

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your questions or concerns about your drinking water at a regularly scheduled Village Board of Trustees meeting. Meetings are generally held every two weeks on Mondays, beginning at 7:30 p.m., at Village Hall, 104 Main Street, Mount Kisco, New York.

How Long Can I Store Drinking Water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate, even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with the tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water could be stored up to six months before being replaced.

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 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.

PR SRT STD  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Gemini Group  
22901

Mount Kisco  
104 Main Street  
Mount Kisco, NY 10549

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

♻️ Recycled and Recyclable  
Copyright ©2011 Gemini Group LLC  
All rights reserved  
NY000758-1

ANNUAL  
**WATER REPORT**  
*Water testing  
performed in 2010*

**QUALITY**


*Presented By* \_\_\_\_\_  
**Mount Kisco**

PWS ID#: 59034347

**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 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. 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).



**Questions?**

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact James Palmer, Village Manager, at (914) 864-0001. You can also call the Westchester County Department of Health at (914) 813-5000. To be informed of water emergencies, please visit the Village of Mount Kisco website and sign up for the Emergency Email Alert System at [www.mountkisco.org](http://www.mountkisco.org), or you may call the Water Quality Information Line at (914) 864-0020 for a recorded message.



**Facts and Figures**

Our water system serves approximately 10,000 customers through 2,300 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2010 was 604 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system is 1.7 million gallons per day. Approximately 85 percent of the total was billed directly to consumers. The balance, or unaccounted water, was used for firefighting, hydrant use, distribution system leaks, and unauthorized use. The Village continues to be vigilant in identifying any loss of water in our system. The community is encouraged to report any unauthorized use, such as an illegal hydrant connection, to the Mount Kisco Police Department immediately. In 2010, the annual water charge per customer was \$804, based on an average household water use of 10,800 cubic feet.

**Quality First**

Once again we are proud to present our annual water quality report, which is required under state and federal standards to be sent to every customer within our water distribution system. This report covers 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 that meets all state and federal drinking water standards. 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.



**Where Does My Water Come From?**

The Village of Mount Kisco's primary water source is Byram Lake Reservoir, which is a surface water supply located on Byram Lake Road in the towns of Bedford and North Castle. Water from Byram Lake Reservoir is pumped to the Byram Lake Filtration Plant, a state-of-the-art facility which became operational in 2003, where the water is then disinfected with chlorine, treated for corrosion control, and filtered before entering the distribution system. The Leonard Park Wells, constructed and operational in 2001, supplement the Byram Lake water supply. The well water is disinfected with chlorine, aerated to remove radon, and treated for corrosion control before entering the distribution system. The water filtration plant and wells are operated by United Water.



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. Year 2010 sampling results for Byram Lake are unavailable at this time. If you have any questions regarding this data please contact James Palmer at (914) 864-0001. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water.

The state requires us to monitor 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										
			Byram Lake			Leonard Park Wells				
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
Chloride (ppm)	250	NA	3/5/09	24.2	NA	6/17/10	12.9	NA	No	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Manganese (ppb)	300	NA	3/5/09	26.8	NA	6/17/10	124	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination
Sodium (ppm)	(see footnote) <sup>1</sup>	NA	3/5/09	12.4	NA	6/17/10	92.5	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Turbidity <sup>2</sup> (NTU)	TT	NA	3/5/09	0.35	0.35–0.35	6/17/10	.49	.49–.49	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	TT	NA	3/5/09	0.35	NA	6/17/10	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community										
			Byram Lake							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	AL	MCLG	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH% TILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE		
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	3/5/09	0.181	0.044–1.68	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
Lead (ppb)	15	0	3/5/09	3	ND–8.2	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		

OTHER SUBSTANCES									
			Byram Lake			Leonard Park Wells			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	
Hardness (ppm)	NA	NA	3/5/09	130	NA	6/17/10	87	NA	
Ortho Phosphorus (ppm)	NA	NA	3/5/09	0.700	NA	6/17/10	0.159	NA	
pH (Units)	NA	NA	3/5/09	7.77	NA	6/17/10	7.49	NA	
Total Phosphorus (ppm)	NA	NA	3/5/09	0.843	NA	6/17/10	ND	NA	
Calcium (ppm)	NA	NA	3/5/09	3.670	NA	6/17/10	ND	NA	

Definitions

**90th percentile:** The values reported for lead and copper represent the 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 which 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.

**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.

**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.

Non-detected Substances

The following contaminants were tested for but not detected in our water:

Inorganics: Silver, Aluminum, Arsenic, Asbestos, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Cyanide, Chromium, Fluoride, Iron, Mercury, Ammonia as N, Nickel, Nitrite nitrogen as N, Nitrate nitrogen as N, Potable Metal Digestion, Antimony, Selenium, Thallium, Zinc.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Bromoform, Dibromochloromethane, Tetrachloroethane, Trichloroethane, Dichloroethane, Dichloropropene, Trichlorobenzene, Trichloropropane, Trimethylbenzene, Dichlorobenzene, Dichloropropane, Butanone (MEK), Chlorotoluene, Benzene, Bromobenzene, Bromochloromethane, Bromomethane, Carbon tetrachloride, Chlorobezene, Chloroethane, Chloromethane, Dichlorethene, Dibromoethane, Dichlorodifluoromethane, Ethylbenzene, Hexachlorobutadiene, Isopropylbenzene, Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK), Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE), Methylene Chloride, Nbutylbenzene, N-propylbenzene, Naphthalene, O-xylene, P&M-xylene, Pisopropyltoluene, SEC-butylbenzene, Styrene, TERTbutylenzene, Toluene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, trans-1,3-dichloropropene, Trichloroethene, Trichlorofluoromethane, Vinyl chloride.

Synthetic Organics: Dioxin, 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane, 1,2-Dibromoethane, 4,4-DDE, Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Lindane, Methoxychlor, PCBs, Propachlor, Toxaphene, 2,4,5-T, 2,4-D, Dalapon, DCPA di-acid, Dicamba, Dinoseb, Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Silvex, 2,4-Dinitrotoluene, 2,6-Dinitrolouene, Acetochlor, Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene, bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate, Butachlor, EPTC, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Metoachlor, Metribuzin, Molinate, Simazine, Terbacil, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Aldicarb, Aldicard sulfone, Aldicard sulfoxide, Carbaryl, Carbofuran, Methomyl, Oxamyl, Glyphosate, Endothall, Diquat.

Water Conservation Tips

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but can also save you money by reducing your water bill. Here are a few suggestions.

Conservation measures you can use inside your home:

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures; install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets, and appliances.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Take shorter showers.
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.
- You can conserve outdoors as well:
- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water-saving nozzles.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car, and save the hose for rinsing.

Information on other ways that you can help conserve water can be found at [www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach/index.html). For additional information concerning current Village of Mount Kisco water regulations, please visit the village website at [www.mountkisco.org](http://www.mountkisco.org).

What's a Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed all industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that all potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test each backflow preventer to make sure that it is providing maximum protection.

For more information, review the Cross-Connection Control Manual from the U.S. EPA's website at <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/drinkingwater/pws/crossconnectioncontrol/index.cfm>. You can also call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.