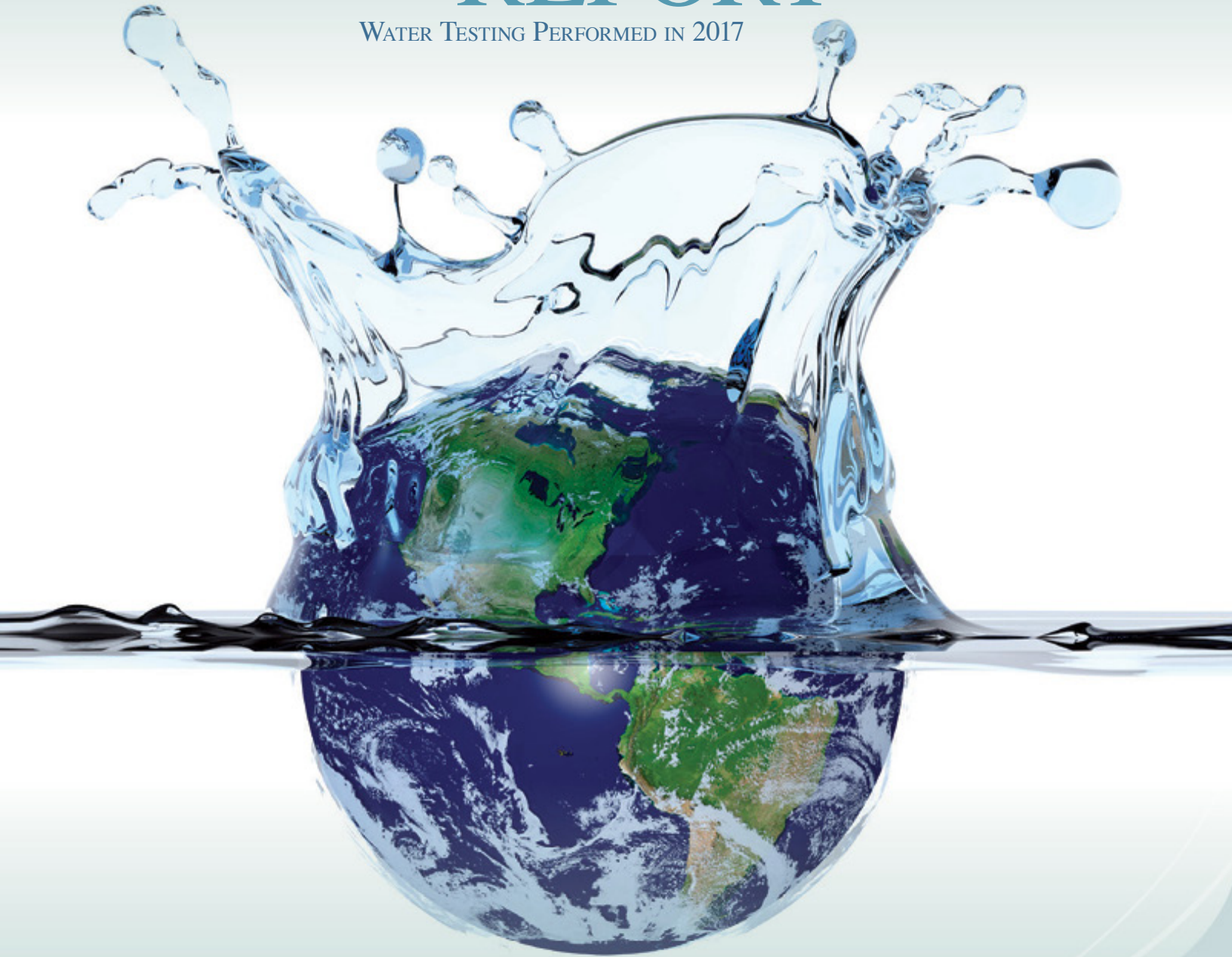


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2017



Presented By
Town of Bedford

Quality First

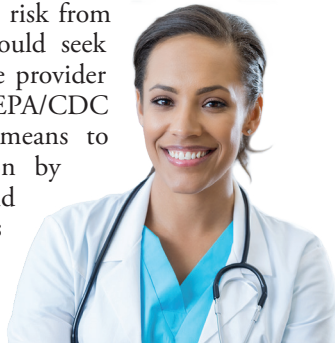
Once again we are pleased to present our annual water quality report. We are committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water possible. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, water conservation, and community outreach and education, while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users. Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to serve you and your family.

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report.



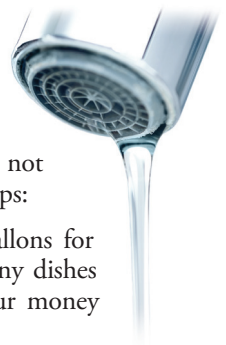
Important Health Information

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.



Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and saving 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 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 can 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.

QUESTIONS?

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about drinking water, please contact the DPW Water Division at 425 Cherry Street, Bedford Hills, (914) 666-7855, or the local Health Department at (914) 864-7332.

Facts and Figures

Consolidated Water District #1

This water system serves approximately 9,056 people through 2,181 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2017 was 271 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 741,000 gallons per day. Approximately 88 percent of the total was billed directly to the consumers. The balance of 31 million gallons of unaccounted-for water was used for firefighting, hydrant use for street sweeping, distribution system leaks, and unauthorized use. In 2017, water customers were charged a combined total of \$1,898,822. The annual water charge per user is based on a sliding scale of water rates. Based on average household metered consumption, the charge for the first 5,000 gallons used in a household is \$26. The rates increase as water use increases. The average quarterly bill in 2017 was \$134, which includes commercial accounts, but not the Department of Corrections.

Cedar Downs Water District

