Annual

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2012

Presented By

Town of Bedford

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Introduction

Once again we are proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2012. 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 protections, 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. This report includes the four water districts located in the Town which are Bedford Consolidated, Bedford Village, Old Post Road and Cedar Downs.

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 Tuesdays of each month at the Town House, 321 Bedford Road, Bedford Hills, New York. Visit the Town Web site at Bedfordny.info for meeting dates.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process 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. Here are few tips:

- 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 an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you 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.

Important Health Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm 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 you health care provider.

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.

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 we 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.

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.

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, 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**.

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.

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 locations and descriptions 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 at this location 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, a chemical that kills bacteria but is totally harmless to humans in the concentrations in your water supply. 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) to supply drinking water to the 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/Stanwood water supply system that is used during emergencies and when repair work is performed on the Cedar Downs system. The New Castle/Stanwood water is treated, processed, and disinfected with chlorine gas prior to distribution. The Cedar Downs water supply is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite, a chemical that kills bacteria but is totally harmless to humans in the concentrations in your water supply.

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

Coliform bacteria, nitrites, pesticides, and herbicides. Volatile organic compounds tested for and not found include bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, dibromochloromethane, tetrachloroethane, trichloroethane, dichloroethane, dichloropropane, trichlorobenzene, trichloropropane, trimethylbenzene, dichlorobenzene, dichloropropane, butanone (MEK), chlorotoluene, benzene, bromobenzene, bromochloromethane, bromomethane, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobezene, chloroethane, chloromethane, dichloropropene, dibromoethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, ethylbenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, isopropylbenzene, methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE), methylene chloride, n-butylbenzene, n-propylbenzene, naphthalene, o-xylene, p and m-xylene, p-isopropyltoluene, SEC-butylbenzene, styrene, TERT-butylenzene, toluene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, trans-1,3-dichloropropene, trichlorofluoromethane, and vinyl chloride.

Cedar Downs Water District

Includes the contaminants listed above for Consolidated Water District #1 and haloacetic acids.

Bedford Farms Water District

Includes the contaminants listed above for Consolidated Water District #1, haloacetic acids, and asbestos.

Old Post Road Water District

Includes the contaminants listed above for Consolidated Water District #1 and haloacetic acids.

Source Water Assessment

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) 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 NYSDOH.

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 of the wells to 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; the fact that a large portion of the assessment area is categorized as an unsewered residential area; associated industrial activity; and low-intensity residential activities in the assessment area, 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, the 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 of the wells to 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 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.

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 of the wells to 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 2,136 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2012 was 181 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 496,000 gallons per day. Approximately 90 percent of the total was billed directly to the consumers. The balance of 18.1 million gallons of unaccounted-for water was from firefighting, hydrant use for street sweeping, distribution system leaks, and unauthorized use. In 2012, water customers were charged a combined total of $920,185. 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 2012 was $113, which includes commercial accounts.

The Bedford Farms Water District

The Bedford Farms water system serves approximately 300 people through 83 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2012 was 8.0 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 21,995 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 2012, water customers were charged a combined total of $19,484. 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 2012 was $52.

Old Post Road Water District

The Old Post Road water system serves approximately 1,500 people through 44 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2012 was 10.9 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 29,899 gallons per day. Approximately 99 percent of the total was billed directly to the consumers. The balance of 0.11 million gallons of unaccounted-for water was from distribution system leaks and unauthorized use. In 2012, water customers were charged a combined total of $48,751. 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 2012 was $205, 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 2012 was 4.1 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 11,181 gallons per day. Approximately 81 percent of the total was billed directly to the consumers. The balance of 0.78 million gallons of unaccounted-for water was from firefighting, hydrant use for street sweeping, distribution system leaks, and unauthorized use. In 2012, water customers were charged a combined total of $24,514. 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 2012 was $99.

