

Village of Buchanan  
Municipal Building  
236 Tate Avenue  
Buchanan, New York 10511

POSTAL PATRON  
BUCHANAN, NEW YORK 10511

# Village of Buchanan Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

Important Information About Your Drinking Water \* Consumer Confidence Report 40 CFR and 142

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010**  
**Village of Buchanan**  
**236 Tate Avenue, Buchanan, New York 10511**  
**(Public Water Supply ID#5903422)**

**INTRODUCTION**

Once again the Village of Buchanan is pleased to comply with New York State Public Health Law requiring the publication of an Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) to our customers. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. The Village of Buchanan purchases water from the Montrose Improvement district (MID) and the City of Peekskill. In 2010, your water met or exceeded all State drinking water health standards. 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Kevin F. Hay, Village Administrator, at (914) 737-1033. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings. The meetings are generally held on the first Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the Municipal Building located at 236 Tate Avenue.

The MID AWQR for 2010 and additional information is available by contacting the Northern Westchester Joint Water Works Office located at 2065 East Main Street, Cortlandt Manor, New York 10567, Phone: (914) 737-5380. The City of Peekskill AWQR for 2010 and additional information is available by contacting Water Superintendent, Edward A. Khuns III, at City Hall, 840 Main Street, Peekskill, New York 10566, Phone: (914) 734-4150.

**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.

**Montrose Improvement District**

The NYSDOH has evaluated the susceptibility of water supplies statewide for potential contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraphs below. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for our Public Water Supply(s) (PWS). This PWS provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

This PWS obtains water from the New York City water supply system. Water either comes from the Catskill/Delaware watersheds east of the Hudson River and/or from the Croton watershed in Putnam and Westchester counties. 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 PWS. Additional information on the water quality and protection efforts in these New York City watersheds can be found at DEP's web site [www.nyc.gov/dep/watershed](http://www.nyc.gov/dep/watershed).

Specifically, this PWS obtains its water from the Catskill/Delaware watersheds east of the Hudson. The reservoirs in this mountainous rural area 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, etc. 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.

**City of Peekskill**

The NYSDOH recently completed a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). This assessment found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of pasture in the assessment area results in a medium potential for protozoa contamination. There is also a moderate density of sanitary wastewater discharges which results in elevated susceptibility for nearly all contaminate categories. Non-sanitary wastewater discharges may also contribute to contamination. In addition, it

appears that the total amount of sanitary wastewater discharged to surface water in this assessment area is high enough to further raise the potential for contamination (particularly protozoa). There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include: landfills. Finally, it should be noted that relatively high flow velocities make brook or stream drinking water supplies highly sensitive to existing and new sources of microbial contamination. These reports do not address the safety or quality of treated finished potable tap water.

## **BUCHANAN'S DRINKING WATER SOURCES**

The Village of Buchanan purchases all of its water from the Montrose Improvement District (MID) and the City of Peekskill. The total volume of water purchased by the Village of Buchanan in 2010 was 406 million gallons. Of this amount, 258 million gallons, or 63.6%, was purchased from the Montrose Improvement District, with the remainder, 148 million gallons, or 36.4%, purchased from the City of Peekskill. The average amount of water that is purchased daily is 1.1 million gallons.

### **Montrose Improvement District**

The MID source of water is the Catskill Aqueduct, which is located in the Town of Cortlandt. The MID's source of supply is New York City's Catskill Aqueduct which is fed from the Ashokan Reservoir located in the Catskill Mountains. New York City has also produced an Annual Supply and Quality Statement, which is available at the New York City Department of Environmental Protection web site at [http://www.nyc.gov/html/dep/html/drinking\\_water/wsstate.shtml](http://www.nyc.gov/html/dep/html/drinking_water/wsstate.shtml). The Northern Westchester Joint Water Works' Catskill Water Treatment Plant produces potable water from this source. During 2010, MID did not experience any restriction of the water source. Water is treated with the following processes prior to distribution: pH adjustment, coagulation, dissolved air flotation, filtration, chlorine disinfection, and corrosion control. A connection with the City of Peekskill water system is maintained as a supplementary water supply. In addition, treated water from the Amawalk Water Treatment Plant on Route 35, in Somers, can be used as an emergency water supply via the Yorktown 24" transmission main. The Village of Buchanan purchases water from the MID through a metered connection.

