

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 a 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.

Village of Mount Kisco

PWS ID#5903437

104 Main Street
Mount Kisco, NY 10549

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.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Kyla Jobin at (914)864-0021. 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, or you may call the Water Quality Information Line at (914) 864-0020 for a recorded message.

En Español

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



Village of
**Mount
Kisco**

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2014
**Annual Drinking
Water Quality
Report**

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report, covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2014. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. Last year, your tap water met all state and federal drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please share with us your thoughts or concerns about the information in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

Facts and Figures

Our water system serves approximately 10,000 customers through 2,700 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2014 was 480 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system is 1.3 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 2014, the annual water charge per customer was \$804, based on an average household water use of 10,800 cubic feet.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

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.

Please be reminded that what enters a community's separate storm sewer system (catch basins and storm drains) outflows to tributaries which contribute to our drinking water. For more information on our stormwater regulations, please visit

our website at www.mountkisco.org/Pages/MtKiscoNY_Engineering/stormwater.

The Village needs you to help to ensure that Byram Lake is protected. Please report any dumping, littering, or other illegal activity to the MKPD at (914) 241-1100. Certain fishing activities are permitted at Byram Lake, provided the appropriate permits have been obtained (please contact the Tax Receiver at 914-864-0034 for more information).

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 activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling Westchester County Department of Health at 914-813-5000 or the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

Lead and Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Mount Kisco is 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Cryptosporidium in Water

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. During 2014, as part of our routine sampling plan, 5 samples were taken bi-weekly, 10 per month, with no positive results. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, a gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

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 table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state allows 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							
Substance (Unit)	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Byram Lake	Leonard Park Wells	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Typical Source
			Level Detected	Level Detected			
Barium (ppm)	2014	No	0.039	0.13	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2014	No	0.053	0.082	TT=1 NTU	NA	Soil runoff
Nickel (ppb)	2014	No	0.74	1.5	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Substance (Unit)	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Typical Source	
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	2014	No	35.2* Range: 15.92-49.4**	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2014	No	20.9* Range: 13.82-26.1**	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection	

*The level represents the highest value of Locational Running Annual Average calculated from the data collected.

**The range represents the minimum and the maximum values out of all TTHMs and HAAs data collected throughout the year.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant (Unit)	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	
Beta particle and photon activity from man-made radionuclides (pCi/l)	2014	No	9.21	3.17-18.2	50*	0	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions	
Gross alpha activity (including radium-226 but excluding radon and uranium)(pCi/l)	2014	No	3.53	1.91-4.61	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits	
Combined radium- 226 and 228 (pCi/l)	2015	No	2.64	1.47-3.71	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits	
Uranium (µg/l)	2014	No	1.54	0.34-3.66	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits	

* The state considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

LEAD AND COPPER								
Substance (Unit)	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Amount Detected (90th Percentile)	Range (Low-High)	Sites Above AL/ Total Sites	AL	MCLG	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2012	No	0.304	0.0473-0.486	0/20	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservative
Lead (ppb)	2012	No	1.4	ND-2.9	0/20	15	0	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.

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES					
Substance (Unit)	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Byram Lake	Leonard Park Wells	Secondary MCL
			Level Detected	Level Detected	
Chloride (ppm)	2014	No	81.0	87.0	50-200
Color (units)	2014	No	5.0	2.0	15
Manganese (ppb)	2014	No	ND	170.0	50
Odor (TON)	2014	No	1.0	1.0	3
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	No	8.1	27.0	250

Definitions

In the table above, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following 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

Zinc (ppm)	2014	No	ND	0.019	5
UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES					
		Byram Lake		Leonard Park Wells	
Substance (Unit)	Date Sampled	Level Detected	Level Detected	Level Detected	Level Detected
Sodium ¹ (ppm)	2014	35.0		22.0	

- 1 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.

Non-detected Substances

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

- Inorganics: Silver, Aluminum, Arsenic, Asbestos, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Fluoride, Mercury, Ammonia as N, Nitrite nitrogen as N, Nitrate nitrogen as N, Potable Metal Digestion, Antimony, Selenium, Thallium.
- Volatile Organic Compounds: Bromoform, Dibromochloromethane, Tetrachloroethane, Trichloroethane, Dichloroethane, Dichloropropene, Trichlorobenzene, Trichloropropane, Trimethylbenzene, Dichlorobenzene, Dichloropropane, Butanone (MEK), Chlorotoluene, Benzene, Bromobenzene, Bromochloromethane, Bromomethane, Carbon tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, Chloroethane, Chloromethane, Dichloroethene, 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, TERTbutylbenzene, 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, Aldicarb sulfone, Aldicarb sulfoxide, Carbaryl, Carbofuran, Methomyl, Oxamyl, Glyphosate, Endothall, Diquat.

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.

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL** – the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG** – 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
- **Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l)** – one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.
- **Parts Per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms Per Liter (µg/l)** – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
- **Threshold Odor Number (TON)** – a measure of odor in water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

What does this information mean?

As you can see by the table, 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. We 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. Village

of Mount Kisco is 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Monitoring Violations:

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 2014, we did not complete all the monitoring for Filter Number 2 Effluent Turbidity from the April 1st through April 17th operating period due to a computer recording failure. The Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity was monitored during this time and the turbidity results were within compliance standards. Therefore the quality of your drinking water during that time was safe.