

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 7:00 pm, 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 the Water Department 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 eNotify, our emergency email and text alert system at www.mountkisco.ny.gov, 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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2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

To comply with state regulations, the Village/Town of Mount Kisco will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report, covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019. Throughout 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, and our system did not violate any other maximum contaminant level or 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 2,400 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2019 was 444.06 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 1.216 million gallons per day. Approximately 81 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 Westchester County Police Department, Mount Kisco Precinct immediately by calling (914) 241-1100. In 2019, the average annual water charge per customer was \$830.68, based on an average household water use of 11,074 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 Suez (formerly 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.ny.gov/departments/engineering_department/

The Village needs your help to ensure that Byram Lake is protected. Please report any dumping, littering, or other illegal activity to the Westchester County Police Department, Mount Kisco Precinct 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

In general, 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 the 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

Although, our drinking water met, or exceeded state and federal regulations, 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. As you will see in the table in this report, the action level for lead was exceeded in one sample taken during the year, but not in any other samples taken at any other time within the Mount Kisco Water Supply during 2019. 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. The Mount Kisco water system has been tested for the presence of cryptosporidium and all tests have been negative. 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.

2019 Sampling Results

PWS ID#5903437

As the state regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. 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			Byram Lake	Leonard Park Wells	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Typical Source
Substance (Unit)	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Level Detected			
Barium (ppm)	2019	No	0.056	0.15	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	2019	No	1.4	1.7	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)	2019	No	54.2* Range: 28.5-68.3**	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2019	No	42.9* Range: 21.3-49.7**	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)	2018	No	8.74	2.57 - 8.74	50*	0	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions	
Gross alpha activity (including radium-226 but excluding radon and uranium)(pCi/l)	2018	No	3.533	0.102 - 3.533	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits	
Combined radium- 226 and 228 (pCi/l)	2018	No	2.541	0.322 - 2.541	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits	
Uranium (µg/l)	2018	No	1.12	0.116 - 1.12	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits	

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

LEAD AND COPPER (Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.)								
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)	2019	No	0.214	0.0551 - 0.472	0/20	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservative
Lead (ppb)	2019	No	3.7	ND - 17.1	1/20	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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. One sample taken at one site during 2019 had a lead level above the action level as indicated above. Mount Kisco Water Supply 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>.

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES			Byram Lake	Leonard Park Wells	Secondary MCL	Typical Source
Substance (Unit)	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Level Detected		
Chloride (ppm)	2019	No	89	77	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Color (units)	2019	No	ND	10	15	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Manganese (ppb)	2019	No	230	97	300	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	No	8.1	30	250	Naturally occurring.
Zinc (ppm)	2019	No	ND	0.044	5	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES			Byram Lake	Leonard Park Wells		
Substance (Unit)	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Level Detected	Secondary MCL	Typical Source
Sodium* (ppm)	2019	No	37	20	NA	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.

* 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.

SUMMARY OF TURBIDITY SAMPLED						
Substance (Unit)	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	MCL [MRDL]	Typical Source	
Turbidity (NTU) <i>Byram Lake Entry Point</i>	2019	No	0.165 (100% sample meeting the 0.3 NTU limit.)	TT-0.3	Soil runoff	
Turbidity (NTU) <i>Distribution System</i>	2019	No	0.21 - Highest Monthly Average (Range 0.100-0.300)	5.0	Soil runoff	

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-Dinitrotoluene, 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, Endothal, Diquat.

Information on Radon

Radon is a naturally-occurring radioactive gas found in soil and outdoor air that may also be found in drinking water and indoor air. Some people exposed to elevated radon levels over many years in drinking water may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The main risk is lung cancer from radon entering indoor air from soil under homes. In 2019, we collected nine samples that were analyzed for radon. The results for the sample at the entry point into the water distribution system were 351.3 picocuries/liter (pCi/l). Currently, there is no federally-enforced drinking water standard for radon, but the EPA has proposed to require community water suppliers to provide water with radon levels no higher than 4,000 pCi/L. As you can see from our sampling results, even if the EPA were to adopt such a regulation, the Mount Kisco Water Supply would be well below that limit. For additional information call the New York State radon program (1-800-458-1158) or call EPA's Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-Radon)

What does this information mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the state.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

During 2019, we were issued a reporting violation due to the late submission of the 2018 AWQR Certification, but other than this one issue, our system was in compliance with applicable state drinking water operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements. 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. The Village did not have any monitoring violations during 2019. The quality of your drinking water was safe throughout this time.

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 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.