



ANNUAL
WATER REPORT

*Water testing
performed in 2010*



Presented By
Town of Bedford

PWS ID#: 5903418, 5930061,
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Quality First

Once again we are proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2010. As in years past, we are committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water possible. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, water conservation, and community outreach and education while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing you and your family with high-quality drinking water.

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. Should you ever have any questions or concerns, we are always available to assist you

Community Participation

We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The meetings are generally held at 8:00 p.m. on the first and third Tuesday of each month at the Town House, 321 Bedford Road, Bedford Hills, New York. Visit the Town website at Bedfordny.info for meeting dates.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Consolidated Water District #1

The Town of Bedford has three groundwater sources (wells) to supply drinking water to the Consolidated Water District #1. The main location and the description of these water sources are listed below.

Katonah Well is located along Jay Street near the Railroad station. Water from this facility is treated with two air strippers prior to disinfection.

Harris Road Well is located along Harris Road near the Bedford Hills Correctional Facility.

Haines Road Well is located along Haines Road near Bedford Hills Memorial Park. The two wells were taken out of service due to high concentrations of manganese in 1997. Since then, the wells have been rehabilitated and one is back in use. The other well is out of service due to a high amount of nitrates.

These water supplies are disinfected with sodium hypochlorite, which is a chemical that kills bacteria. The water is then pumped into the distribution system.

Bedford Farms and Old Post Road Water Districts

The Bedford Farms Water District has groundwater sources (wells) that supply drinking water to the district. They consist of one shallow gravel-packed well and one rock well. These water supplies are disinfected with sodium hypochlorite, a chemical that kills bacteria but is totally harmless to humans in the concentrations in your water supply. This water supply was rehabilitated in 1996 and an air stripper was installed in 1998. The air stripper treats the water prior to disinfection. After disinfection it is pumped to distribution. The Old Post Road Water District is considered a consecutive water system and obtains treated water from the Farms Water District.

Cedar Downs Water District

Cedar Downs Water District has two deep-rock groundwater sources (wells) that supply drinking water to the Cedar Downs Water District. Well #1 has a daily capacity of 50,000 gallons, and Well #2 has a daily capacity of 30,000 gallons. There is also a connection to the adjacent New Castle/Stamwood water supply system, which is used during emergencies and when repair work is performed on the Cedar Downs system. The New Castle/Stamwood water is treated, processed, and disinfected with chlorine gas prior to distribution. The Cedar Downs water supply is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite, which kills bacteria.

Water Conservation

As a consumer you can participate in our water conservation effort. The following are some ideas that can be directly applied to your individual homes:

- 1) Use water-saving, flow-restricting shower heads and low-flow faucets (aerators);
- 2) Replace your toilet with a low-flush model;
- 3) Water your garden and lawn only when necessary. Remember that a layer of mulch will help retain moisture;
- 4) Water your lawn after 6:00 p.m.;
- 5) When washing your car, don't let the hose run continuously;
- 6) When brushing your teeth, shaving, or shampooing, avoid running the water unnecessarily.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 providers 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 at (800) 426-4791 or visit <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

What Does This Information Mean?

As you can see by the table inside, 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. It should be noted that the action level for lead was not exceeded but are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water: if present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessment

The New York State (NYS) Department of Health (DOH) has completed a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for our systems, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to the drinking water sources were evaluated. The 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. Copies of the assessment can be obtained from the Department of Health.

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 the section of this report entitled Sampling Results for a list of the contaminants that have been detected, if any. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information to protect source waters into the future.

Consolidated Water District #1

Our water is derived from three drilled wells. The Source Water Assessment has rated these wells as having a very high susceptibility to microbial contamination and a high susceptibility to nitrates, pesticides, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity to the wells of permitted discharge facilities (industrial and commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the State or Federal government) and hazardous waste sites and to the fact that a large portion of the assessment area is categorized as an unsewered residential area; associated industrial activity; and low-intensity residential activity in the assessment areas, such as fertilizing lawns. In addition, the wells draw greater than 100 gallons per minute from an unconfined aquifer. While the Source Water Assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

Bedford Farms and Old Post Road Water Districts

As mentioned before, our water for these districts is derived from two drilled wells. The Source Water Assessment has rated these wells as having a very high susceptibility to microbials and a high susceptibility to nitrates and industrial solvents. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity to the wells of permitted discharge facilities (industrial and commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the State or Federal government); the fact that a large portion of the assessment area is categorized as an unsewered residential area; and low-intensity residential activities in the assessment area, such as fertilizing lawns. The high industrial solvent rating is due to hazardous waste sites located in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of high hydraulic conductivity. While the Source Water Assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that this water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

Cedar Downs Water District

This District's water is derived from two drilled wells. The Source Water Assessment has rated these wells as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbial contamination and nitrates. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity to the wells of a permitted discharge facility (industrial and commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the State or Federal government), and the fact that a large portion of the assessment area is categorized as an unsewered residential area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of unknown hydraulic conductivity. While the Source Water Assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

Facts and Figures

Consolidated Water District #1

This water system serves approximately 7,000 people through 2,135 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2010 was 196 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 538,300 gallons per day. Approximately 99 percent of the total was billed directly to the consumers. The balance of 2.0 million gallons of unaccounted-for water was used for firefighting, hydrant use for street sweeping, distribution system leaks, and unauthorized use. In 2010, water customers were charged a combined total of \$1,055,455.89. The annual water charge per user is based on a sliding scale of water rates. The rates increase slightly as water use increases. Based on average household metered consumption, the charge for the first 10,000 gallons of water used in a household is \$45.26. The average quarterly bill in 2010 was \$117.96, which includes commercial accounts.

