cc: C. Kohde
K. Doherty.
L. Schabil
C. Croston

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2007
Town of Kent Water District #2
Leeside Drive, Lake Carmel, N.Y.
(Public Water Supply ID# 3905702)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, 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 has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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 system operator, Richard R. Cain, Inc. at (845) 229-7410, or the Putnam County Health Department at (845) 279-6130. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings The meetings are held second and fourth Mondays each month at 7:00 pm at the Kent Town Hall on Route 52 in Lake Carmel, N.Y.

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 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 300 people through 78 service connections. Our water source is two drilled rock wells near the pump house at the bottom of Leeside Drive. The water is disinfected with liquid sodium hypochlorite and pH adjusted 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, volatile organic compounds, 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 (800-426-4791) or the Putnam County Health Department at (845) 279-6130.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes	No	8/31/07	12.3	ug/l	n/a	MCL=100	By-product of water chlorination formed when source water Contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic acids	No	8/31/07	1.9	ug/l	n/a	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water Chlorination.
Barium	No	5/17/07	0.104	mg/l	2	MCL=2	Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from metal refin-Eries or drilling wastes.
Iron	No	5/17/07	20	ug/l	n/a	MCL=300	Naturally occurring.
Zinc	No	5/17/07	0.015	mg/l	n/a	MCL=5	Naturally occurring, mining Waste.
Copper	No	9/27/07	0.695 (.338-.851)	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumb ing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching of wood preservatives.
Lead	No	9/27/07	8 (1-11)	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumb ing systems, Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined radium 226	No	quarterly	2.09 ave. (1.95-3.20)	pCi/L	0	MCL=5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha activity	No	quarterly	0.46 ave. (-.81-1.16)	pCi/L	0	MCL=15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta particle and photon	No	3/25/05	5.7	pCi/L	o	MCL=4mrem/yr	Decay of natural deposits And man made emissions.
Chloride	No	5/17/07	45	mg/l	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or in-Dicative of road salt con-Tamination.
Sodium	No	quarterly	53.1 av (28.3-85.1)	mg/l	N/A	see health effects	Naturally occurring; road salt Water softeners, animal waste
Sulfate	No	5/17/07	18	mg/l	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring.
Nitrate	No	5/17/07	2.53	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use,
p-xylene	No	11/10/05	0.7	ug/l	n/a	MCL=5	Leaks from gasoline tanks, dis charge from petroleum factory. Leaching of solvent from lining Of portable water tanks.
Toluene	No	11/10/05	2.6	ug/l	n/a	MCL=5	Glue. Leaks from gasoline Tanks, discharge from petrol-lum factories. Leaching of Solvent from portable water Tanks.

Notes:

1 – 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, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the ninth highest value (0.494mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested.

4 – This level represents the annual quarterly average 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.

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).

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 the level allowed by the State

Health effects of Sodium: Water containing more than 20mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2001, we "did not monitor or test" for water quality parameters during the lead and copper sampling time for pH, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Lead and copper sampling results showed acceptable levels. During second quarter 2003 we failed to perform a monitoring sample for Nitrate. Therefore we cannot be sure of the quality of your water for Nitrate during that time.

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 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.

New York State Department of Health
Annual Water Quality Report Certification Form

Community Water System Name: Town of Kent WD #2

Community Water System Address: Leesyde Drive Carmel

PWS ID #: 3905702

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its Annual Water Quality Report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the health department.

Certified by: Name: Kathy Doherty

Title: Supervisor - Town of Kent

Phone #: (845) 225-3943 Date: 5/29/05

Please indicate how your report was distributed to your customers:

✓ Annual Water Quality Report was distributed to bill-paying customers by mail.

____ Annual Water Quality Report was distributed to bill-paying customers by direct delivery (please specify the direct delivery method used).

____ Hand delivered.
____ Published in local paper (i.e., *Penny Saver*) that was directly delivered or mailed to all bill-paying customers.
____ Published in local municipal newsletter that was directly delivered or mailed.
____ Other (please specify) _____.

____ System does not have bill-paying customers.

For systems serving at least 100,000 persons, in addition to distributing your report using the methods described above, your Annual Water Quality Report must also be posted on the Internet.

____ Annual Water Quality Report is posted on the Internet at www._____.

Please indicate what "Good Faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the New York State Department of Health.

____ Posting the Annual Water Quality Report on the Internet at www._____.
____ Mailing the Annual Water Quality Report to postal patrons within the service area.
____ Advertising the availability of the Annual Water Quality Report in the news media.
____ Publication of the Annual Water Quality Report in a local newspaper.
____ Posting the Annual Water Quality Report in public places (attach a list of locations).
____ Delivery of multiple copies to single-bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers.
____ Delivery to community organizations.