

Annual
**WATER
QUALITY
REPORT**

Reporting Year 2012



Presented By _____
Croton-on-Hudson

PWS ID#: 5903425

There When You Need Us

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report, covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2012. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. 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 remember that we are always available to assist you should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The Village of Croton-on-Hudson's main water source is a well system located in the Croton River Valley downstream from the New Croton Dam. Treated water is pumped directly from the well field into the distribution system, which consists of a network of water mains, four storage tanks (reservoirs), control valves, booster pump stations, hydrants, and other water-related infrastructure. The Village's total distribution system storage capacity is 2.3 million gallons. Most residents receive water from the municipal water system; the remainder use private wells, which are not covered by this report.

Water Conservation

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.

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. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home 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.

How Is My Water Treated?

Groundwater pumped from the sand and gravel aquifer is treated with chlorine at the water treatment plant for disinfection purposes. We carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the quantity necessary to protect the safety of our water without compromising taste or other water-quality parameters.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. The Village Board of Trustees meets on the first and third Monday of each month, beginning at 8:00 p.m. at the Stanley H. Kellerhouse Municipal Building, One Van Wyck Street, Croton-on-Hudson, NY 10520.

Facts and Figures

The water system supplies approximately 8,060 people, primarily in residences but also in businesses and industries, through approximately 2,500 service connections. During 2012, the total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer was approximately 404 million gallons. The daily average volume of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was slightly more than 1 million gallons per day. Approximately 93 percent of the total water produced was billed directly to consumers. The balance, or unaccounted for water, was used for firefighting, hydrant use, distribution system leaks, and unauthorized use. The 2012 billing charge has six tiers. Tier 1, which is base service up to 6,700 gallons, is a base rate of \$45.23 per billing cycle. Tier 2, which is 901 cubic ft. to 100,000 cubic ft. a year, is \$6.72 per 1,000 gallons. Tier 3, 100,001 cubic ft. per year to 500,000 cubic ft. per year, is \$7.38 per 1,000 gallons. Tier 4, 501,000 cubic ft. per year to 1,000,000 cubic ft. per year, is \$7.51 per 1,000 gallons. Tier 5, 1,000,001 cubic ft. per year to 1,500,000 cubic ft. per year, is \$7.71 per 1,000 gallons. Tier 6, over 1.5 million or more cubic ft. per year, is \$8.05 per 1,000 gallons.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Thomas G. Brann, Water Foreman, at (914) 271-3775 or Westchester County Department of Health at (914) 813-5000 or www.westchestergov.com/health.

Source Water Assessment

The New York State Department of Health (NYS DOH) has completed a Source Water Assessment for this system. Based on available information, potential and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state Source Water Assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. 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 "Sampling Results" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The Source Water Assessment has rated our three wells as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbials. These ratings are due primarily to the fact that the wells are high-yielding wells, drawing from a possible unconfined aquifer, which is a shallow aquifer that occurs immediately below the ground surface and has no overlying protective layer to prevent contamination from potential sources. 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.

A copy of the Source Water Assessment can be obtained for a fee by contacting the Village Engineering Department at (914) 271-4783.

Facility Modification/System Improvements

The Village has hired an engineering firm to develop a computerized water distribution model which will be used to help plan for future water main improvements. Water main improvements are proposed for Farrington Road, Hunter Place, Wolf Road, Cook Lane, and the Harmon area from Cleveland Drive east to the Croton River. Engineering firms are currently working on design plans slated for these improvements. Progress is also being made on improving wellfield efficiency and chlorine contact time.

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.**

It should be noted that all 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 or the Westchester County Health Department at (914) 813-5000.

Treatment Technique Violation

Violation Type: Groundwater Rule Violation – Inadequate chlorine contact time for compliance

Date and Length of Violation: Chlorine contact time violation dated August 24, 2010; length is ongoing

Steps Taken to Correct Violation: 1. Chlorine contact time violation partially corrected. Free chlorine residual was increased from 0.6 to 1.1 mg/L at entry point; full compliance is required by June 30, 2013. Chazen Engineering was retained to prepare design plans.

