Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2014
Village of Tuxedo Park Water
Lorillard Road, Tuxedo Park, NY
Public Water Supply ID# 3503557

INTRODUCTION

To comply with New York State regulations, The Village of Tuxedo Park Water Department is required to issue annually a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to meet that requirement, improve your understanding of drinking water quality, and increase our awareness of the need to protect your drinking water sources. Last year, your tap water met all New York State drinking water health standards that were analyzed. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report also provides an overview of last year's water quality, as well as details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to New York State standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Jeff Voss or John Bello at the Village of Tuxedo Park Water Plant at (845) 351-2777. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you would like to attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings, they are held on the fourth Tuesday of every month at 7:00 PM, at the Village Hall.

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 in part 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.

Our water system serves 1,100 people through 650 service connections. Our water source is Tuxedo Lake, located in the Village of Tuxedo Park. The water is filtered and chlorinated prior to distribution.

The New York State Department of Health has evaluated Tuxedo Park's Public Water System's susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program and their findings are summarized in the paragraph below. It is important to stress these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that the source water contamination has or will occur. Public water supply is treated and regularly monitored to ensure that the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

The assessment found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. Land cover and its associated activities within the assessment and sanitary wastewater discharges may contribute to contamination. There are no noteworthy contamination threats associated with discrete contaminant sources.

A copy of this source water assessment, including a map of the assessment area, may be viewed by contacting the Orange County Health Department at (845) 291-2331.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

Based on New York State mandated sampling regulations, we routinely test drinking water for numerous contaminants. These tests and frequencies include: total coliform monthly, turbidity levels every four hours, inorganic compounds yearly, nitrate yearly, nitrite yearly, lead and copper every three years, volatile organic compounds every three years, total trihalomethanes quarterly, haloacetic acids quarterly and radiological every three years, and synthetic organic compounds every three years. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. New York State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, our data, though representative, may be 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 at (800) 426-4791 or the Orange County Health Department at (845) 291-2331.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg./Max) (Range)	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	*No*	5/29/14	.11 NTUS	n/a	TT=< 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity	*No*	2014	100% <0.3 NTU	n/a	TT= 95% of samples≤0.3 NTU	
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper	**No**	8/22/12	.237 PPM .05 -.28 (See footnote 2)	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of building plumbing
Lead	*No*	8/22/12	0.6 PPB ND –0.9 (See footnote 3)	0	AL- 15	Corrosion of building plumbing
Sodium	*No*	12/14/11	17.5 PPM	n/a	See footnote 5	Naturally occurring
Barium	*No*	11/19/14	8.0 PPB	2000	2000	Naturally occurring
Chloride	*No*	12/14/11	20.9 PPM	n/a	250	Naturally occurring
Iron	*No*	12/14/11	68 PPB	n/a	300	Naturally occurring
Manganese	*No*	12/14/11	.056 PPB	n/a	300	Naturally occurring
Zinc	*No*	12/14/11	.012 PPM	n/a	5	Naturally occurring
Nickel	*No*	10/23/13	.5	Ug/1	MCL=100	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts						
TTHM	*No*	2014	27.2 PPB 16-31.7 PPB	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	*No*	2014	21.1 PPB 10.5-35.2 (See footnote 4)	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Notes:

1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest turbidity measurements for the year occurred in July, (0.14 NTU). State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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 copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was .24 ppm. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected, which was .6 ppb. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested.

4 – This level represents the annual quarterly average calculated from data collected.

5 – Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

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.

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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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.

PPM: Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million).

PPB): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion).

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

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our Public Water System had no violations of any regulatory limits listed. 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?

Yes. 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.

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).

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 of producing these necessities;
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct larger pumping systems and water towers.

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.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources which are the heart of our community.