### **City of Peekskill**

The City of Peekskill has two (2) sources of water, both of which are surface waters. Peekskill's year round major source is the Peekskill Hollow Brook originating at the Wiccopee Reservoir located in the Town of Putnam Valley. The second is an emergency source with the MID, via the Catskill Aqueduct, which can be used should the primary source be unavailable. During 2010, the City of Peekskill system did not experience any restriction of the water source. The water is pumped to the Campfield Reservoir in Peekskill, where it is then treated with the following processes prior to distribution: coagulation, flocculation, dissolved air flotation, filtration, disinfection, and pH adjustment. The Village of Buchanan purchases water from the City of Peekskill through a metered connection.

## **FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT BUCHANAN'S WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**

The Village water distribution system currently consists of approximately 9.5 miles of water main, 110 fire hydrants and 300 gate valves, which can be used to control, isolate and regulate the water system. The Village provides water to approximately 2,200 residents and four (4) major water consumers: Entergy Nuclear Indian Point 2 LLC, Entergy Nuclear Indian Point 3 LLC, LaFarge North America, Inc. & Westchester Industrial Complex. In 2010 these four consumers used approximately 284.8 million gallons, or approximately 70.6% of the total amount purchased by the Village in 2010. The remaining amount, or approximately 29.4%, is sold to Village residents and smaller commercial users for general domestic use and unaccounted for water, which is typically lost to hydrant flushing, fire fighting, street cleaning and leakage. The Village provides water to approximately 2,200 residents through 745 service connections. In 2010, the average annual water bill for a residential user was approximately \$331.81.

## **ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?**

As the State regulations require, our drinking water is routinely tested 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 Tables presented on pages 4, 5 and 6 depict 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.

Since the Village of Buchanan does not produce the drinking water supplied to its residents, the majority of the quality testing is performed by the MID and the City of Peekskill. The Village however, monitors certain contaminants in the water that is delivered to its residents. Quality tests are periodically taken at locations throughout the Village and tested in accordance with State and Federal regulations. All test results indicate that the water meets or exceeds both the State and Federal requirements. Complete water quality testing results are available for review at the Village Hall, 236 Tate Avenue, Buchanan, New York.

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), [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater) or the Westchester County Health Department at (914) 813-5000, [www.westchester.gov/health](http://www.westchester.gov/health).

Listed below please find Tables of Detected Contaminants. Table 1 is for the Montrose Improvement District (MID), Table 2 is for the City of Peekskill Water Department and Table 3 is for the Village of Buchanan.

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS (TABLE 1 – MONTROSE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT)**

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED (AVERAGE) (RANGE)	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT OR AL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>Inorganic</b>							
Alkalinity	no	1/1 - 12/31/10	15.6 10.9 - 46.8	mg/L as CaCO3	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Hardness	no	1/1 - 12/31/10	13.9 9.6 - 43.9	mg/L as CaCO3	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Aluminum	no	4/19/2010	0.006	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Found in a common water treatment chemical
Barium	no	4/19/2010	0.007	mg/L	2	MCL 2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium	no	4/19/2010	5.27	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Chloride	no	4/19/2010	9.37	mg/L	N/A	MCL 250	Naturally occurring or road salt
Chlorine, Free	no	1/1 - 12/31/10	1.07 0.60 - 1.50	mg/L	N/A	MRDL 4	Water additive to control microbes.
Manganese	no	4/19/2010	4.2	µg/L	N/A	MCL 300	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	no	3/09/10 - 11/10/10	.015 ND -0 .15	mg/L	10	MCL 10	Fertilizer run-off, septic tank leaching, natural deposits.
pH	no	1/1 - 12/31/10	7.93 6.70 - 9.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phosphorus, Ortho	no	1/1 - 12/31/10	0.75 0.27 - 1.97	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Additive to prevent corrosion
Sodium	no	4/19/2010	8.8	mg/L	N/A	(20) <sup>1</sup>	Naturally occurring or road salt
Sulfate	no	4/19/2010	3.73	mg/L	250	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Filtration Turbidity 2	no	6/16/2010	0.18 100%	NTU	N/A	TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU	Soil runoff.

**NOTES:**

- 1 People on severely restricted sodium diets should not consume water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium.
- 2 Turbidity is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. This value is the highest single combined filter measurement. At least 95% of the samples collected must be less than or equal to 0.30 NTU.

