A close-up, low-angle shot of water droplets falling from a faucet. The droplets are in various stages of falling, from just starting to form to fully formed and falling. The background is a soft, out-of-focus light blue. The overall color palette is monochromatic, using various shades of blue and teal.

ANNUAL WATER
QUALITY
REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2016

Presented By
Town of Bedford

We've Come a Long Way

Once again we are proud to present our annual water quality report covering the period between January 1 and December 31, 2016. In a matter of only a few decades, drinking water has become exponentially safer and more reliable than at any other point in human history. Our staff continues to work hard every day to deliver the highest quality drinking water without interruption. Although the challenges ahead are many, we feel that by investing in customer outreach and education, new treatment technologies, system upgrades, and training, the payoff will continue to be reliable, high-quality tap water delivered to you and your family.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Consolidated Water District #1

Drinking water is supplied to the Consolidated Water District #1 from one primary source, the Bedford Water Filtration Plant on Route 35, which draws water from New York City's Delaware Aqueduct with a backup supply from the Cross River Reservoir. The Delaware Aqueduct is supplied by New York City's upstate Catskill/Delaware Watershed reservoirs. Water is drawn from the aqueduct at Shaft 13 located on the south side of Route 35 near the Cross River Reservoir and is treated nearby at the Town's water filtration plant. New York City has also produced an Annual Supply and Quality Statement, which is available at the New York City Department of Environmental Protection website at www.nyc.gov/html/dep/html/drinking_water/wsstate.shtml. The Harris Road Well, which is located along Harris Road near the Bedford Hills Correctional Facility, is a backup supply and is no longer routinely used.

These water supplies are disinfected with calcium and sodium hypochlorite. The water is then pumped into the distribution system.

Cedar Downs Water District

Cedar Downs Water District has two deep-rock ground water 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, which 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.

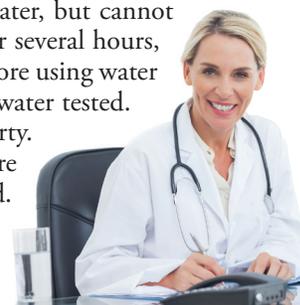
Bedford Farms and Old Post Road Water Districts

The Bedford Farms Water District has ground water sources (wells) that supply drinking water to the district. They consist of one gravel-packed well and one rock well. These water supplies are disinfected with sodium hypochlorite. 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, water 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.

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 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 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 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. The Town offers a lead sample at no cost to you. Call 666-7855 to arrange for a sample at your property. 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.



Did You Know...

Consolidated Water District #1

This water system serves approximately 9,125 people through 2,181 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2016 was 261 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 833,000 gallons per day. Approximately 91% of the total was billed directly to the consumers. The balance of 27 million gallons of unaccounted-for water was used for firefighting, hydrant use for street sweeping, distribution system leaks, and unauthorized use. In 2016, water customers were charged a combined total of \$2,531,834. 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 5,000 gallons used in a household is \$25. The rates increase as water use increases. The average quarterly bill in 2016 was \$153, which includes commercial accounts, but not the Department of Corrections.

Cedar Downs Water District

This water system serves approximately 175 people through 66 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2016 was 3.2 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 8,800 gallons per day. Approximately 99% of the total was billed directly to the consumers. The balance of 1000 gallons of unaccounted-for water was used for firefighting, hydrant use for street sweeping, distribution system leaks, and unauthorized use. In 2016, water customers were charged a combined total of \$19,353. 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. The rates increase as water use increases. The average quarterly bill in 2016 was \$73.

The Bedford Farms Water District

The Bedford Farms water system serves approximately 300 people through 85 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2016 was 8 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 22,000 gallons per day. Approximately 95% of the total was billed directly to the consumers. The balance of 400,000 gallons of unaccounted-for water, was from firefighting, hydrant use for street sweeping, distribution system leaks, and unauthorized use. In 2016, water customers were charged a combined total of \$19,468. 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 as water use increases. The average quarterly bill in 2016 was \$72.

