INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Rhinebeck Water Treatment Facility 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 Chief Operator, Bryan Alix at 876-7331 or your Water Clerk, Karen McAlughey at 876-7015.

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 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 source is the Hudson River and located off Slate Dock Road in the Hamlet of Rhinecliff, just south of the Kingston- Rhinecliff Bridge. During 2018, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The facility was completed in 1960 and is certified by the State of New York to produce 1.5 million gallons of potable water per day. The system utilizes 25 miles of pipeline and a 2 million-gallon water storage facility located off Violet Hill on Hille Road, Rhinebeck.

The plant utilizes direct filtration and conventional filtration utilizing rapid mix, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection by the monitored use of chlorine. Orthophosphate is also added to reduce corrosion of customers’ lead fixtures. Potassium permanganate is used as a pretreatment for the control of Zebra Mussels during the warm water months.

A source water assessment conducted by the Water Department in 2005 reveals the Hudson River, as our raw water source, is open to the public. It is susceptible to contamination due to traffic from both pleasure and commercial vessels on the river. The U.S. Coast Guard and local law enforcement perform patrols. This is the extent of our source water assessment and no other information is available.

FACTS AND FIGURES:

Our water system serves 5600 people through 1772 accounts. The total water produced in 2018 was 161 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system is 438,000 gallons per day. Our highest single day was August 27th, 2018 at 692,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 115 million gallons. Total water not billed but accounted for was 7 million gallons. This leaves an unaccounted total of 39 million gallons. In 2018, water customers were charged $6.00 per 1,000 gallons of water. The annual average water charge per user is $443.00.

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, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, total halocarbons, synthetic organic compounds, pharmaceuticals, and radionuclides. The information 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 water, might 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 Dutchess County Health Department, 85 Civic Center Plaza, Suite 106 Poughkeepsie, NY 12601-3316 at 845-486-3404.

Table of Detected Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation Yes/No</th>
<th>Date of sample</th>
<th>Level Detected (Avg./Max) [Range]</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)</th>
<th>Likely source of contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2/23/18</td>
<td>11.7 mg/L</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Naturally occurring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2/23/18</td>
<td>49.3 mg/L</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2/23/18</td>
<td>26.1 mg/L</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>(see Health Effects) Footnote (1)</td>
<td>Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrogen)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2/23/18</td>
<td>0.645 mg/L</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2/23/18</td>
<td>0.0175 mg/L</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling waters; Discharge from metal refractories; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2/23/18</td>
<td>0.517 mg/L</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Halocarbons Spring Brook Ave</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>43 (28-69) LRAA Footnote (2)</td>
<td>ug/L</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Halocarbons Baptist Home</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>25 (3 – 48) LRAA Footnote (2)</td>
<td>ug/L</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes Spring Brook Ave</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>47.8 (27.0 – 73.4) LRAA Footnote (2)</td>
<td>ug/L</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. THMs are formed when unchlorinated water contains large amounts of organic matter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes Baptist Home</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>72 (43.2 – 104.1) LRAA Footnote (2)</td>
<td>ug/L</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. THMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine Residual</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td>1.2 mg/L</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) 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.
During the year, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

In 2016 2 old or damaged fire hydrants were replaced. In 2015 4 old or damaged fire hydrants were replaced. In 2008 2 backwash pumps were replaced and 1 finished water pump was replaced.

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:

1. Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
2. 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
3. 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.

We 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. Repair it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth. 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.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then make note of the meter reading. Go back and check the meter after 15 minutes. If the reading has changed, you have detected a leak somewhere in your home.

System Improvements:
In 2007 new mixers were installed in the flocculation basins. In 2008 2 backwash pumps were replaced and 1 finished water pump was replaced. In 2013 12 old fire hydrants were replaced and 12 valves were replaced in the distribution system. In 2014 7 old or damaged fire hydrants were replaced. In 2015 4 old or damaged fire hydrants were replaced. In 2016 2 old or damaged fire hydrants were replaced. In 2017 2 old or damaged fire hydrants were replaced. In 2018 the village received two grants for infrastructure improvement.

Closing:
Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide you and your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please report any suspicious activity around the treatment plant or storage tank to local police by calling 911 or by calling the Village Office at 845-876-7015.

Gary Bassett, Village Mayor
Bryan Aili, Chief Operator