TOWN OF BEDFORD
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS WATER DIVISION

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022
Bedford Consolidated Water District #1
425 Cherry Street, Bedford Hills NY 10507
Public Water Supply ID# 5903419

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Consolidated Water District #1, annually issues a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, your tap water met all State 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. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact the Bedford DPW Water Division at 914-666-7855 or water@bedfordny.gov. You can also attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings, which are normally scheduled on the first and third Tuesday of each month. The meeting schedule can be found at https://bedfordny.gov/meetings-agendas/.

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 an 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.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

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 activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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. 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 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 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.

Our water is primarily 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 Source Water Assessment Program (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 Road 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.

FACTS AND FIGURES

This water system serves approximately 9,056 people through 2,181 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2022 was 279 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 764,000 gallons per day. Approximately 88 percent of the total was billed directly to the consumers. The balance of 34 million gallons of unaccounted-for water was used for firefighting, hydrant use for street sweeping, distribution system leaks, and unauthorized use. In 2022, water customers were charged a combined total of $1,583,892. 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 $35.80. The rates increase as water use increases. The average quarterly bill in 2022 was $182, which includes commercial accounts, but not the Department of Corrections.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the local Health Department at 914-813-5000.

Sampling Results

Table of Detected Contaminants								
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max)	Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, MRDL or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	No	2/4/22	0.188	0.018-0.188	mg/l	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	No	2/4/22	107	11-107	mg/l	NA	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Chlorine residual	No	2022	1.06	0.6-1.36	mg/l	NA	4	Water treatment chemical added for disinfection
Iron	No	2/4/22	13	NA	ug/l	NA	300	Naturally occurring
Manganese	No	2/4/22	4	NA	ug/l	NA	300	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	2/4/22	1.83	0.14-1.83	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	2/4/22	52.6	7.8-52.6	mg/l	NA	see footnote (1)	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Total Organic Carbon	No	2022	16.5	2.1-16.5	mg/l	NA	TT	Naturally present in environment
Sulfate	No	2/4/22	17.7	NA	mg/l	NA	250	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	2/4/22	0.437	0.069-0.437	mg/l	NA	5	Naturally occurring

(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.

Table of Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max)	Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, MRDL or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	No	2022	3.22	ND-3.22	ng/l	NA	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)	No	2022	3.53	ND-3.53	ng/l	NA	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorohexane sulfonate (PFHxS)	No	2022	4.57	ND-4.57	ng/l	NA	NA	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	No	2022	1.77	ND-1.77	ng/l	NA	NA	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Table of Disinfection Byproducts								
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max)	Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, MRDL or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid)	No	Quarterly 2022	41.88 (1)	16.9-36	ug/l	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No	Quarterly 2022	33.0 (1)	22.2–45.8	ug/l	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms

(1) This level represents the highest locational running annual average.

Tap Water Samples Collected for Lead and Copper Analyses at Customer's Taps

Substance (Unit Of Measure)	AL	MCLG	Date Sampled	Amount Detected (90th Percentile)	Range	Sites Above Al/Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	1.3	6/1-9/30/22	0.122	0.011-0.185	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ug/l)	15	0	6/1-9/30/22	4	ND – 6	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system. 20 samples were taken in each half of the year and the 90th percentile was the third highest value (4 ug/l for lead and 0.122 mg/l for copper. The 90th percentiles for lead and copper were below the action level. The action levels for lead and copper were not exceeded at any location.

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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

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 Contamination
Turbidity (Entry)1	No	4/19/22 and 12/12/22	0.06	NTU	NA	TT= < 1.0 NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (Entry) 1	No	2022	100%<0.3	NTU	NA	TT=95% of samples < 0.3 NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (Distribution)2	No	10/2022	0.239	NTU	NA	Monthly Average < 5	Soil Runoff

1 Turbidity 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 entry point turbidity measurement for the year occurred on 4/19/22 and 12/12/22 (0.06 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 in 2022 were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

2 Distribution 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 monthly distribution turbidity measurement detected during the year (0.239 NTU) occurred in October 2022. This value is below the State's maximum contaminant level of (5 NTU).

Definitions:

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.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
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).
Nanograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.
Maximum Residual Disinfection Level(MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

Nondetected Contaminants

The following are some of the contaminants tested for but not found in the drinking water:
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, chlorobezene, 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-butylenzene, toluene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, trans-1,3-dichloropropene, trichlorofluoromethane, and vinyl chloride.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Detections

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2020 our system participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4). For a copy of the results, please call Bedford DPW Water Division at 914-666-7855. Results are tabulated below.

Contaminant	Date Of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.)	Range	Unit Measurement	Reference Concentration (1)	Likely Source of Contamination

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	26.39	14.11-34.86	ug/l	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Haloacetic Acids (HAA9)	2020	29.12	16.10-40.26	ug/l	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Haloacetic Acids (HAA6Br)	2020	2.74	1.99-5.40	ug/l	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms

(1) UCMR Reference Concentration = The reference concentrations are based on publicly-available health information found in the following EPA resources: 2018 Edition of the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories Tables [i.e., Health advisories (HA)], the CCL 4 Contaminant Information Sheets [i.e., Health Reference Levels (HRLs)], and the Human Health Benchmark for Pesticides (i.e., HHBPs). The primary sources of the health information used to derive the guideline values in the resources referenced above are peer-reviewed assessments from EPA or other governmental agencies. The reference concentrations are subject to change as new health assessments are completed. Reference Concentrations are not legally enforceable federal standards

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.

Although lead levels in the district were below the action level, 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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During the past year, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, 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.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water 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. Conservation tips include:

- 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 one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. 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.

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.