

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2020
Village of Kinderhook Water Department
Kinderhook, New York 12106
(Public Water Supply ID#1000240)

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Kinderhook Water Department 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. 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 **Michael Abrams, Water Commissioner** at (518) 758-9225. 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. The meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month, 7:00 pm at the Village Hall.

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 approximately 1300 persons through 620 service connections. Our water source is ground water from the Schodack Aquifer drawn from four wells ranging between 28 to 36 feet deep that are located on Hudson St. near the Kinderhook Creek. The water is treated with chlorine and Ortho Phosphate during distribution, only when the water pumps are operating. Please note that the fire hydrants will be flushed on **April 13th, 14th and 15th, 2021** during the day beginning at 9am.

We include here the summary statement provided by the Columbia County Health Department of the "Source Water Assessment: Kinderhook Village, NY 1000240 AWQR":

The New York State Department of Health has completed a source water assessment for this source, 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. While nitrates were detected in our water, it should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water poses a health risk. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been measured. 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 four drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having high to very high susceptibility to microbial, industrial solvents, nitrates and other industrial contaminants. All four drilled wells have detection of nitrates, at levels consistent with a high chemical sensitivity. The area is prone to flooding. Please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your homes meet the New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

County and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted below.

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, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic compounds.

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 (1-800-426-4791) or the Columbia County Health Department at 518-828-3358.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG Goal	Regulatory Limit (MCL) Maximum	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrates	No	12/20/19	4.2	mg/l	10	10 mcl	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	No	12/2/20	0.0777	pCi/L	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	12/16/20	<0.20	mg/L	n/a	2.2	Percolation into ground
Barium	No	1/05/21	0.12	mg/l	2	2 mcl	Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony	No	1/8/21	<0.001	mg/l	n/a	0.006	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	No	12/18/20	<0.0005	mg/l	n/a	0.01	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	No	1/7/21	<0.0002	mg/L	n/a	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	No	1/7/21	<0.001	mg/L	n/a	0.005	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	No	1/7/21	<0.001	mg/L	n/a	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	No	1/7/21	<0.0002	mg/L	n/a	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	No	1/7/21	<0.005	mg/L	n/a	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	No	1/7/21	<0.002	mg/L	n/a	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	No	1/11/21	<0.001	mg/L	n/a	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide, Total	No	12/28/21	<0.010	mg/L	n/a	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloroform	No	12/17/20	<1.0	Ug/L	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromodichloromethane	No	12/17/20	<1.0	Ug/l	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	No	12/17/20	<1.0	Ug/l	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromoform	No	12/17/20	<1.0	Ug/l	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	No	12/17/20	4.0	Ug/l	n/a	80	Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromoacetic Acid	No	12/24/20	<1.0	Ug/l	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Dichloroacetic Acid	No	12/24/20	<1.0	Ug/l	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Monobromoacetic Acid	No	12/24/20	<1.0	Ug/l	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Monochloroacetic Acid	No	12/24/20	<2.0	Ug/l	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Trichloroacetic Acid	No	12/24/20	<1.0	Ug/l	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Haloacetic Acid	No	12/24/20	<6.0	Ug/l	n/a	60	Erosion of natural deposits

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.

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.

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 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.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. In order to administer adequate testing that maintains our safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our residents. We are currently exploring options for updating the water meters located at each home and business with radio read or cellular systems which will allow each resident and the village to monitor and track water consumption online. The current meters that we use have a life span of approximately ten years. Nearly three-quarters of our residents have meters that are eight years old or older. Over the next several years we will need to update our meters. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements however our goal is to administer these improvements without increasing rates. Our rates have not changed in eight years. We ask that all of our residents help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office at 518-758-9882 if you have any questions.

Village of Kinderhook Board of Trustees