TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Dected (Average) (Range	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
ORGANICS	No	daily	ave. 1.0	mg/l	N/A	MCL+2.2	Water additive which promotes
Fluoride			range 07-1.3				strong teeth
Sulfate	No	6/8/2009	8.5	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occuring
Sodium	No	6/8/2009		mg/l	N/A	See Health	Naturally occuring road salt water
						Effects	softeners, animal waste
CHLORIDE	No	6/8/2009		mg/l	N/A	MCL-250	Naturally occuring, road salt
Barium	No	6/8/2009		ugl	N/A	2000 ugl	Erosion of natural deposits
Bis (2-etlylhexyl)phthalate	No	6/8/2009	2.5	ugl	N/A	6ugl	Plastics -- Pesticides
Lead	No	6/8/2009	4.3 @ 90%	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing
SEE Note 2			1.0-7.6	ug/l			systems; erosion of naturnal deposits
Copper	No	6/8/2009	0.053 @ 90%	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing
			Range				systems; leaking from wood preservations
			0.010-0.073				
Radioactive							
Gross alpha activity							
including radium - 226	No	9/8/2003	0.85	PCI/L	0	MCL-15	Erosion of natural deposits
bur excluding radon &							
uranium							
Combined Radium	No	9/8/2003	0.2	PCI/L	0	MCL=5	Erosion of natural deposits
226 and 228							
Physical	No	7/day	Range	NTU	N/A	TT=1.0 NTU	Soil Runoff
Turdibity SEE NOTE 1		12/28/2009	0.66				
Turbidity	No	month		NTU	N/A	TT=95% of	
						samples ≤	
						NTU 0.3	
Disinfection By Products							
SEE NOTE 3	NO	Quarterly	ave. = 60.7	ug/l	N/A	MCL=80	By product of drinking water clorination
Total Trihalomethanes							needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs
(TTHM-chloroform,			Range	ug/l			are formed when source water contains
bromodichloromethane			28-93				large amounts of organic matter
dibromochloromethane							
and bromoform							
Haloacetic Acids	No	Quarterly	ave. = 17.4	ug/l	N/A	MCL=60	By product of drinking water chlorination
(mono, di, and tri chlor-							needed to kill harmful organisms
oacetic acid and mono			Range 6.8-50				
and di bromoacetic acid							
Health effects	Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severly restricted sodium						
Sodium	diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately reduced						
	sodium diets						

Village of Highland Falls

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Highland Falls, NY 10928-1896
Telephone 845 446-3400
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DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - 2009

VILLAGE OF HIGHLAND FALLS
Public Water Supply ID # 3503532
Calendar Year 2009

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make continually to improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of our water.
We are pleased to report that our water meets federal and state requirements.

INTRODUCTION
To comply with State and Federal regulations, Highland Falls, is pleased to present its 2009 Annual Water Quality Report. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and your 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 never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality statement. 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 questions concerning your drinking water, please contact Mr. Kevin Hurst, Water Plant Operator (845) 446-3252.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap 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 contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to insure 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's Health Department 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 a surface water supply that encompasses a 2.9 square-mile drainage area, which is located within the Highlands. The water is withdrawn from the main intake basin and treated by filtration to remove particulate matter. Chlorine is added to kill microorganisms. Fluoride is added for dental benefits and sodium carbonate for corrosion control prior to distribution.

SOURCE WATER SUSCEPTIBILITY TO CONTAMINATION

The NYS DOH has evaluated this PWS's susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraph below. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for this PWS. This PWS provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.
This assessment found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. Land cover and its associated activities within the assessment area does not increase the potential for contamination. No permitted discharges are found in the assessment area. There are no noteworthy contamination threats associated with other discrete contaminant sources. Additional sources of potential contamination include: road. Finally, it should be noted that hydrologic characteristics (e.g. basin shape and flushing rates) generally make reservoirs highly sensitive to existing and new sources of phosphorous and microbial contamination.
A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted in this report.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 4400 people through 1160 service connections. The total amount of water from our reservoir system during the 2009 water billing period was 161,920,000 gallons. The amount of water treated and delivered to the water distribution system was 145,920,000 gallons. The amount of water that was metered was 114,390,000 gallons. This leaves 31,530,000 gallons that is water used for flushing mains, fighting fires, water leaks and un-metered water for parks. The average daily flow into the water plant was 444,000 gallons per day. Water usage in the village including water usage at the water plant for backwashing filters was 426,000 gallons per day. The Town was supplied 15,432,245 gallons an average of 42,279 gallons per day. Water rates in the village were $3.78 per 1,000 gallons. The town water district rate was $5.68 per 1,000 gallons.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN OUR WATER SYSTEM

The Village of Highland Falls continuously performs repairs and maintains its system and provides the highest quality water.