This water system serves approximately 195 people through 66 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2017 was 3.0 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 8,200 gallons per day. Approximately 99 percent of the total was billed directly to the consumers. The balance of 1,000 gallons of unaccounted-for water was used for firefighting, hydrant use for street sweeping, distribution system leaks, and unauthorized use. In 2017, water customers were charged a combined total of \$19,637. The annual water charge per user is based on a sliding scale of water rates. Based on average household metered consumption, the charge for the first 10,000 gallons of water used in a household is \$53.27. The rates increase as water use increases. The average quarterly bill in 2017 was \$74.

The Farms Water District

The Bedford Farms water system serves approximately 300 people through 85 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2017 was 7 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 19,600 gallons per day. Approximately 93 percent of the total was billed directly to the consumers. The balance of 480,000 gallons of unaccounted-for water, was from firefighting, hydrant use for street sweeping, distribution system leaks, and unauthorized use. In 2017, water customers were charged a combined total of \$21,946. The annual water charge per user is based on a sliding scale of water rates. Based on average household metered consumption, the charge for the first 10,000 gallons of water used in a household is \$22.20. The rates increase as water use increases. The average quarterly bill in 2017 was \$65.

Old Post Road Water District

The Old Post Road water system serves approximately 1,500 people through 68 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2017 was 11.2 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 30,700 gallons per day. Approximately 93 percent of the total was billed directly to the consumers. The balance of 748,000 gallons of unaccounted-for water was from firefighting, hydrant use for street sweeping, distribution system leaks, and unauthorized use. In 2017, water customers were charged a combined total of \$38,660. The annual water charge per user is based on a sliding scale of water rates. Based on average household metered consumption, the charge for the first 10,000 gallons of water used in a household is \$26.86. The rates increase as water use increases. The average quarterly bill in 2017 was \$142, which includes commercial accounts.

