

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010
Glenmar Gardens
Doe Drive, Putnam Valley, NY
PWS#3905713

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, [Glenmar Gardens](#), 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 94 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 [Judith Travis, District Clerk at 845-526-2160](#). 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 [25 Homes](#). Your present water source is [from groundwater wells, which are located at the end of Doe Drive](#). The water is then pumped into an [18,000 gallon storage tank and is chlorinated prior to distribution](#).

[In 2003, we received a Source Water Assessment from the Dept. of Health, stating that there is no structural or locational concerns and no history of contamination. If you would like a copy of the Source Water Assessment, please stop by the District Office at Town Hall. The potential contaminant sources are not by the wells, there are two horse farms, one 4300 feet away from the well and the other one 3800 feet away from the wells. Oscawana Lake is 4600 feet away from the wells.](#)

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: [coliform](#), [sodium](#), [nitrate](#), [Pb& Cu8](#), [POC's](#), [MTBE](#), [TTHM](#). The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Copies of all test results are available for examination in the Town of Putnam Valley- District Clerk's office.

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 845-808-1390.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg /Max) (Range)	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	No	1/27/10	90.1mg/L	N/A	Naturally occurring/ Water softeners/ road run off
	No	5/6/10	118mg/L	N/A	
	No	6/28/10	86.8mg/L	N/A	
	No	9/28/10	105mg/L	N/A	
	No	12/1/10	83.4mg/L	N/A	
	No	12/22/10	124mg/L	N/A	
	No	12/1/09	91.4mg/L	N/A	
	No	9/15/09	117mg/L	N/A	
Lead	No	11/5/10	<1ppb	15ppb	Erosion of natural deposits / corrosion of plumbing
	No	12/18/09	13.1ppb	15ppb	
Copper	No	11/15/10	<0.050mg/L	0-1.0mg/L	
Nitrate Nitrogen	No	10/1/10	1.04mg/L	0-10	
	No	12/2/09	2.01mg/L	0-10	
	No	12/31/08	4.16mg/L	0-10	
POCS	No	9/7/10			By product of chlorinating drinking water & organic matter
Bromodichlorom	No	9/7/10	2.2ug/L	0.5-100	
	No	9/14/09	3.5ug/L	0.5-100	
Chloroform	No	9/7/10	2.2ug/L	0.5-100	
	No	9/14/09	3.4ug/L	0.5-100	
Dibromochlorom	No	9/7/10	<0.5ug/L	0.5-100	
	No	12/31/08	3.0ug/L	0.5-100	

Sodium has been detected in the water, if you are on a restricted diet, we ask that you do not use the water for drinking.

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.

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 New York State requirements.

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.

SECURITY

Security in and around the wells and pumphouse has been increased with locks on the pumphouse and the well caps.

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.

IMPROVEMENTS

In 2010, a new pump was installed in well #4 as well as 2 electrical starter panels.

CLOSING

In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our Glenmar residents. We ask that all of the Glenmar residents help us to protect our water sources. Please do not allow children to play around pumphouse/ wells etc. We ask that all Glenmar residents help to ensure the safety of our pumphouse and wells. Please call Town Hall 526-2160 if you have any questions.