

# REGULATED PARAMETERS

| PARAMETERS   | NYS DOH MCL        | USEPA MCLG | CATSKILL-DELAWARE SYSTEM |             |         | CROTON SYSTEM |               |         | GROUNDWATER SYSTEM |                         |         | SOURCE OF PARAMETER  |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------------|---------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------|--|
|  |                    |            | # SAMPLES                | RANGE       | AVERAGE | # SAMPLES     | RANGE         | AVERAGE | # SAMPLES          | RANGE                   | AVERAGE |  |
| <b>REGULATED CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PARAMETERS</b>   |                    |            |                          |             |         |               |               |         |                    |                         |         |  |
| Barium (mg/L)  | 2.00               | 2          | 192                      | ND          | ND      | 36            | ND            | ND      | 85                 | ND - 0.08               | <0.005  | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Chloride (mg/L)  | 250.0              | -          | 192                      | 5.9 - 15.9  | 9.1     | 36            | 30.9 - 57.2   | 48.0    | 281                | 6.4 - 138.0             | 42.2    | Naturally occurring; road salt   |
| Chromium (µg/L)  | 100                | 100        | 192                      | ND          | ND      | 36            | ND            | ND      | 86                 | ND - 3                  | <2      | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| <b>Color - entry points (color units)</b>  | 15 <sup>(n)</sup>  | -          | 1111                     | 3 - 13      | 7       | 255           | <b>4 - 28</b> | 12      | 527                | <b>1 - 22</b>           | 5       | Iron and manganese; or organic sources, such as algal growth   |
| Copper (mg/L)  | 1.3 <sup>(n)</sup> | 1.3        | 278                      | ND - 0.06   | 0.01    | 41            | ND - 0.04     | 0.01    | 285                | ND - 1.07               | 0.04    | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives   |
| Fluoride (mg/L)  | 2.2                | 4          | 9268                     | 0.05 - 1.30 | 1.08    | 883           | 0.90 - 1.14   | 1.01    | 1231               | 0.18 - 1.65             | 1.07    | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; runoff from fertilizer  |
| Gross Beta particle (pCi/L) <sup>(n)</sup>   | 50 <sup>(n)</sup>  | -          | 9                        | ND - 1.0    | < 0.7   | 3             | 1.2 - 2.1     | 1.7     | 1                  | 1.8                     | 1.8     | Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions   |
| Iron (µg/L)  | 300 <sup>(n)</sup> | -          | 192                      | 20 - 160    | 40      | 36            | 30 - 110      | 70      | 297                | ND - 1360               | 260     | Naturally occurring  |
| Lead (µg/L)  | 15 <sup>(n)</sup>  | 0          | 280                      | ND - 4      | <2      | 41            | ND - 4        | <2      | 299                | ND - 35                 | <2      | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits   |
| Manganese (µg/L)   | 300 <sup>(n)</sup> | -          | 192                      | 10 - 80     | 20      | 36            | 20 - 100      | 50      | 295                | ND - 430                | 50      | Naturally occurring  |
| Nitrate (mg/L nitrogen)  | 10                 | 10         | 192                      | 0.10 - 0.25 | 0.18    | 36            | ND - 0.64     | 0.28    | 281                | ND - 8.84               | 3.35    | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits  |
| pH (pH units)  | 6.5 - 8.5          | -          | 9269                     | 6.6 - 8.8   | -       | 883           | 6.9 - 7.6     | -       | 1234               | 5.8 - 8.3               | -       |  |
| Sodium (mg/L)  | NDL <sup>(n)</sup> | -          | 192                      | 5.8 - 12.7  | 7.9     | 36            | 14.8 - 30.0   | 24.4    | 140                | 3.5 - 49.7              | 24.4    | Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste  |
| Sulfate (mg/L)   | 250.0              | -          | 192                      | 5.9 - 7.3   | 6.2     | 36            | 8.8 - 13.8    | 12.6    | 281                | 5.8 - 95.0              | 34.6    | Naturally occurring  |
| Turbidity <sup>(n)</sup> - distribution system (NTU)   | 5 <sup>(n)</sup>   | -          | 8158                     | 0.1 - 3.6   | 0.7     | 628           | 0.3 - 1.7     | 0.8     | 1234               | 0.1 - 5.3               | 0.5     | Soil runoff  |
| Turbidity <sup>(n)</sup> - entry points (NTU)  | 1 <sup>(n)</sup>   | -          | -                        | -           | -       | 255           | 0.5 - 1       | 0.8     | -                  | -                       | -       | Soil runoff  |
| Zinc (mg/L)  | 5                  | -          | 192                      | ND - 0.02   | <0.01   | 36            | ND            | ND      | 295                | ND - 0.51               | 0.06    | Naturally occurring  |
| Regulated Conventional Physical and Chemical Parameters not detected:  |                    |            |                          |             |         |               |               |         |                    |                         |         |  |
| Antimony, Arsenic, Asbestos <sup>(n)</sup> , Beryllium, Cadmium, Cyanide, Gross Alpha particle <sup>(n)</sup> , Mercury, Nickel, Nitrite, Selenium, Silver, Thallium   |                    |            |                          |             |         |               |               |         |                    |                         |         |  |