Count on Us

Delivering high-quality drinking water to our customers involves far more than just pushing water through pipes. Water treatment is a complex, time-consuming process. Because tap water is highly regulated by state and federal laws, water treatment plant and system operators must be licensed and are required to commit to long-term, on-the-job training before becoming fully qualified. Our licensed water professionals have a basic understanding of a wide range of subjects, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, and physics. Some of the tasks they complete on a regular basis include:

- Operating and maintaining equipment to purify and clarify water;
- Monitoring and inspecting machinery, meters, gauges, and operating conditions;
- Conducting tests and inspections on water and evaluating the results;
- Maintaining optimal water chemistry;
- Applying data to formulas that determine treatment requirements, flow levels, and concentration levels;
- Documenting and reporting test results and system operations to regulatory agencies; and
- Serving our community through customer support, education, and outreach.



So, the next time you turn on your faucet, think of the skilled professionals who stand behind each drop.

Source Water Assessment

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has completed a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for our systems based on available information. Possible and actual threats to the drinking water sources were evaluated. The assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants may be introduced into the water sources. Copies of the assessment can be obtained from the NYSDOH.

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 of this report entitled Sampling Results for a list of the contaminants that have been detected, if any. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information to protect source waters into the future.

Consolidated Water District #1

Our water is obtained from New York City's Delaware Aqueduct. Water in the Delaware Aqueduct comes from the Delaware Watersheds. The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) implements a series of programs to evaluate and protect source water quality within these watersheds. Their efforts focus on three important program areas: the enforcement of strengthened Watershed Rules and Regulations, the acquisition and protection of watershed lands, and implementation of partnership programs that target specific sources of pollution in the watersheds.

Due to these intensive efforts, the SWAP methodologies applied to the rest of the state were not applied for this public water supply. Additional information on the water quality and protection efforts in these New York City watersheds can be found at DEP's website: www.nyc.gov/dep/watershed.

The Delaware reservoirs are in a mountainous rural area and are relatively deep with little development along their shorelines. The main water quality concerns associated with land cover is agriculture, which can contribute microbial contaminants, pesticides, and algae-producing nutrients. There are also a number of other discrete facilities, such as landfills, chemical bulk storages, and so forth that have the potential to impact local water quality, but large significant water quality problems associated with these facilities are unlikely, due to the size of the watershed and surveillance and management practices.

The Consolidated Water District Harris Well is our backup supply, to be used in the event that the water filtration plant is unavailable. The SWAP has rated our well as having a very high susceptibility to microbial contamination and a high susceptibility to nitrates, pesticides, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. This rating is due primarily to the close proximity of the well to permitted discharge facilities (industrial and commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state or federal government) and hazardous waste sites; the fact that a large portion of the assessment area is categorized as an unsewered residential area; associated industrial activity; and low-intensity residential activities in the assessment area, such as fertilizing lawns. In addition, the well draws greater than 100 gallons per minute from an unconfined aquifer. While the Source Water Assessment rates our well 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.

Cedar Downs Water District

This district's water is derived from two drilled wells. The Source Water Assessment has rated these wells as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbial contamination and nitrates. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of the wells to a permitted discharge facility (industrial and commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state or federal government) and the fact that a large portion of the assessment area is categorized as an unsewered residential area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of unknown hydraulic conductivity. 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.

The Farms and Old Post Road Water Districts

As mentioned before, the water for these districts is derived from two drilled wells. The Source Water Assessment has rated these wells as having a very high susceptibility to microbials and a high susceptibility to nitrates and industrial solvents. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of the wells to permitted discharge facilities (industrial and commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state or federal government); the fact that a large portion of the assessment area is categorized as an unsewered residential area; and low-intensity residential activities in the assessment area, such as fertilizing lawns. The high industrial solvent rating is due to hazardous waste sites located in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of high hydraulic conductivity. 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.



Where Does My Water Come From?

