Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010
Village of Fishkill
1095 Main Street, Fishkill, New York 12524
(Public Water Supply ID# 1302765)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Village of Fishkill, 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. Once again 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. 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 Dave Morrison, Water Superintendent, 845-896-8070. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings held the third (3rd) Monday of every month at 7:00 PM. The meeting place is a Van Wyck Hall located at 1095 Main Street in Fishkill.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

Generally, 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, herbicides, organic chemical contaminants, and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, New York State and the USEPA prescribe regulations which limit the concentration 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 source consists of eight groundwater wells located on twelve acres of land, which are located in the Town of Fishkill. The wells range in depth from 84 feet to 240 feet. The water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite prior to distribution to the system.

The NYS DOH 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 contaminated. See sections "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 into the future.

The source water assessment has rated our water source as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial and nitrate 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 and/or federal government) and the related activities in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from fractured bedrock and the overlying sand & gravel soils may not provide adequate protection from potential 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, and planning and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting us, as noted below.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 1,196 village service connections combined with the out of Village users for an approximate total population of 11,288 people. The total amount of water produced in 2010 was 591,290,000 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 1,619,972 gallons per day. Our highest single day for a 24 hr period was 2,492,000 gallons on October 8, 2010. It should be noted new production meters were installed since the 2009 production amounts were reported; it is likely the old meters were actually running slow thus the difference.

1. **The Water Rates for 2008 were as follows:**

Village Residents:	**$12.50 for 1st 1,000 cu. Ft.***
	$ 8.13 for every 1,000 cu. Ft. After
Out of Village Residents:	**$25.00 for 1st 1,000 cu. Ft.**
	$16.25 for every 1,000 cu. Ft.

- **1 cu. Ft = 7.48 gallons.**

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous constituents. These constituents include: total coliform, inorganic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radionuclides, nitrates, nitrites, lead, copper, volatile organic compounds (VOC's), and synthetic organic compounds (SOC's). The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State has us test for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data listed in this report, though representative and within in the requirements of the NYS Sanitary Code, is more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, contains 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 (845-486-3400).

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, and synthetic organic compounds.

Table of Detected Contaminants	
Microbiological Contaminants	**None Detected**

Radioactive 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
Gross Alpha	N	3/17/10	0.46	pCi/L(1)	0	MCL = 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium226/228 Combined	N	3/17/10	0.67	pCi/L(1)	0	MCL = 15	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Disinfection By-Products							
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
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	8/18/10	13.2	ppb	0	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (total)	N	8/18/10	<1.0	ppb	0	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Synthetic Organic Contaminants	None Detected
Volatile Organic Compounds	None Detected

Inorganic 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
Iron	N	12/15/10	6.0	ppb	NA	300	Naturally occurring
Lead (1)	N	7/27/10 7/28/10 9/22/10	<0.5 – 12.6 Range 1.7 Avg. 90th percentile 3.3	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	N	7/27/10 7/28/10 9/22/10	.004 – 0.92 Range .042 Avg. 90th percentile .065	ppm	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	N	12/15/10	44.0	ppb	NA	MCL = 300.	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	N	7/21/10	56.9	ppb	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (3)	N	3/30/10 6/15/10 9/14/10 12/15/10 12/15/10	25.4 42.2 47.2 28.4 32.9	ppm ppm ppm ppm ppm	0	No Limit	Naturally occurring and road salt contamination.
Zinc	N	12/15/10	5	ppb	5000	MCL = 5000.0	Naturally occurring, mining waste.
Nickel	N	7/21/10	2.2	ppb	N/A	100	Discharge from steel /metal factories
Chloride	N	3/30/10 6/15/10 9/14/10 12/15/10 12/15/10	46.4 87.7 83.5 60.1 47.8	ppm	250.0	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination

Sulfate	N	12/15/10	19.7	ppm	N/A	250	Naturally present in source water.
Arsenic	N	7/21/10	1.2	ppb	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Notes:
1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 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, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 3.0,ppb the highest value was 8.0 ppb, the second highest was 5.0 ppb.

3 – 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.

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.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
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?

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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2010, 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, 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.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The new water treatment facility was put into service 6/2010 which included the start up of a new source of supply, well #11, the new facility provides for an automated operation, the water storage tank level is monitored and through a radio signal the necessary water sources are operated to fill the tank. There is continuous monitoring of the disinfection process which increases and decreases the level of disinfectant added based on the residual chlorine level within the system. High and low chlorine levels will send an alarm to the operating staff; low and high storage level is also monitored and alarmed as well. The production potential of the system was doubled with the addition of well #11. During 2011 the Village will be moving forward to install a new storage tank to meet the increasing demand and the requirements of the NYSDOH for water storage.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. 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.