Old Post Road Water District

The Old Post Road water system serves approximately 1,500 people through 68 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2016 was 11.3 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 31,000 gallons per day. Approximately 95% of the total was billed directly to the consumers. The balance of 565,000 gallons of unaccounted-for water was from firefighting, hydrant use for street sweeping, distribution system leaks, and unauthorized use. In 2016, water customers were charged a combined total of \$51,096. 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 as water use increases. The average quarterly bill in 2016 was \$188, which includes commercial accounts.

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 which 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.



Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and saving 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 can 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.

Non-detected 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 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 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.

Cedar Downs Water District

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

Bedford Farms Water District

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

Old Post Road Water District

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



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 Town Board 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 website at www.Bedfordny.gov for meeting dates.

QUESTIONS?

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about drinking water, please contact the DPW Water Division at 425 Cherry Street Bedford Hills, (914) 666-7855, or the local Health Department at (914) 864-7332.

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 may be introduced into the water sources. 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 obtained from New York City's Delaware Aqueduct. Water in the Delaware Aqueduct comes from the Delaware Watersheds. The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) implements a series of programs to evaluate and protect source water quality within these watersheds. Their efforts focus on three important program areas: the enforcement of strengthened Watershed Rules and Regulations, the acquisition and protection of watershed lands, and implementation of partnership programs that target specific sources of pollution in the watersheds.

Due to these intensive efforts, the SWAP methodologies applied to the rest of the state were not applied for this public water supply. Additional information on the water quality and protection efforts in these New York City watersheds can be found at DEP's website: www.nyc.gov/dep/watershed.

The Delaware reservoirs are in a mountainous rural area and are relatively deep with little development along their shorelines. The main water quality concerns associated with land cover is agriculture, which can contribute microbial contaminants, pesticides, and algae producing nutrients. There are also a number of other discrete facilities (such as landfills, chemical bulk storage, etc.) that have the potential to impact local water quality, but large significant water quality problems associated with these facilities are unlikely due to the size of the watershed and surveillance and management practices.

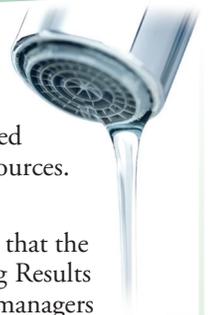
The Consolidated Water District Harris Well is our backup supply, to be used in the event that the water filtration plant is unavailable. The SWAP has rated our well as having a very high susceptibility to microbial contamination and a high susceptibility to nitrates, pesticides, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. This rating is due primarily to the close proximity of the well 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 because a large portion of the assessment area is categorized as an unsewered residential area, with associated industrial activity and low-intensity residential activities in the assessment area (such as fertilizing lawns). In addition, the well draws greater than 100 gallons per minute from an unconfined aquifer. While the Source Water Assessment rates our well 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.

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) and the fact that a large portion of the assessment area is categorized as an unsewered residential area, with 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.



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of contaminants on a very strict sampling schedule. The information below represents only those substances that were detected; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less 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)	Consolidated Water District #1					Cedar Downs Water District			VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Barium (ppm)	2	2	3/16	0.175	0.024–0.175	4/23/15	0.167	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	3/14/16	ND–0.91	NA	3/7/16	8.08	NA	No	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Chloride (ppm)	250	NA	3/16	94.9	8.4–94.9	4/23/15	57.1	NA	No	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3/21/16	3.1	ND–3.1	4/23/15	1.9	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Combined Radium [226 and 228] (pCi/L)	5	0	3/14/16	1.04	0.71–1.04	3/7/16	4.11	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as free cyanide] (ppb)	200	200	3/16	6	ND–6	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	4/23/15	0.18	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	3/16	1.28	ND–1.28	4/21/16	2.94	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	NA	2016	31.85	ND–29.6	8/8/16	ND	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Iron (ppb)	300	NA	3/16	50.1	ND–50.1	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Manganese (ppb)	300	NA	3/16	11.7	2.5–11.7	4/20/15	36.7	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3/14/16	1.7	0.2–1.7	3/7/16	0.11	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	(see footnote #2)	NA	3/16	39.7	8.4–39.7	4/20/15	21	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate (ppm)	250	NA	3/16	20.7	3–20.7	4/20/15	29.4	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE]³ (ppb)	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	NA	2016	44.1	31.8–46.9	8/8/16	4.29	2.39–4.29	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms; TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (ppb)	30	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	5	NA	3/16	0.018	ND–0.018	4/20/15	0.060	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Mining waste