Consolidated Water District #1

Drinking water is supplied to the Consolidated Water District #1 from one primary source, the Bedford Water Filtration Plant on Route 35, which draws water from New York City's Delaware Aqueduct with a backup supply from the Cross River Reservoir. The Delaware Aqueduct is supplied by New York City's upstate Catskill/Delaware Watershed reservoirs. Water is drawn from the aqueduct at Shaft 13, located on the south side of Route 35 near the Cross River Reservoir, and is treated nearby at the Town's water filtration plant. New York City has also produced an Annual Supply and Quality Statement, which is available at the New York City Department of Environmental Protection website at http://www.nyc.gov/html/dep/html/drinking_water/wsstate.shtml. The Harris Road Well, which is located along Harris Road near the Bedford Hills Correctional Facility, is a backup supply and is no longer routinely used.

These water supplies are disinfected with calcium and sodium hypochlorite. The water is then pumped into the distribution system.

Cedar Downs Water District

Cedar Downs Water District has two deep-rock ground water wells to supply drinking water to the District. Well #1 has a daily capacity of 50,000 gallons and Well #2 has a daily capacity of 30,000 gallons. There is also a connection to the adjacent New Castle/Stamwood water supply system, which is used during emergencies and when repair work is performed on the Cedar Downs system. The New Castle/Stamwood water is treated, processed, and disinfected with chlorine gas prior to distribution. The Cedar Downs water supply is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite.

The Farms and Old Post Road Water Districts

The Bedford Farms Water District has ground water sources (wells) that supply drinking water to the district. They consist of one gravel-packed well and one rock well. These water supplies are disinfected with sodium hypochlorite. This water supply was rehabilitated in 1996, and an air stripper was installed in 1998. The air stripper treats the water prior to disinfection. After disinfection, the water is pumped to distribution. The Old Post Road Water District is considered a consecutive water system and obtains treated water from the Farms Water District.

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.

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.

Water treatment is a complex, time-consuming process.

Nondetected Contaminants

The following are some of the contaminants tested for but not found in the drinking water. A more extensive list of contaminants tested for but not detected is available at the Bedford Water Department.

Consolidated Water District #1

Coliform bacteria, nitrites, pesticides, and herbicides. Volatile organic compounds include tetrachloroethane, trichloroethane, dichloroethane, dichloropropane, trichlorobenzene, trichloropropane, trimethylbenzene, dichlorobenzene, dichloropropane, butanone (MEK), chlorotoluene, benzene, bromobenzene, bromochloromethane, bromomethane, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, chloroethane, chloromethane, dichloropropene, dibromoethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, ethylbenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, isopropylbenzene, methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE), methylene chloride, n-butylbenzene, n-propylbenzene, naphthalene, o-xylene, p & m-xylene, p-isopropyltoluene, SEC-butylbenzene, styrene, TERT-butylbenzene, toluene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, trans-1,3-dichloropropene, trichlorofluoromethane, and vinyl chloride.

Cedar Downs Water District

Includes the contaminants listed above for Consolidated Water District #1.

The Farms Water District

Includes the contaminants listed above for Consolidated Water District and asbestos.

Old Post Road Water District

Includes the contaminants listed above for Consolidated Water District #1.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

			Consolidated Water District #1			Cedar Downs Water District				
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
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	2/17 & 3/17	0.022	0.019–0.022	4/20/15	0.167	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Particle/Photon Activity [from manmade radionuclides]¹ (pCi/L)	50	0	3/14/16	0.91	NA	3/7/16	8.08	NA	No	Decay of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/l)	250	NA	2/17 & 3/17	13	12–13	4/20/15	57.1	NA	No	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Chromium (ug/l)	100	100	2/17 & 3/17	ND	NA	4/20/15	1.9	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium [226 and 228] (pCi/L)	5	0	3/14/16	1.04	NA	3/7/16	4.11	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as free cyanide] (ug/l)	200	200	2/17 & 3/17	4	ND–4	4/20/15	ND	NA	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (mg/l)	2.2	NA	2/17 & 3/17	ND	NA	4/20/15	0.18	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Gross Alpha Activity [including radium 226 but excluding radon and uranium] (pCi/L)	15	0	3/14/16	0.68	NA	3/7/16	2.66	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ug/l)	300	NA	2/17 & 3/17	11	3–11	4/20/15	36.7	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Nitrate (mg/l)	10	10	3/7/17	0.2	NA	4/24/17	0.08	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium² (mg/l)	(see footnote #2)	NA	2017	10	NA	4/20/15	21	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate (mg/l)	250	NA	2/17 & 3/17	5	4–5	4/20/15	29.4	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Zinc (mg/l)	5	NA	2/17 & 3/17	0.7	0.4–0.7	4/20/15	0.060	NA	No	Naturally occurring