The Bedford Farms Water District

The Bedford Farms water system serves approximately 300 people through 82 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2010 was 7.8 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 21,500 gallons per day. Approximately 98 percent of the total was billed directly to the consumers. The balance of 0.16 million gallons of unaccounted-for water was from distribution system leaks and unauthorized use. In 2010, water customers were charged a combined total of \$19,350.83. The annual water charge per user is based on a sliding scale of water rates. Based on average household metered consumption, the charge for the first 10,000 gallons of water used in a household is \$21.55. The rates increase slightly as water use increases. The average quarterly bill in 2010 was \$57.97.

Old Post Road Water District

The Old Post Road water system serves approximately 1500 people through 44 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2010 was 11.2 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 30,800 gallons per day. Approximately 98 percent of the total was billed directly to the consumers. The balance of 0.22 million gallons of unaccounted-for water was from distribution system leaks and unauthorized use. In 2010, water customers were charged a combined total of \$37,279.80. The annual water charge per user is based on a sliding scale of water rates. Based on average household metered consumption, the charge for the first 10,000 gallons of water used in a household is \$26.08. The rates increase slightly as water use increases. The average quarterly bill in 2010 was \$151.64, which includes commercial accounts.

Cedar Downs Water District

This water system serves approximately 175 people through 62 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2010 was 3.6 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 10,000 gallons per day. Approximately 99 percent of the total was billed directly to the consumers. The balance of 0.04 million gallons of unaccounted-for water, was used for firefighting, hydrant use for street sweeping, distribution system leaks, and unauthorized use. In 2010, water customers were charged a combined total of \$25,525.58. The annual water charge per user is based on a sliding scale of water rates. Based on average household metered consumption, the charge for the first 10,000 gallons of water used in a household is \$51.72. There are slight increases as the water use increases. The average quarterly bill in 2010 was \$80.42.

Substances That Could Be in Water

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 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.**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the U.S. EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the U.S. FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about drinking water, please contact the Water Department at (914) 666-7855 or the local Health Department at (914) 813-5148.

Facility Modification/System Improvements

Consolidated Water District #1 will soon receive water from a new source. The Town of Bedford is committed to the long-term supply of high-quality and adequate quantities of drinking water for the future. Although the water provided to the district customers meets water quality standards, the district has lost the use of several wells over recent years due to contamination.

The Town of Bedford has determined that the best way to proceed to provide a long-term reliable supply is to connect to New York City's Delaware Aqueduct Shaft #13, which is located at the base of the Cross River Reservoir along Route 35 in the Town of Bedford. This will provide a high-quality supply of water from a well-protected source, the New York City Delaware Reservoir system. Construction for the filtration plant and associated water main has commenced and is expected to be completed in 2011.

Old Post Road and Bedford Farms Water Districts have completed the construction of a 250,000 gallon water storage tank. The new tank has significantly improved available fire flow and the reliability of the water system.

Nondetected Contaminants

The following are some of the contaminants tested for but not found in the drinking water. A more extensive list of contaminants tested for but not detected is available at the Bedford Water Department.

Consolidated Water District #1

Volatile Organic Compounds include tetrachloroethane, trichloroethane, dichloroethane, dichloropropane, trichlorobenzene, trichloropropane, trimethylbenzene, dichlorobenzene, dichloropropane, butanone (MEK), chlorotoluene, benzene, bromobenzene, bromochloromethane, bromomethane, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, chloroethane, chloromethane, dichloropropene, dibromoethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, ethylbenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, isopropylbenzene, methyl iso-butyl ketone (MIBK), methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE), methylene chloride, n-butylbenzene, n-propylbenzene, naphthalene, o-xylene, p and m-xylene, p-isopropyltoluene, SEC-butylbenzene, styrene, TERT-butylbenzene, toluene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, trans-1,3-dichloropropene, trichlorofluoromethane, and vinyl chloride.

Bedford Farms Water District testing included the volatile organic compounds, pesticides, and herbicides as listed above.

Cedar Downs Water District testing included the volatile organic compounds, haloacetic acids, pesticides, and herbicides as listed above.