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS (TABLE 2 – CITY OF PEEKSKILL)**

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED (AVERAGE) (RANGE)	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT OR AL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Turbidity	No	10/2/10	0.22	NTU	N/A	TT=<0.30 NTU 100%	Soil Runoff <b>1</b>
Turbidity	No	1/2/10	0.61	NTU	N/A	TT= <1.0 NTU 100%	Soil Runoff <b>1, 2</b>
Chloride	No	9/22/10	64	mg/l	N/A	MCL 250	Naturally Occurring Or Indicative Of Road Salt Contamination

TOC	No	monthly	1.9-2.8	mg/l	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Iron	No	9/22/10	55	ug/l	N/A	MCL 300	Naturally occurring.
Sodium	No	9/22/10	38	mg/l	N/A	No designated limits	Naturally Occurring Road Salt, Water Softeners Or Animal Waste <b>3</b>
Sulfate as SO4	No	9/22/10	19	mg/l	N/A	MCL 250	Naturally Occurring.
Manganese	No	9/22/10	6	ug/l	N/A	MCL 300	Naturally occurring.
Barium	No	9/22/10	.036	mg/l	2.00	MCL 2.00	Discharge from drilling. Waste discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate	No	9/22/10	.29	mg/l	10	MCL 10	Runoff from fertilizer use leaching from septic tanks. Sewage erosion and natural deposits.
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	No	9/22/10	0.6	ug/l	0	MCL 6	Used in plastic products such as polyvinyl chloride, plastic toys, vinyl upholstery, adhesives and coatings. Compound likely to be released to the environment during production and waste disposal of these products. Also used in inks, pesticides, cosmetics and vacuum pump oil. <b>4</b>
Chlorine Residual	No	Continuous	.56-2.70	mg/l	N/A	MRDL 4.00	Water additive used to control microbes.
Combined Radium 226 & 228	No	5/9/08	.05	pCi/L	0	MCL 5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha	No	5/9/08	.26	pCi/L	0	MCL 15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta	No	5/9/08	3.16	pCi/L	0	MCL 50	Erosion of natural deposits.

**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 single turbidity measurement while operating the old Water Treatment Plant was .61 NTU for the year occurred on 1/2/10. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1.0 NTU. The old Water Treatment Plant went off line 5/14/11.
- 2 –For the new Water Treatment Plant, a Treatment Technique violation occurs if > 5% of the composite filter effluent measurements taken each month exceed the performance standard value of 0.30 NTU
- 3 – 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 should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted diets.
- 4 – This contaminant's result was under the MCL and the certified lab's own blank sample concentration. It was re-sampled for on 12/28/10 and was not detected again.

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS (TABLE 3 – VILLAGE OF BUCHANAN)**

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED (AVERAGE) (RANGE)	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT OR AL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Turbidity 1	No	Continuous	0.12 – 0.17	NTU	N/A	5.0 NTU	Soil Runoff
Copper 2	No	09/17-19/08	0.155 (0.0437-0.183)	Mg/l	1.3	AL 1.3	Corrosion Of Household Plumbing Systems Erosion Or Natural Deposits Leaching From Wood Preservatives
Lead 3	No	09/17-19/08	2.0 (ND – 7.1)	Ug/l	0	AL 15	Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems Erosion Of Natural Deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) 4	No	03/22/2010 06/21/2010 09/23/2010 12/21/2010	9.94 (8.6-11.1)	Ug/l	N/A	MCL 80	By Product Of Drinking Water Chlorination Needed To Kill Harmful Organisms, TTHM's Are Formed When Source Water Contains Large Amounts Of Organic Matter
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's - mono-, di- & trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromo-acetic acid) 4	No	03/22/2010 06/21/2010 09/23/2010 12/21/2010	9.38 (8.5-11.3)	ug/l	N/A	MCL 60	By Product Of Drinking Water Chlorination Needed To Kill Harmful Organisms

**NOTES:**

- 1 - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Our highest single turbidity measurement of 0.36 NTU for the year occurred on 5/05/10. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5 NTU.
- 2 – The level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the ten (10) sites tested for copper in 2008. 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value was 0.155 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- 3 – The level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the ten (10) sites tested for lead in 2008. 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 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value was 2 ug/l. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Buchanan is 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.
- 4 – TTHM's & HAA5's can be formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

**Definitions (for Tables 1, 2 & 3):**

**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.

**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).

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

## WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

We have learned through testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were below levels determined by the State and the EPA to cause health concerns.

## IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2010, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

## INFORMATION ON CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium 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 2010, as part of an EPA study that the City of Peekskill ended in March 2010, monthly samples were collected and analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts. All three (3) of these samples were negative for the Cryptosporidium oocysts. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, a gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing 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.

## INFORMATION ON GIARDIA

Giardia is a 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. During 2010, as part of an EPA study that the City of Peekskill ended in March 2010, monthly samples were collected and analyzed for Giardia cysts. All three (3) samples were negative for the Giardia cysts. 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 Giardiasis 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 settings where hand-washing practices are poor.

## 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 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 fire fighting needs are met.

### **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 or shaving.
- ◆ 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 this year. 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. Please call our office at (914) 737-1033 if you have questions.