

**IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES GOVERNING OUR OPERATION?**

During 2014, our system was in compliance with the applicable state limits. Under the federal Surface Water Treatment Rule, surface supplies such as that used by the City of New York require filtration unless certain rigid requirements can be met. New York City's filtration avoidance of its Catskill-Delaware supply was renewed in November 2002. This filtration avoidance is ongoing and is anticipated to remain in effect into the future. This filtration avoidance applies to the Shaft 22 aqueduct connection.

**INFORMATION CRYPTOSPORIDIUM & GIARDIA**

**Cryptosporidium** (a protozoan) 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 2012, as part of routine and enhanced monitoring, NYC collected 104, 50 liter volume, samples from their Catskill and Delaware Aqueduct effluents at the Kensico Reservoir and analyzed them for Cryptosporidium oocysts. In these samples, 5 Cryptosporidium oocysts were detected. Therefore, testing indicates the presence of Cryptosporidium in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. The method also cannot distinguish among different species of Cryptosporidium, only a few of which can infect humans. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, a gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing a life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised 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.

**Giardia** (a protozoan) is another microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Giardia is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection alone. During 2013, as part of routine and enhanced monitoring, NYC collected 104, 50 liter volume, samples from their Catskill and Delaware Aqueduct effluents at the Kensico Reservoir, and analyzed them for Giardia cysts. In these samples, 185 Giardia cysts were detected. Therefore, testing indicates the presence of Giardia in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Giardia may cause giardiasis, an intestinal illness. People exposed to Giardia may experience mild or severe diarrhea, or in some instances, no symptoms at all. Fever is rarely present. Occasionally, some individuals will have chronic diarrhea over several weeks or a month, with significant weight loss. Giardiasis can be treated with anti-parasitic medication. Individuals with weakened immune systems should consult with their health care providers about what steps would best reduce their risks of becoming infected with giardiasis. Individuals who think that they may have been exposed to Giardia should contact their health care providers immediately. The Giardia parasite is passed in the feces of an infected person or animal and may contaminate water or food. Person to person transmission may also occur in day care centers or other similar settings where hand washing practices are poor. Additional information on Cryptosporidium and Giardia can be found on NYCDEP's website at [www.nyc.gov/html/dep/html/drinking\\_water/pathogen.shtml](http://www.nyc.gov/html/dep/html/drinking_water/pathogen.shtml).

**DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 (800-426-4791).

**INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS**

**Spanish**

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

**CONSERVATION**

Water is a precious resource. Although the New York City system can provide adequate quantities of water for the City and the suburbs to the north, including the service area of the Larchmont Water Department, during periods of above-normal rainfall, there are years when the usage exceeds the safe yield of the supply. During droughts this can cause serious problems, including the need to restrict water usage. Therefore, by conserving today you can ensure an adequate supply of water for tomorrow. We must use water wisely. Observe the following practices and you will not only conserve water; you will save money as well.

- Use your water meter to check for leaks. Read your meter before going to bed and before you use water in the morning. If there is any registration on the meter, you probably have a leak.

**Analytical Testing Results  
2014**

**Definitions:**

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 (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 (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

**Milligrams per liter (mg/l):** Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

**Non Detect (ND):** The contaminant was not detected in the water by laboratory analysis.

**No Determined Limit (NDL):** No level has been established for drinking water.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**Micrograms per liter (ug/l):** Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