Sampling Results

During the past year we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The tables below show only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES										
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Consolidated Water District #1			Cedar Downs Water District			VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
			DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Barium ¹ (ppm)	2	2	03/23/09	0.228	0.165–0.228	04/02/09	0.162	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Particle/Photon Activity [from man-made radionuclides] ² (pCi/L)	50	0	02/22/10	3.95	2.45–6.09	2010	10.1	9.2–12.5	No	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Chloride (ppm)	250	NA	03/23/09	223 ²	144–223	04/02/09	55.1	NA	No	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	03/23/09	3.3	1.4–3.3	04/02/09	3.1	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium [226 and 228] (pCi/L)	5	0	02/22/10	0.89	0.17–0.89	2010	4.69	2.15–4.69	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2.2	NA	03/23/09	ND	NA	04/02/09	0.224	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Activity [including radium 226 but excluding radon and uranium] (pCi/L)	15	0	02/22/10	1.45	0.65–2.97	2010	3.3	1.47–7.07	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	NA	08/20/08	1.51	ND–1.51	8/20/08	ND	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Iron ³ (ppb)	300	NA	03/23/09	39.3 ⁴	NA	04/2/09	ND	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Manganese (ppb)	300	NA	03/23/09	218	2.7–218	04/02/09	39.6	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination
Nitrate ⁴ (ppm)	10	10	2010	4.34	0.077–7.16	02/01/10	0.077	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium ³ (ppb)	50	50	03/23/09	2.3 ⁴	NA	04/02/09	ND	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium ⁵ (ppm)	(see footnote)	NA	03/23/09	111	64.9–111	04/02/09	19.1	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate (ppm)	250	NA	03/23/09	34.3	20.6–34.3	04/02/09	25.4	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] ⁶ (ppb)	5	NA	2010	0.28 ⁷	0.19–0.45	2008	ND	NA	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] ⁷ (ppb)	80	NA	8/2008	15.32	6.18–15.32	8/20/08	5.95	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter
Uranium (ppb)	30	0	02/22/10	0.87	ND–1.6	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	5	NA	03/23/09	0.0118	0.0057–0.0118	04/02/09	0.164	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Mining waste

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	Farms Water District			Old Post Road Water District			VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE		
	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	DATE SAMPLED			AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Barium ¹ (ppm)	2	2	04/09/09	0.143	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Particle/Photon Activity [from man-made radionuclides] ² (pCi/L)	50	0	02/22/10	3.65	3.29–4.00	NA	NA	NA	No	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Chloride (ppm)	250	NA	04/09/09	86.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	04/09/09	1.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium [226 and 228] (pCi/L)	5	0	02/22/10	0.65	0.27–1.03	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2.2	NA	04/09/09	0.106	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Activity [including radium 226 but excluding radon and uranium] (pCi/L)	15	0	02/22/10	2.66	1.35–3.97	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	NA	03/20/08	4.09	NA	08/20/08	4.34	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Iron ³ (ppb)	300	NA	04/9/09	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Manganese (ppb)	300	NA	04/9/09	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination
Nitrate ⁴ (ppm)	10	10	2010	2.49	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium ³ (ppb)	50	50	04/9/09	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium ⁵ (ppm)	(see footnote)	NA	04/09/09	47.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate (ppm)	250	NA	04/9/09	33.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] ⁶ (ppb)	5	NA	03/17/09	1.46	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] ⁷ (ppb)	80	NA	08/25/08	13.19	NA	08/17/09	16.86	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter
Uranium (ppb)	30	0	02/22/10	2.5	2.0–3.0	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	5	NA	04/09/09	0.0102	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Mining waste

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

			Consolidated Water District #1				Cedar Downs Water District					
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	AL	MCLG	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	2010	0.459	0.028–1.1	0/20	08/12/08	0.0884	0.0022–0.111	0/5	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	15	0	2010	7.9	ND–27.9	1/20	08/12/08	9.5	ND–16.7	0/5	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

			Farms Water District				Old Post Road Water District					
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	AL	MCLG	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	08/01/08	0.072	0.0477–0.5411	0/5	2010	0.0977	0.0548–0.2210	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	15	0	08/01/08	3.65	ND–5.1	0/5	2010	1.8	ND–3.4	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions

90th percentile: 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 percent of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as possible.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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 contaminants.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

¹ Results for this contaminant and all other contaminants are the same for Farms Water District and Old Post Road Water District except as shown.

² The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta Particles.

³ Results for Iron and Selenium are from Katonah Well only.

⁴ Nitrate: As you can see by the table, our system had no violations, but we have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements. Although nitrate was detected below the MCL, it was detected at 6.59 which is greater than one-half of the MCL. Therefore, we are required to present the following information on nitrate in drinking water: "Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/l is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider."

⁵ Water containing more than 20 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

⁶ Results include samples taken from untreated (raw) water. Tetrachloroethylene is removed by air stripping and not detected in the treated drinking water. Air stripping only removes volatile organic compounds (VOC'S).

⁷ We were required by the U.S. EPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system that have elevated disinfection by-product concentrations. Disinfection by-products (e.g., HAAs and TTHMs) result from continuous disinfection of drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter that naturally occurs in the source water.