) or Parts Per Million (ppm) | Classification |
| less than 1.0 | less than 17.1 | Soft |
| 1.0 - 3.5 | 17.1 - 60 | Slightly Hard |
| 3.5 - 7.0 | 60 - 120 | Moderately Hard |
| 7.0 - 10.5 | 120 - 180 | Hard |
| over 10.5 | over 180 | Very Hard |

You can test your water for hardness at your home or in your pool using a water hardness test kit available from most "do it yourself" home centers or pool supply stores.

SHUTTING YOUR WATER OFF IN AN EMERGENCY

Your home should have a "master shutoff valve" inside and a curb valve outside. In case of emergency do you know where your valves are and how to shut your water off? You may contact the Town if you would like to schedule an appointment for assistance in locating your outside shutoff.

CLOSING

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources. If you have any comments or questions regarding the information presented in this report, please do not hesitate to contact the Special District Office by either e-mailing specialdistricts@southeast-ny.gov or calling 845-279-8206. We will do our best to provide you an answer or direct you to the operators of your water system who are here to answer any of your questions.

Town of Southeast
Special District Office
One Main Street
Brewster, NY 10509