Disinfection Byproducts

			Consolidated Water District #1			Cedar Downs Water District				
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
Haloacetic Acids (ug/l)	60	NA	2017 Quarterly	33**	18–49	8/8/17	ND	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ug/l)	80	NA	2017 Quarterly	53**	26–77	8/8/17	3.4	2.4–3.4	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms; TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Farms Water District			Old Post Road Water District			VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
			DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Arsenic (ug/l)	10	NA	3/27/17	1	NA	3/27/17	1	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	3/27/17	0.27	NA	3/27/17	0.27	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Particle/Photon Activity [from manmade radionuclides] ¹ (pCi/L)	50	0	2016	3.56	3.32–3.56	2016	3.56	3.32–3.56	No	Decay of natural deposits
Chloride ⁴ (mg/l)	250	NA	3/17 & 4/17	286	252–320	3/17 & 4/17	286	252–320	Yes	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Combined Radium [226 and 228] (pCi/L)	5	0	2016	1.22	0.33–1.22	2016	1.22	0.33–1.22	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as free cyanide] (ug/l)	200	200	3/27/17	6	NA	3/27/17	6	NA	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Gross Alpha Activity [including radium 226 but excluding radon and uranium] (pCi/L)	15	0	2016	2.39	0.39–2.39	2016	2.39	0.39–2.39	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ug/l)	300	NA	3/27/17	4	NA	3/27/17	4	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Nitrate (mg/l)	10	10	3/2017	2.9	2.2–2.9	2017	2.9	2.2–2.9	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ug/l)	50	50	3/27/17	2.3	NA	3/27/17	2.3	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium ² (mg/l)	(see footnote #2)	NA	3/27/17	157	NA	3/27/17	157	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate (mg/l)	250	NA	3/27/17	27	NA	3/27/17	27	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] (ug/l)	5	NA	2017	2.2 ³	1.4–2.2	2017	2.2 ³	1.4–2.2	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills
Uranium (ug/l)	30	0	2016	3.4	2.9–3.4	2016	3.4	2.9–3.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc (mg/l)	5	NA	3/27/17	0.008	NA	3/27/17	0.008	NA	No	Naturally occurring

Disinfection Byproducts

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Farms Water District			Old Post Road Water District			VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
			DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Haloacetic Acids (ug/l)	60	NA	8/8/17	2.48	1.92–2.48	8/8/17	4.7	2.02–4.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ug/l)	80	NA	8/8/17	14.6	10.6–14.6	8/8/17	28	12–28	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms; TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter

¹The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

²Water 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.

³Results include samples taken from untreated (raw) water. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) like tetrachloroethylene at the Farms wells, are removed by air stripping and are not detected in the treated drinking water. Air stripping only removes VOCs.

⁴Chloride level presented for The Farms and Old Post represents the average of initial confirmation samples.