Health Effects: Inadequately treated or inadequately protected water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.

Violation Type: LCR Violation (Action Level exceedance) – The copper sampling 90th percentile value for the 20 samples collected (reduced monitoring) was 1.57 mg/L, which exceeded the action level of 1.3 mg/L.

Date and Length of Violation: Copper Action Level exceeded August 2012; length is ongoing

Health Effects: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Correct Violation: Reduced monitoring (20 sites) has been discontinued and Standard monitoring (40 sites) has resumed to determine if the Action Level exceedance is due to isolated service lines or a service line sampling incident.

Non-detected Substances

As required by state regulations, we routinely test our drinking water for numerous contaminants. In 2012 and previous years, the following substances were tested for and were not detected: Alachlor, Aldicarb, Aldicarb Sulfoxide, Aldicarb Sulfone, Arsenic, Atrazine, Carbofuran, Chlordane, 1, Dibromochloropropane, 2,4-D, Diquat, Endrin, Ethylene Dibromide, Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Lindane, Methoxychlor, PCBs, Pentachlorophenol, Toxaphene, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), Aldrin, Benzo(a)pyrene, Butachlor, Carbaryl, Dalapon, Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, Di-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, Dicamba, Dieldrin, Dinoseb, Endothall, Glyphosate, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Methomyl, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Oxamyl(vydate), Picloram, Propachlor, Simazine, 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin), Cyanide, Cadmium, Chromium, Mercury, Selenium, Antimony, Beryllium, Organohalide, Toxaphene, Microextractables, Benzene, Bromobenzene, Bromomethane, n-Butylbenzene, Bromochloromethane, sec-Butylbenzene, tert-Butylbenzene, Carbon Tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, Chloroethane, Chloromethane, 2-Chlorotoluene, 4-Chlorotoluene, Dibromomethane, 1,2-Dichlorobenzene, 1,3-Dichlorobenzene, 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, Dichlorodifluoromethane, 1,1-Dichloroethane, 1,2-Dichloroethane, cis-1,2-Dichloroethene, 1,2-Dichloropropane, 2,2-Dichloropropane, 1,1-Dichloropropene, cis-1,3-Dichloropropene, trans-1,3-Dichloropropene, hexachlorobutadiene, isopropylbenzene, p-isopropyltoluene, methylene chloride, n-propylbenzene, styrene, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, tetrachloroethene, toluene, 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, trichloroethene, trichlorofluoromethane, 1,2,3-trichloropropane, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, p/m-xylene, o-xylene, vinyl chloride, methyl tert butyl ether, trans-1,2-Dichloroethene, monochloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, fluoride, ethylbenzene, Odor, Silver, Thallium, Color and Nitrite.

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. 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							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	DATE SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	03/27/2012	2	2	0.0338	0.0227–0.0338	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	03/27/2012	250	NA	56.7	49.6–56.7	No	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2012	[4]	[4]	1.1	0.2–1.1	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	08/01/2012	60	NA	6.23	3.4–6.23	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Iron (ppb)	03/27/2012	300	NA	11	5–11	No	Naturally occurring
Nitrate (ppm)	04/19/2012	10	10	0.49	0.34–0.49	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	03/27/2012	(see footnote) ¹	NA	30.7	23.2–30.7	No	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate (ppm)	08/27/2012	250	NA	13.7	11.5–13.7	No	Naturally occurring
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs]–Stage 1 (ppb)	08/01/2012	80	NA	25.9	18.9–25.9	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter
Zinc (ppm)	03/27/2012	5	NA	0.014	ND–0.014	No	Naturally occurring; Mining waste

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	DATE SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2012	1.3	1.3	1.57	0.14–1.69	6/20	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2012	15	0	12.5	1–21.9	1/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Magnesium (ppm)	03/27/2012	10.5	10.0–10.5
Nickel (ppm)	03/27/2012	0.0019	0.0017–0.0019

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.

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.

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 feasible.

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.

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).