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.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

			Consolidated Water District #1			Cedar Downs Water District				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2	2	01/05/2012	0.248	0.171–0.248	04/02/2012	0.169	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Particle/Photon Activity [from manmade radionuclides][1] (pCi/L)	50	0	02/22/2010	3.95	2.45–6.09	2011	9.1	8.5–9.61	No	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Chloride (ppm)	250	NA	02/02/2012	310	137–310	04/02/2012	59.1	NA	Yes[2]	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	01/05/2012	4.3	1.9–4.3	04/02/2012	1.7	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	5	NA	01/2011	0.410	ND–0.410	02/2011	ND	NA	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Combined Radium [226 and 228] (pCi/L)	5	0	02/22/2010	0.89	0.17–0.89	02/06/2012	3.94	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2.2	NA	01/05/2012	ND	NA	04/02/2012	0.19	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	02/22/2010	1.45	0.65–2.97	2011	0.9	0.56–1.18	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	NA	08/2011	1.35	ND–1.35	08/08/2011	ND	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Iron (ppb)	300	NA	01/05/2012	201	ND–201	04/02/2012	21	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Manganese (ppb)	300	NA	01/05/2012	169	ND–169	04/02/2012	29.2	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	01/05/2012	7.84[3]	5.51–7.84	02/02/2012	0.069	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	01/05/2012	2.2	ND–2.2	04/02/2009	ND	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium[4] (ppm)	(see footnote)	NA	01/05/2012	128	92.6–128	04/02/2012	18.2	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate (ppm)	250	NA	01/05/2012	38.7	22.4–38.7	09/10/2012	33.9	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE][5] (ppb)	5	NA	01/2011	18.1[5]	ND–18.10	02/2011	ND	NA	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	80	NA	08/2011	23.68	16.88–23.68	08/08/11	3.12	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
Trichloroethylene [TCE] (ppb)	5	0	01/2011	0.590	ND–0.590	02/2011	ND	NA	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Uranium (ppb)	30	0	02/22/2010	0.87	ND–1.6	02/06/2012	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	5	NA	01/05/2012	0.0707	0.0098–0.0707	04/02/2012	0.057	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Mining waste

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

			Bedford Farms Water District			Old Post Road Water District				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2	2	04/02/2012	0.176	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Particle/Photon Activity [from manmade radionuclides][1] (pCi/L)	50	0	02/22/2010	3.65	3.29–4.00	NA	NA	NA	No	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Chloride (ppm)	250	NA	04/02/2012	205	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes[2]	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	04/02/2012	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	5	NA	02/14/2011	0.420	ND–0.420	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Combined Radium [226 and 228] (pCi/L)	5	0	02/22/2010	0.65	0.27–1.03	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2.2	NA	04/02/2012	0.10	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	02/22/2010	2.66	1.35–3.97	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	NA	08/12/2011	3.93	NA	08/22/2011	1.79	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Iron (ppb)	300	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Manganese (ppb)	300	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	02/10/2012	2.95	2.69–2.95	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium[4] (ppm)	(see footnote)	NA	04/02/2012	74	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate (ppm)	250	NA	09/10/2012	40.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE][5] (ppb)	5	NA	02/2012	2.42 ug/l[5]	ND–2.42	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	80	NA	08/12/2011	6.87	NA	08/22/2011	15.24	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
Trichloroethylene [TCE] (ppb)	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Uranium (ppb)	30	0	02/22/2010	2.5	2.0–3.0	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	5	NA	04/02/2012	0.01	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	01/05/2012	0.114	0.0092–0.114	0/3	2011	0.0567	0.0203–0.0599	0/5	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	15	0	01/05/2012	4.4	ND–4.4	0/3	2011	ND	NA	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

			Bedford 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	08/02/2011	0.0606	0.0271–0.0685	0/5	06/2012	0.086	0.0461–0.238	0/10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	15	0	08/02/2011	0.65	ND–1.3	0/5	06/2012	4.6	ND–7.2	0/10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions

90th percentile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. 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% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant that, 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] The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

[2] This is a Consolidated Water District #1 violation only. There are no health effects. The MCL for chloride is the level above which the taste of water may become objectionable. In addition, to the adverse taste effects, high chloride concentration levels in the water contribute to the deterioration of domestic plumbing and water heaters. Elevated chloride concentrations may also be associated with the presence of sodium in drinking water.

[3] Haines Well: 01/05/2012, 7.84 ppm; 04/05/2012, 6.53 ppm; 07/06/2012, 5.51 ppm; 10/12/2012, 5.96 ppm. Katonah Well: 01/05/2012, 7.16 ppm; 04/05/2012, 7.33 ppm; 07/02/2012, 6.79 ppm;10/04/2012, 5.72 ppm.

[4] 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.

[5] Results include samples taken from untreated (raw) water. The volatile organic compounds (VOCs) Tetrachloroethylene, Trichloroethylene, and cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene at Katonah well and Bedford Farms wells are removed by air stripping and are not detected in the thread of drinking water. Air stripping only removes VOCs. Harris Road Well has a detectable tetrachloroethylene and no treatment. The amount detected is below the MCL.