| <b>REGULATED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>  |                    |            |                          |             |         |               |               |         |                    |                         |         |  |
| Total Trihalomethanes (µg/L)   | 100 <sup>(n)</sup> | -          | 194                      | 11 - 64     | 33      | 36            | 28 - 76       | 44      | 189                | ND - 45                 | 6       | By-product of drinking water chlorination  |
| Principal Organic Contaminants detected:   |                    |            |                          |             |         |               |               |         |                    |                         |         |  |
| Tetrachloroethylene (µg/L)   | 5                  | 0          | 194                      | ND          | ND      | 36            | ND            | ND      | 189                | ND - 6.1 <sup>(n)</sup> | 1.0     | Discharge from dry cleaners  |
| Trichloroethene (µg/L)   | 5                  | 0          | 194                      | ND          | ND      | 36            | ND            | ND      | 189                | ND - 1.5                | <0.5    | Residual of cleaning solvents and metal degreasers   |
| Trichlorofluoromethane (µg/L)  | 5                  |            | 194                      | ND          | ND      | 36            | ND            | ND      | 189                | ND - 6.2 <sup>(n)</sup> | <0.5    | Emissions of solvents, chemical intermediate, blowing agent for polyurethane foams, dry cleaning, aerosol propellant and in fire extinguishing agent |
| Specified Organic Contaminants detected:   |                    |            |                          |             |         |               |               |         |                    |                         |         |  |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (µg/L)**  | 6                  | 0          | 3                        | ND          | ND      | 6             | ND            | ND      | 13                 | ND - 1.7 <sup>(n)</sup> | ND      | Plasticizer from flexible plastics   |
| Simazine (µg/L)**  | 4                  | 4          | 3                        | ND          | ND      | 6             | ND - 0.05*    | ND      | 13                 | ND                      | ND      | Runoff from herbicide use  |
| Principal Organic Contaminants not detected:   |                    |            |                          |             |         |               |               |         |                    |                         |         |  |
| Benzene, Bromobenzene, Bromochloromethane, Bromomethane, n-Butylbenzene, sec Butylbenzene, tert-Butylbenzene, Carbon Tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, Chloroethane, Chloromethane, 2-Chlorotoluene, 4-Chlorotoluene, Dibromomethane, 1,2-Dichlorobenzene, 1,3-Dichlorobenzene, 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, Dichlorodifluoromethane, 1,1-Dichloroethane, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, 1,2-Dichloropropane, 1,3-Dichloropropane, 2,2 Dichloropropane, 1,1-Dichloropropene, cis-1,3-Dichloropropene, trans-1,3 Dichloropropene, Ethylbenzene, Hexachlorobutadiene, Isopropylbenzene, p-Isopropyltoluene, Methylene chloride, n-Propylbenzene, Styrene, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, Toluene, 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, m-Xylene, o-Xylene, p-Xylene |                    |            |                          |             |         |               |               |         |                    |                         |         |  |
| Specified Organic Contaminants not detected:   |                    |            |                          |             |         |               |               |         |                    |                         |         |  |
| Alachlor, Aldicarb (Temik), Aldicarb sulfone, Aldicarb sulfoxide, Aldrin, Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene, Butachlor, Carbaryl, Carbofuran (Furadan), Chlordane, 2,4-D, Dalapon, 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane, Dicamba, Dieldrin, Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, Dinoseb, Diquat, Endothal, Endrin, Ethylene dibromide (EDB), Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Lindane, Methomyl, Methoxychlor, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Oxamyl (Vydate), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Polychlorobiphenyls [PCBs], Propachlor, Toxaphene, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), Vinyl chloride  |                    |            |                          |             |         |               |               |         |                    |                         |         |  |
| <b>MICROBIAL PARAMETERS</b>  |                    |            |                          |             |         |               |               |         |                    |                         |         |  |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (% of samples positive/month)  | 5%                 | 0          | 9283                     | 0.0% - 1.0% | 0.20%   | 883           | 0.0% - 8.0%   | 0.1%    | 1221               | 0.0% - 2.0%             | 0.3%    | Naturally present in the environment   |
| <i>E. coli</i> (CFU/100mL)   | <sup>(n)</sup>     | 0          | 9283                     | ND          | ND      | 883           | ND            | ND      | 1221               | ND                      | ND      | Human and animal fecal waste   |
| Heterotrophic Plate Count (CFU/mL)   | TT                 | -          | 9227                     | ND - 1120   | 1       | 881           | ND - 388      | 1       | 1205               | ND - 618                | 2       | Naturally present in the environment   |

