

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2016
Village of Pawling
9 Memorial Ave., Pawling, New York
(Public Water Supply ID # 1302772)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, The Village of Pawling will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The current report covers the period of 1/1/16 through 12/31/16. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. 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 Severn Trent Services, the operators of your system at 845-228-0460. If you want to learn more, please feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings held on the first Monday of each month at 7:00 pm. The meeting place is at the Village Hall located on 9 Memorial Ave. in the Village of Pawling.

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 1907 people through 570 service connections. Our water supply consists of seven wells located off Route 22 in the Village of Pawling. There are three pump house locations. The well water is disinfected with chlorine prior to the water entering the distribution system. The wells supply the system with pressure and water as needed. The excess water or the water not in demand is pumped to a 550,000-gallon storage tank. The system is equipped with two emergency reservoirs. One reservoir is located on Reservoir Road and the other is located on Tracey Road. In 2008, the Village of Pawling started on a plan to utilize the Reservoir on Reservoir Road to increase the supply of drinking water to its customers. Completion of the new filtration plant is scheduled for the fall of 2018. The filtration plant along with the current wells will provide the Village with adequate water for present and future demand.

This system also provides water to a small area in the Town of Pawling known as Pawling Water District # 1. This area is located on Reservoir Rd. outside the Village limits including the Pawling High and Middle Schools. Also including Prospect and Westmount Ave. These areas have an estimated population of 50 – 450 people depending upon the occupation of the schools

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, Radiological, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, 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, is 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 Dutchess County Health Department at (845) 486-3400.

TABLE OF CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date Of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium Reservoir Rd. Libby Lane Corbin Rd. Baxter Green	No	4-21-14	.030 .066 .046 .030	Mg/l	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride Reservoir Rd. Libby Lane Corbin Rd. Baxter Green	No	4-21-14	10.6 113 80 116	Mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Iron Baxter Green Reservoir Rd Corbin	No <small>Foot note 2-3</small>	4-21-14	.017 .002 .004	Mg/l	.3	.3	Naturally occurring.
Lead	No <small>Foot note 2-3 b</small>	6-20-12	90 th % .002 <.001-.004	Mg/l	.015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No <small>Foot note 2-3 a</small>	6-20-12	90 th % .177 <.016.253	Mg/l	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Manganese Corbin Rd. Reservoir Rd Corbin	No	7/28/2010	.072 .001 .046	Mg/l	N/A	.3	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Sulfate Reservoir Rd. Libby Lane Corbin Rd. Baxter Green	No	4-21-14	20.7 27.3 13.8 47.8	Mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
Sodium Reservoir Rd. Libby Lane Corbin Rd Baxter Green	No	4-21-14	11.6 21.7 35.7 27.4	Mg/l	See Health Effects	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.

Zinc Reservoir Rd. Libby Lane Corbin Rd. Baxter Green	No	4-21-14	.016 .011 .002 .051	Mg/l	N/A	5	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
Nitrate Reservoir Rd. Libby Lane Corbin Rd. Baxter Green	No	11-9-16	.23 .67 .86 1.09	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	9-27-16	13.2	ug/l	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Halocetic Acids	No	9-27-16	7.0	ug/l	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Radiological Contaminates *							
Gross Alpha activity Reservoir Rd. Libby. Corbin	Yes <small>Foot note 1</small>	11-9-16	3.61 23.6 4.72	Ug/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined radium - 226 and 228 Libby Lane Corbin Rd Baxter Green	No	11-9-16	1.99 /1.66 ND 6.63	Ug/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta Libby Lane Reservoir Rd Baxter Green	No	3-14-16	Average 12 12 8	UG/l	0	50	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium Libby Lane Reservoir Rd. Corbin Rd. Baxter Green	No	3-14-16	Average 28.5 4 3 7	Ug/l	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

Health Effects:

1. Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
2. A MCL violation occurs when the annual composite of four quarterly samples or the average of the analysis of four quarterly samples exceeds the MCL.
3. *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.

a – 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 ten samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.177 mg/l the highest value, 0.253 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

b – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the samples collected. . 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 ten samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.002 mg/l the highest value, 0.004 mg/l. The action level for lead was not exceeded at the sites tested.

*** Water containing more than 20 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

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.

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

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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) – One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or picograms per liter (picograms/l) – One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

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.

Million Fibers per liter (MFL) – million fibers per liter is a measure of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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

90th %

This is a way of measuring an average of samples and the results are recorded of the samples that are in the 90% range of all samples collected

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had one violation for Gross Alpha at the Libby well site this continues to be monitored. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

Lead. 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. The Village of Pawling 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>.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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. 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?

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.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources. If you have any questions regarding the information presented in this report, please do not hesitate to contact Severn Trent Services 845-228-0460. We are the operators of your water system and are here to answer any of your questions.