**Picocuries per liter (pci/L):** A measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)** The average value of multiple samples taken over the latest twelve month period at a particular location.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	NYS DOH MCL Highest level allowed	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Regulated Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	No	10/28/2014	(0.015 - 0.019)	mg/l	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	No	10/28/2014	(8.95 - 14.5)	mg/l	-	250	Naturally occurring; road salt
Fluoride	No	10/28/2014	(0.63 - 0.85)	mg/l	-	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Iron	No	10/28/2014	(37.9 - 42.3) (a)	ug/l	-	300	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of water mains.
Manganese	No	10/28/2014	(15.0 - 16.7) (a)	ug/l	-	300	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	10/28/2014	(1.2 - 1.6)	mg/l	-	NDL	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	10/28/2014	(0.137 - 0.156)	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	10/28/2014	(7.8 - 10.5) (b)	mg/l	-	NDL	Naturally occurring; road salt
Sulfate	No	10/28/2014	(3.60 - 4.49)	mg/l	250	250	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity - entry point	No	10/28/2014	(0.60 - 0.61) (c)	NTU	N/A	5	Soil runoff
Turbidity - distribution	No	2014	(0.50 - 1.60) (c)	NTU	N/A	5	Soil runoff
Zinc	No	10/28/2014	(0.0035 - 0.0047)	mg/l	-	5	Naturally occurring
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform - distribution	No	2014	12 Total /3.0%, June	samples	0	5% in one month	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Contaminants Monitored Under Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts)</b>							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2014	45 (e) 14 - 45 (f)	ug/l	0	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid 5 (HAA5)	No	2014	39 (e) 3-47 (f)	ug/l	0	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
<b>Radiological Compliance</b>							
Gross Alpha	No	2010	0.04 +/- 0.3 (e)	pCi/L	-	<15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	2010	0.51 +/- 0.44 (e)	pCi/L	-	<5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	No	2010	0.06 +/- 0.05 (e)	pCi/L	-	<5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	No	2010	0.02 +/- 0.32 (e)	pCi/L	-	<5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead and Copper Rule Sampling Results</b>							
Lead	No	June-Sept. 2014	2.8 (g) (ND - 9.0)	ug/l	0	AL: 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	June-Sept. 2014	221.0 (g) (ND-347)	ug/l	0	AL: 1,300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>UCMR3 Detects(h)</b>							
Chromium	No	7/10/2014	0.31	ug/l	-	NDL	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium	No	7/10/2014	19.7	ug/l	-	NDL	Naturally occurring mineral
<b>Undetected Conventional Physical And Chemical Parameters</b>							
Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Bromate, Cadmium, Cyanide, Chlorite, Mercury, Selenium, Silver, Thallium, Nitrite, Nickel, Lead, and Color							
<b>Undetected Organic (Principal, Specified and Unspecified) Contaminants</b>							
Carbamate pesticides (EPA method 531.1), Pesticides (EPA method 508), Diquat, Endothal, Glyphosate, MTBE, Nitrobenzene,							
Herbicides (EPA method 515.1), Microextractables (EPA method 504.1) Volatile organic compounds (EPA method 524.2),							
Organic chemicals (EPA method 525.2).							

- (a) If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 500 ug/l
- (b) Water with > 20 mg/l of sodium should not be consumed by those on a severely restricted sodium diet. Water with >270 mg/l of sodium should not be consumed by people on a moderately restricted diet.
- (c) Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. MCL is the average of two consecutive days.
- (d) Monthly average
- (e) This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from the data collected.
- (f) This represents the range for all 8 locations.
- (g) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 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 values detected at your water system. In the case of lead, 30 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 2.8 ug/l the action level for Lead was exceeded at 1 of the 30 sites tested. In the case of copper, 30 samples were collected from your water system and the 90th value was 221.0 ug/l
- (h) For further information related to the UCMR3 results please contact Tom Brann Chief Water Treatment Plant Operator at 914-698-3500.

- Use low flow shower heads - save 2 gallons per minute or more
- Repair leaky faucets - a 1/16" leak can waste 100 gallons a day
- Don't flush toilets unnecessarily - use a wastebasket for tissues, etc.
- Check for toilet leaks by adding a little food dye in the toilet tank. If it shows up in the bowl you have a leak
- Use of a toilet dam or installation of a low flush model toilet will reduce your water usage
- Run your dishwasher and washing machine only with a full load
- Water your lawn early in the morning to reduce evaporation loss
- Don't cut the lawn too short - longer grass saves water
- Mulch your trees and plants to retain moisture

**SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS**

During 2014, a total of nineteen (19) leaks (17-service line & 2- water main) throughout the distribution system were repaired amounting to the elimination of approximately 175 gallons per minute (gpm) of leakage from the system. In addition, seven (7) lead service lines were replaced in various parts of the Village.

**CLOSING**

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community and our way of life. Please call our office if you have questions.