Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2018
Town of Kent Water District #2
Leeside Drive
Lake Carmel, New York
Public Water Supply ID # NY3905000

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations **Town of Kent Water District #2** 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. 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. Last year, we conducted tests for over 100 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 Putnam County Health Department @ (845) 808 1390. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

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 Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Your water system serves over 276 people through 69 connections. Our water source is two drilled rock wells near the pump house at the bottom of Leeside Drive. The water is disinfected with sodium hydroxide for corrosion control prior to distribution.

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, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, principal organic contaminants, total trihalomethanes, 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 at 800-426-4791** or the Putnam County Health Department at (845) 808 1390.

Table of Detected 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
Coliform	No	Monthly	Absent	CLU/MCL		Present	Naturally occurring.
Sulfate	No	10/12/16	14.2	mg/L		MCL=250	Naturally occurring.
Asbestos	No	6/12/13	No Detect	MFL		7	Mining, naturally occurring.
Barium	No	10/12/16	0.143	mg/L	2	MCL=2	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries and drilling waste.
Chloride	No	10/12/16	77.2	mg/L	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.

Copper	No	8/11/16	0.946 Range (0.230-1.13)	mg/L	1.3	AL =1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	No	8/11/16	0.006 Range (<0.001-0.009)	ug/L	15	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits.
Hardness	No	6/8/16	124	mg/L		No Designated Limits	Water Quality Parameter
Alkalinity	No	6/8/16	87	mg/l		MCL= 30 to 100 mg/l	Water Quality Parameter
Ph	No	6/8/16	7.47	pH Units		AL=6.5 - 8.5	Water Quality Parameter
Conductivity	No	6/8/16	595	umhos/cm		No Designated Limits	Water Quality Parameter
Iron	No	2/18/18 6/6/18 8/8/18 10/11/18	<0.010 0.016 <0.010 0.082	mg/L	0.3	MCL=0.3	Naturally occurring.
Nitrate	No	6/6/18	3.54	mg/L	10	MCL=10	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching septic tanks, and fertilizer run off.
Sodium	No	2/18/18 6/6/18 8/8/18 10/11/18	55.5 57.9 36.6 80.9	mg/L	N/A	No Designated Limits	Naturally occurring, road salt contamination and water softeners.
POC/MTBE	No	10/18/18	ND	ug/L	N/A	MCL=80	Leaching gas additives, naturally occurring.
Gross Alpha	No	9/13/17	3.26	pCi/L	0	MCL=15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta	No	9/13/17	5.27	pCi/L	0	MCL= <50	Man made emissions Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	9/13/17	<0.001	mg/L	0	MCL= 0.03	Improper storage or disposal of radiological waste, mining of phosphorus
Combined Radium 226/228	No	9/13/17	1.41	pCi/L	0	MCL=<5	Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHM	No	8/21/18	ND	ug/L	N/A	MCL=70	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids	No	8/21/18	ND	ug/L	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.

Inorganics 8 B & D	No	10/12/16	Various	mg/L		21 tests all within acceptable limits.	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from landfills; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Zinc	No	10/12/16	0.018	mg/L	N/A	MCL=5	Naturally occurring, mining wastes.
SOC I & II	No	10/18/11	63 tests. All below limits	mg/L	N/A	various limits	Synthetic Organic Compounds

Notes:
1--Those on severely to moderately restricted sodium diets should take note of sodium levels in their drinking water. Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by those 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 level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 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 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90 percentile value was the 1.13 value. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
3--The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

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

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 New York State requirements.
Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline -800-426-4791.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?
During 2018, our system was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water operating and monitoring requirements. We continuously test for various contaminants in the water supply to comply with regulatory 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Information for Non-English Speaking Residents
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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 firefighting 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.*

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 our office if you have questions.