

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2018
Shore Haven Water System
Holmes, New York 12531
Public Water Supply ID#1302807

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority will be annually issuing a report describing the Shore Haven drinking water quality. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Of all tests for contaminants conducted in 2018, we found 5 of those contaminants at a level higher than the State allows. 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.

In February of 2009 ownership of your system was transferred to the Dutchess County Water & Wastewater Authority. This report is in part based on information that was transferred to the Authority at that time. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact **Dutchess County Water & Wastewater Authority at (845) 486-3601**. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. They are generally held on the third Wednesday of each month. The meetings begin at 4:00 pm and take place in the conference room at 1 Lagrange Ave., Poughkeepsie, NY. Please call our office at 845-486-3601 for agenda details and any last-minute meeting date or time changes.

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 approximately 290 people through 100 service connections. Our water sources are 3 drilled wells which are located at the end of Rocky Mt. Way off Rt. 292. Prior to February 2013 the water was disinfected with sodium hypochlorite prior to storage and distribution. After February of 2013 the method of disinfection was changed to chloramines from sodium hypochlorite to reduce the levels of Disinfection Byproducts.

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this water source were evaluated. The State source water assessments include 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 be contaminated.** See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking 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 in the future.

The source water assessment did not identify any significant sources of contamination. However, the wells draw from fractured bedrock and overlying soils may not provide adequate protection from potential contamination and is therefore susceptible to potential sources of contamination. Continued vigilance in compliance with water quality protection and pollution prevention programs as well as continued monitoring and enforcement will help to continue to protect groundwater quality.

The county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. The source water assessment summary for your system is available by calling the DCDB&CH at 845-486-3404 and requesting a copy.

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, 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 (800-426-4791) or the Dutchess County Department of Behavioral and Community Health at 845-486-3404.

A Summary of the Regulated Contaminants Detected in Our Treated Water

Inorganic/ Organic Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected Average (Range)	Unit Measureme nt	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	No	3/6/17	0.03	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	No	3/6/17	0.0003	mg/l	N/A	0.005	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Chromium	No	3/6/17	0.0006	mg/l	N/A	0.1	Naturally occurring
Fluoride	No	3/6/17	0.12	mg/l	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	No	3/6/17	0.0008	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring, by product of some manufacturing waste
Selenium	No	3/6/17	0.0002	mg/l	N/A	0.05	Naturally occurring
Total Organic Carbon, well #1	No	1/13/17	1.9	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally found
Total Organic Carbon, well #2	No	1/13/17	4.82	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally found
Total Organic Carbon, well #3	No	1/13/17	4.82	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally found

Copper (1)	Yes	6/27, 28, 29/18 12/17, 18, 19, 23/18	0.86 (0.215 – 0.972) 1.44 (0.527-1.48)	mg/l	1.3	1.3-AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (2)	No	6/27, 28, 29/18 12/17, 18, 19, 23/18	.0025 (.0005-.0026) .0026 (<.0005-.003)	mg/l	0	15-AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium Entry point	No	12/21/17	37.7	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Conductivity Entry point	No	12/21/17	312	umhos/cm	n/a	n/a	N/a
Alkalinity, to pH 4.5 as mg/L CaCO3 Entry point	No	12/21/17	94	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
pH entry point	No	12/21/17	7.38	pH units	n/a	n/a	n/a
Temp @ time of pH Entry point	No	12/21/17	14.3	pH units	n/a	n/a	n/a
Manganese	No	3/16/18 6/13/18 9/14/18 12/13/18	(<0.005/ 0.0117) (0.0008- 0.0117)	mg/l	N/A	.3	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected Average (Range)	Unit Measure ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium- 226 and 228 (pCi/l)	Yes	3/16/18 6/13/18 9/14/18 12/13/18	1.316 (ND-6.58)	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	Yes	3/16/18 6/13/18 9/14/18 12/13/18	14.68 (8.89-41.6)	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Gross Beta (3)	No	3/16/18 6/13/18 9/14/18 12/13/18	2.68 (ND-13.4)	pCi/l	0	50	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	No	3/16/18 6/13/18 9/14/18 12/13/18	0.0004228 (ND-0.001)	mg/l	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected Average (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG MRDLG	Regulatory Limit MCL, TT, AL MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (4)	Yes	3/6/18 6/4/18 9/4/18 12/12/18	47.3 (15.0-69.2)	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (4)	Yes	3/6/18 6/4/18 9/4/18 12/12/18	73.875 (16.6-113.0)	ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter

Notes:

1-The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested in June and 10 sites tested in December. 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 in June and the 90th percentile value was 0.86 mg/l and for the 10 taken in December the 90th percentile value was 1.44 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested in June and exceeded the action level at 2 of the 10 sites tested in December. The exceedance of the Action Level requires additional water quality testing.

2-The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested in June and the 10 sites tested in December. 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 from your water system in June and the 90th percentile value was 0.0025 mg/l and for the 10 taken in December the 90th percentile value was 0.0026 mg/l. The highest value from the system was 0.0026 mg/l in June and 0.003 mg/l in December. The action level of .015 mg/l, for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3- The State considers anything greater than 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

4- This level represents the average of the Locational Running Annual Averages (LRAA) calculated from data collected.

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.

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.

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

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).

Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

Our system had one quarterly exceedance of Trihalomethanes during 2018. Additionally, there have been instances of high Color and Odor levels in the past. We are taking the following steps to address these issues:

- 1) The distribution system will continue to be flushed on at least a monthly basis until further notice.
- 2) The levels of chlorine are being minimized to reduce production of Disinfection by-products.

We are required to present the following information on lead and iron 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 because of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Shorehaven water system 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>.

Iron is essential for maintaining good health. However, too much iron can cause adverse health effects. Drinking water with very large amounts of iron can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation and stomach pain. These effects usually diminish once the elevated iron exposure is stopped. A small number of people have a condition called hemochromatosis, in which the body absorbs and stores too much iron. People with hemochromatosis may be at greater risk for health effects resulting from too much iron in the body (sometimes called "iron overload") and should be aware of their overall iron intake. The New York State standard for iron in drinking water is 0.3 milligrams per liter, and is based on iron's effects on the taste, odor and color of the water.

VIOLATIONS

During 2015 Notices of Violation were issued by the Dutchess County Department of Health for Iron, this contaminant will be removed by the treatment process designed and currently in place, that was approved by the engineering and Health Department.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2018 the Shore Haven water system was compliant with most of the sampling and monitoring requirements except for Haloacetic Acids, Total Trihalomethanes, Gross Alpha, Combined Radium 226 & 228 and Copper.

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 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 several reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ◆ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both 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

The DCWWA continues to work towards bringing the Shore Haven water supply into regulatory compliance, and to make distribution system improvements to allow us to properly deliver quality water. It was felt that the most pressing issue faced by the system is to meet water quality standards set by the regulatory agencies. Additional flushing hydrants have been installed, and additional flushing has, and will continue to take place. A new well has been drilled and is providing an additional supply of water. 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.