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

			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	3/30/15	0.229	NA	3/30/15	0.229	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	2016	3.56	3.32–3.56	2016	3.56	3.32–3.56	No	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Chloride (ppm)	250	NA	2015	226	151–300	2015	226	151–300	No	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	5	NA	2/13	0.41	ND–0.41	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Combined Radium [226 and 228] (pCi/L)	5	0	2016	1.22	0.33–1.22	2016	1.22	0.33–1.22	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as free cyanide] (ppb)	200	200	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2.2	NA	NA	NA	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	2016	0.31	ND–0.31	2016	0.31	ND–0.31	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	NA	8/8/16	6.24	1.95–6.24	8/8/16	5.13	1.8–5.13	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Iron (ppb)	300	NA	3/30/15	20.9	NA	3/30/15	20.9	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Manganese (ppb)	300	NA	3/30/15	2.1	NA	3/30/15	2.1	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2016	2.8	2.7–2.8	2016	2.8	2.7–2.8	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	(see footnote #2)	NA	3/30/15	147	NA	3/30/15	147	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate (ppm)	250	NA	3/30/15	30.7	NA	3/30/15	30.7	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE]³ (ppb)	5	NA	2016	2.92	ND–2.92	2016	2.92	ND–2.92	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	NA	8/8/16	26.5	19.8–26.5	8/8/16	27.8	20.2–27.8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms; TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	2015	0.27 ⁴	0.01–0.27 ⁴	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	NA	2015	100	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (ppb)	30	0	2016	3.4	2.9–3.4	2016	3.4	2.9–3.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	5	NA	3/30/15	0.008	NA	3/30/15	0.008	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Mining waste

Tap Water Samples 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 [Round I] (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1/16–6/16	0.111	0.006–0.947	0/40	2014	0.13	0.08–0.16	0/5	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Copper [Round II] (ppm)	1.3	1.3	7/16–12/16	0.078	0.011–0.124	0/40	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead [Round I] (ppb)	15	0	1/16–6/16	46	ND–10,100	8/40	2014	8.15	1.2–8.7	0/5	Yes ⁵	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead [Round II] (ppb)	15	0	7/16–12/16	7	ND–37	2/40	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Tap Water Samples 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 [Round I] (ppm)	1.3	1.3	2014	0.08	0.05–0.10	0/5	2014	0.23	0.03–0.24	0/10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Copper [Round II] (ppm)	1.3	1.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead [Round I] (ppb)	15	0	2014	1.15	ND–2.3	0/5	2014	5.5	ND–11	0/10	Yes ⁵	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead [Round II] (ppb)	15	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

¹The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

²Water 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.

³Results include samples taken from untreated (raw) water. The volatile organic compound tetrachloroethylene at the Farms wells is removed by air stripping and is not detected in the treated drinking water. Air stripping only removes VOCs.

⁴Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is tested because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred as indicated in the table above. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. (Note that TT is dependent upon filtration method: conventional, 0.3 NTU; slow sand, 1.0 NTU; or diatomaceous earth filtration, 1.0 NTU.) Although the month as indicated in the Date column was the month when we had the fewest measurements meeting the treatment technique for turbidity, the levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

⁵This is a Consolidated Water District #1 violation only.

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 which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as LRAAs.

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.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

In 2016 the Consolidated District was audited by the US Environmental Protection Agency for Lead and Copper rule compliance.

The following violations were identified and corrective actions were taken:

- When selecting sites for lead and copper monitoring all higher risk (Tier 1) sites must be used, based on a distribution system materials evaluation survey, before other sites are used. Sites other than Tier 1 sites were used for lead and copper monitoring prior to 2017. The District completed a materials evaluation in late 2016 has identified additional Tier 1 sites. It is now utilizing Tier 1 sites for all lead and copper samples. In addition, the District varied sampling sites used with other sites in our sampling pool. Going forward, WCDOH approval for any sampling site changes will be obtained prior to changing sites.
- Some lead and copper samples did not meet collection requirements for minimum retention time in customer plumbing and some customer certification forms were not filled out completely. The District has implemented a policy to ensure customer certification forms are filled out properly in order to avoid future issues with lead and copper sample collection.
- The District did not monitor for source water lead and copper concentrations within six months of exceedance of the lead action level. Samples were taken on March 23, 2015 and August 19, 2016 and will continue to monitor as required.
- The District is required to collect and analyze water quality samples related to corrosion control treatment from its entry point and distribution system. Some of these samples were not collected in adherence to required protocols. Procedures have been put in place to ensure that future monitoring occurs as required.
- During 2015 and 2016 the District failed to maintain compliance with the minimum state specified value for orthophosphate in some samples. The District will monitor future entry point water quality parameter results and take additional samples as necessary to better ensure that treatment limits are met.
- The District did not comply with some federal requirements for the public education materials it issued in 2015 and 2016. This has since been corrected.
- Prior to 2017 the District failed to notify some of our customers of the results of samples taken at their residences. Procedures have been put in place to ensure that all customers are notified going forward.
- The Consolidated Water District reported its lead and copper monitoring data to Westchester County Department of Health outside the required reporting timeframe in 2013 and 2014. Policies have been put in place to avoid future recurrence of this issue.
- In our annual water quality report for 2014, the District only included lead and copper sampling results for the second half of the year. We will report all data going forward.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2015 and 2016, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for lead and water quality parameters related to lead corrosion control as described above, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. The previous statement applies to the concentration of lead, for which the District issued public notices for action level exceedances in 2015 and 2016.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Please contact the Bedford Consolidated Water District, 425 Cherry Street, Bedford Hills NY 10507, 914-666-7855 with any questions or concerns.

About The Bedford Consolidated Water District Lead Action Level Exceedance

The Town of Bedford Consolidated Water District monitors its water system for many parameters in compliance with the requirements of the New York State Health Department (DOH). One of these parameters is the concentration of lead in drinking water. In the first six months of 2016 our results were higher than the DOH action level. Our results were 46 parts per billion, compared with an action level of 15 parts per billion. Although most homes have very low levels of lead in their drinking water, some homes in the District have lead levels above the action level of 15 parts per billion, or 0.015 milligrams of lead per liter of water. Per DOH requirements, these samples are collected by the property owner after the water sits in the pipes for greater than 6 hours. The District does not have lead pipes or high lead solder in our supply or distribution system, the source of lead is leaching from customer owned pipes. Switching to our new surface water

supply from NYCDEP has likely contributed to this issue. Although the new water supply has many benefits, including eliminating scale buildup on plumbing fixtures, it is more corrosive to pipes when compared with the hard well water that was our previous source. Our design engineers anticipated this and included the use of food grade water treatment chemicals to reduce corrosion, including sodium hydroxide and orthophosphate. Our operators have been applying these chemicals at the recommended dosages as approved by the DOH. We have discussed our treatment dosages with our design engineers as a result of this problem, have slightly increased the dose of sodium hydroxide and changed to zinc orthophosphate in order to reduce the corrosivity of the water. This change has resulted in lower lead concentrations at customer taps in monitoring performed in the last half of 2016.

Lead Health Effects: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

What actions consumers should take, and should they seek medical help?

- The Town will provide a test for lead at your home at no charge to you. For more information on having your water tested, please call the Bedford DPW Water Division at (914) 666-7855.
 - If a water test shows that the drinking water drawn from a tap in your home contains lead above 15 parts per billion, then you should let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in a faucet has stood for more than six hours. The longer water resides in your home's plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold water faucet until the water gets noticeably colder, usually about 15 to 30 seconds.
 - If a water test shows that the drinking water coming from your tap contains a lead concentration more than 15 parts per billion after flushing and after we have completed our actions to minimize lead levels, then you may want to take the following additional measures:
 - (a) Purchase or lease a home water treatment device to remove lead. Devices such as reverse osmosis systems or distillers can effectively remove lead from your drinking water. Some activated carbon filters may reduce lead levels at the tap, however, all lead reduction claims should be investigated. Be sure to check the actual performance of a specific home treatment device before and after installing the unit.
 - (b) Purchase, for drinking and cooking, bottled water that is certified by the New York State Department of Health.
 - In addition, your family doctor or pediatrician can perform a blood test for lead and provide you with information about the health effects of lead.
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