A water leak detection firm conducted a leak survey of the entire water system. Six (6) leaks were identified and repaired.

A complete water meter replacement program was completed. The system uses radio frequency to transmit readings to a computerized collection data device. It is then downloaded to a data management system and then passes to billing. Reading of meters is more efficient and accurate. We can read 1160 meters in 2 hours; in the past it took 3 weeks.

During 2010, there will be an engineer inspection of our dams in the water supply.

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, and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented 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, 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 affects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or the Orange County Health Department at (845) 291-2331.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2009, our system was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water requirements.

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 micro-organisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advise from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to less the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giarda and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 416-4791.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Do we have fluoride in our water?

We add fluoride to our drinking water to bring the natural level up to 1.0 – 1.25 mgl. This additional fluoride is meant to prevent tooth decay in children. Please check with your doctor for specifics for your infant.

Sometimes my water is a rusty brown color. What causes this?

Brown water can be associated with plumbing inside house and from rusted hot water heaters. In addition brown water may result from work being done on water mains in the area. Any disturbance to the main, including the opening of a fire hydrant can cause pipe sediment to shift causing brown water. The water should clear up in about an hour depending on the size of the water main.

Is home treatment necessary?

Your water meets all EPA requirements as it comes from the tap. Additional treatment for esthetic qualities is an option not a necessity. If you install treatment devices, you are responsible for their operation and maintenance. You can make your water unsafe by not taking proper care of your at-tap system.

WAYS TO SAVE WATER & MONEY

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life.
- 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 tap when brushing 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 6000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilet 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 loose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes, if it moved you have a leak.
- You can conserve outdoors as well: Water lawn and garden early in the morning or evening. Use mulch around your shrubs and plants. Use water-saving nozzles. Use water from bucket to wash your car and save the hose for rinsing. Don't water your sidewalk or driveway—sweep them clean.

NOTES:

1. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred on 12/28/09 – (0.66 NTU). State regulations require that turbidity must always be less than or equal to 1.0 NTU. The regulations require that at 95% of turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. Although December 2009, was a month when we had the fewest measurements meeting the treatment. Technique for turbidity, the level recorded was within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

2. Lead and Copper—The levels presented represent the 90th percentile of 20 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution sample that is equal to or below it. The 20 samples tested for lead and copper were below the action level.

3. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)- This level represents the running annual average calculated from data collected. Six (6) samples are collected each quarter. TTHM and HAA5 are produced when chemical disinfectants, like chlorine, react with natural organic matter. The results of the samples collected were below the maximum contaminant levels.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the **TABLE OF CONTAMINANTS**, 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.

A supplement containing all test results are available for viewing at the Highland Falls Water Plant.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to provide your family with quality water this year. We ask that all our customers help us to protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community and our way of life. Please call our office if you have any questions.

Our normal work hours are 7:00 AM to 3:30 PM, Monday—Friday.

Our telephone numbers are: Billing: (845) 446-3400, M-F (9:00 AM-4:00 PM)
Operations: (845) 446-3252, M-F (7:00 AM-3:30 PM)
FAX (845) 446-2598

EMERGENCY AFTER HOURS (845) 446-4911

Water Department Employees carry a photo ID. If a Water Department Employee cannot produce a photo ID, you do not have to allow access to your home for meter repairs or meter readings.

Your Water Plant Operators are New York State Department of Health Certified.

Any time the water department is going to shut down a water main, we make every effort to notify you of the time and duration of the shut down. In times of an "**EMERGENCY", we** must shut the water down without notice.

Do you have an underground sprinkler system? If so, it must be installed with the proper back-flow devices. Your installer is responsible for this. An improper back-flow device could contaminate public water supply!

SECURITY —- Customers should report any suspicious activity within our Water System by calling 446-4911 (24-hour dispatcher).

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum contaminant level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to 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 not 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-Detect (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 NTUs 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 (ugl): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion-ppb).
Picocuries per liter pCi/l): A measure of radioactivity in water.