

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2016
Beaver Dam Lake Water Corp PO Box 407 Salisbury Mills NY 12577

(Public Water Supply ID#3503550)

To comply with State regulations, Beaver Dam Lake Water Corp. 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. 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 President, Mr. Kolp at (845)496-0166; System Operator, JCO, Inc. (845) 888-5755 or send an email to us at info@BeaverDamLakeWater.com. 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 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 154 households through 154 service connections. Our water source is groundwater wells drawn from three wells. Well #1 is 328 feet deep. Well #2 is 225 feet deep and Well #3 is 600 feet deep. The water from these wells is treated through a membrane filtration system. It is then disinfected with sodium hypochlorite as it is transferred to the storage tank at the top of Maple Ave.

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to the drinking water sources 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 "Table of Detected Contaminants" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from three drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium to medium-high susceptibility to microbials and nitrates. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of low-level residential activity that is located in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from a confined and unconfined aquifer with the estimated discharge area within the selected time of travel and the overlying soils are not known to provide adequate protection from potential contamination. While the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is filtered and disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as above.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: Microbial Contaminants, Inorganic Compounds, Pesticides and Herbicides, Organic Chemical Contaminants, Radioactive Contaminants and Disinfectant Byproducts.

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 Orange County Health Department at 845-291-2331 or the NYS Health Department at 1-800-458-1158.

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 of the water quality, is more than one year old.

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
Arsenic	No	8-16-16	2.4	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 10	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	No	8-16-16	0.110	mg/l	2	MCL = 2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (See Note 1)	No	7-25-14	90 th = 0.0795 Range = 0.04- 0.089	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (See Note 2)	No	7-25-14	90 th = 2.05 Range = 1.0 2.4	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nickel	No	8-16-16	2.8	ug/l	100	MCL = 100	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	No	8-16-16	4.8	ug/l	50	MCL =50	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	8-16-16	61	mg/l	N/A	See Note 3	Road salt
Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	8-16-16	9.7	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	8-16-16	4.5	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 60	
Sulfate	No	6/03/15	39	mg/l	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Distribution System Turbidity (See Note 5)	No	4/2016	.45	NTU	N/A	MCL = 5	Soil runoff.
Turbidity	No	Every Month in 2016	97 % of readings ≤ 0.3	N/A	N/A	TT = 95% of 4-hour readings ≤ 0.3 NTU every month	Soil runoff. Note that two of our wells are GWUDI (Groundwater Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water), necessitating filtration.
Turbidity	No	6/02/16	0.299	NTU	N/A	TT ≤ 1	

NOTES:

- 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, five samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the two highest values (0.0795 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of five samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the five sites tested.
- 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.
- Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred on 6/02/2016 (0.299 NTU). The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements at or below .3 NTU. 100% of readings were below .3 NTU. The levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.
- Five samples are collected per week, averaged for the month and compared to the MCL; here we report the highest monthly average for the year.

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).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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. 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 our drinking water meets health standards.

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. For the period of July 1 through July 15, 2015, we did not monitor for chlorine residual and turbidity; therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

The water supply received a Notice of Violation dated 4/19/2016 for failure to collect chlorine residual and turbidity data every 4 hours for the period 7/1/15 thru 7/15/15 due to equipment breakdown. The equipment was repaired by 7/15/15 and put back online. Customer notifications were issued by mail on 6/1/16.

Effective 1/1/13 our new water filtration system was put online. The filtration that is provided is a state of the art Membrane style filtration system. This Membrane technology has been around for the past few decades and has been refined as the wave of the future. Membrane filtration provides high quality water at an economical cost. Membrane is a manmade product similar to plastic and the water is passed through the small pores in the membrane which removes viruses and other contaminants as the pore size is smaller than the size of the contaminant.

This project was funded by the *New York State Drinking Water Revolving Fund* and was financed through the *New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation*. During an annual review of the project in September 2009, we became eligible for *Federal Funding through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)*. Our loan closed on 1/29/15 at which time we received \$1,010,188 in principal loan forgiveness as part of the ARRA finance agreement and an additional \$1,021,188 for water main replacements was authorized. Due to the pending asset acquisition by NY American Water the water main improvement project was suspended and will be resumed and expanded by NY American Water after the sale. The asset purchase is pending the approval of the NYS Public Service Commission at a Commission meeting tentatively scheduled for April 2017.

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 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.

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.

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.