**This level represents the highest locational running annual average.

Tap Water Samples Collected for Lead and Copper Analyses from Sample sites throughout the Community

			Consolidated Water District #1				Cedar Downs Water District					
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	AL	MCLG	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	1.3	1/2017–6/2017	0.069	0.005–0.135	0/40	10/17 & 11/17	0.09	0.05–0.11	0/5	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	1.3	7/2017–12/2017	0.035	0.003–0.075	0/40	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ug/l)	15	0	1/2017–6/2017	9	ND–294	2/40 (42–294)	10/17 & 11/17	2	ND–4	0/5	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ug/l)	15	0	7/2017–12/2017	3	ND–29	1/40 (29.5)	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Tap Water Samples Collected for Lead and Copper Analyses from Sample sites throughout the Community

			Farms Water District				Old Post Road Water District					
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	AL	MCLG	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	1.3	10/17	0.20	0.05–0.24	0/5	10/17	0.29	0.02–0.43	0/10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ug/l)	15	0	10/17	5	ND–6	0/5	10/17	4	ND–14	0/10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

⁸The 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 or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system. For Bedford Consolidated, 40 samples were taken and the 90th percentile was the fifth highest values (9 ug/l and 3 ug/l for lead; 0.069 mg/l and 0.035 mg/l for copper), which were below the action level. The action level for lead was exceeded at two locations between January and June 2017 and 1 location between July and Decmeber 2017. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any location. For Cedar Downs, 5 samples were taken and the 90th percentile was the average of the two highest samples(2 ug/l for lead and 0.09 mg/l for copper). The action level was not exceeded at any location. For The Farms, 5 samples were taken and the 90th percentile was the average of the two highest samples(5 ug/l for lead and 0.20 mg/l for copper). The action level was not exceeded at any location. For Old Post 10 samples were taken and the 90th percentile was the second highest value(4 ug/l for lead and 0.29 mg/l for copper). The action level for lead and copper was not exceeded at any location.

TURBIDITY RESULTS

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED (MAXIMUM) (RANGE)	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT, OR AL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONAMINATION
Turbidity (Entry) ¹	No	2/17, 8/17, 9/17, 12/17	0.03 NTU	NTU	NA	TT= < 1.0 NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (Entry) ¹	No	2017	100%<0.3	NTU	NA	TT=95% of samples < 0.3 NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (Distribution) ²	No	4/17	0.315	NTU	NA	Monthly Average < 5	Soil Runoff

¹Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred on 2/17, 8/17, 9/17, and 12/17 (.03 NTU). State regulations require that turbidity must always be less than or equal to 1.0 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. 100% of the levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

²Distribution Turbidity - Distribution Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water found in the distribution system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Our highest annual average it is because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Our highest annual average monthly distribution turbidity measurement detected during the year (0.315 NTU) occurred in April 2017. This value is below the State’s maximum contaminant level of (5 NTU).

What Does This Information Mean

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. The information in the data tables shows only those substances that were detected between January 1 and December 31, 2017, or if we are not required to sample annually, the most recent data. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. Remember that detecting a substance does not necessarily mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The chloride sample we obtained from The Farms and Old Post Entry Point exceeded the MCL, for which we were issued a violation. This is most likely due to road salt applications from the previous winter. Chloride is essential for maintaining good health. Research has not conclusively demonstrated that human exposure to chloride itself causes adverse health effects, although exposure to high levels of certain chloride salts has been associated with adverse health effects in humans. For example, high dietary intake of sodium chloride can be a contributing factor to high blood pressure, but this has been attributed mainly to the presence of sodium. The New York State standard for chloride is 250 milligrams per liter, and is based on chloride's effects on the taste and odor of the water. We have increased the frequency of monitoring to quarterly beginning 2018.

It should be noted that the action level for lead was exceeded in the Consolidated Water District #1 at two locations between January and June 2017 and at one location between July and December 2017. 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. 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.

Are We Meeting Other Rules That Govern Operations

Our lead and copper monitoring for the Farms District, Old Post Road District, and Cedar Downs District was performed in October, rather than between June and September as required by regulation. This occurred due to a scheduling error, which has since been corrected.

Definitions

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

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as the highest LRAAs.

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.

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

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

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.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.