# UNREGULATED PARAMETERS

| PARAMETERS   | NYS DOH MCL               | CATSKILL-DELAWARE SYSTEM |                |         | CROTON SYSTEM |                |         | GROUNDWATER SYSTEM |               |         | SOURCE OF PARAMETER  |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|----------------|---------|--------------------|---------------|---------|--|
|  |                           | # SAMPLES                | RANGE          | AVERAGE | # SAMPLES     | RANGE          | AVERAGE | # SAMPLES          | RANGE         | AVERAGE |  |
| <b>UNREGULATED CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PARAMETERS</b> |                           |                          |                |         |               |                |         |                    |               |         |  |
| Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )                             | -                         | 277                      | 8.0 - 26.1     | 11.8    | 40            | 24.5 - 57.2    | 44.7    | 305                | 10.5 - 221.8  | 57.7    | Erosion of natural deposits                                      |
| Aluminum (mg/L)  | 0.05 - 0.2 <sup>(6)</sup> | 192                      | ND - 0.04      | 0.02    | 36            | ND - 0.02      | 0.01    | 69                 | ND - 0.03     | <0.01   | Erosion of natural deposits                                      |
| Ammonia (mg/L nitrogen)  | -                         | 192                      | ND - 0.03      | <0.03   | 36            | ND             | ND      | 86                 | ND - 0.15     | <0.03   | Animal waste and fertilizer runoff                               |
| Boron (mg/L)   | -                         | 192                      | ND - 0.12      | 0.05    | 36            | ND - 0.12      | 0.06    | 69                 | ND - 0.26     | 0.10    | Erosion of natural deposits                                      |
| Bromide (mg/L)   | -                         | 24                       | ND             | ND      | 13            | ND - 0.02      | < 0.02  | 15                 | 0.10 - 0.14   | 0.12    | Erosion of natural deposits                                      |
| Calcium (mg/L)   | -                         | 278                      | 3.9 - 9.4      | 5.4     | 41            | 11.3 - 23.0    | 19.0    | 319                | 4.2 - 92.6    | 24.6    | Erosion of natural deposits                                      |
| Carbon dioxide (mg/L)  | -                         | 12                       | 1.10 - 2.00    | 1.50    | 9             | 3.08 - 4.40    | 3.88    | -                  | -             | -       | Present in air   |
| Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L O <sub>2</sub> )                    | -                         | 192                      | ND - 10.6      | 4.7     | 36            | 5.7 - 12.1     | 8.9     | 69                 | ND - 5.4      | <2.4    |  |
| Chlorate (mg/L)  | -                         | 8                        | ND             | ND      | -             | -              | -       | 8                  | ND - 0.17     | 0.05    | By-product of drinking water chlorination                        |
| Chlorine Residual, free (mg/L)                                   | -                         | 9266                     | 0.00 - 1.73    | 0.70    | 883           | 0.15 - 1.64    | 0.72    | 1229               | 0.02 - 1.46   | 0.69    | Water additive for disinfection                                  |
| Color - distribution system (color units)                        | -                         | 8158                     | 2 - 40         | 7       | 628           | 3 - 40         | 10      | 1234               | 1 - 68        | 6       | Presence of iron, manganese, and organics in water               |
| Corrosivity (Langelier index)                                    | 0 <sup>(6, 17)</sup>      | 192                      | -3.04 to -1.72 | -2.47   | 36            | -1.78 to -1.20 | -1.48   | 135                | -3.29 to 0.89 | -1.43   |  |
| Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)  | -                         | 12                       | 8.7 - 15.9     | 12.1    | 9             | 5.6 - 12.4     | 9.1     | -                  | -             | -       |  |
| Foaming Agents (µg/L linear alkyl sulfonate)                     | 500 <sup>(6)</sup>        | 180                      | ND - 10        | <10     | 33            | ND - 10        | <10     | 75                 | ND - 20       | <10     | Residual of washing detergents                                   |
| Hardness (grains/gallon [US] CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) <sup>(8)</sup>  | -                         | 192                      | 0.9 - 1.8      | 1.1     | 36            | 3.0 - 5.1      | 4.5     | 308                | 1.0 - 24.7    | 6.7     | Erosion of natural deposits                                      |
| Iodide (mg/L)  | -                         | 192                      | ND             | ND      | 36            | ND - 0.01      | <0.01   | 69                 | ND            | ND      | Erosion of natural deposits                                      |
| Magnesium (mg/L)   | -                         | 192                      | 1.0 - 2.5      | 1.3     | 36            | 4.3 - 8.8      | 7.1     | 69                 | 1.2 - 39.0    | 11.8    | Erosion of natural deposits                                      |
| Phosphate, Ortho- (mg/L)   | -                         | 9265                     | 0.26 - 3.30    | 1.83    | 883           | 0.30 - 2.75    | 1.21    | 1229               | 0.56 - 2.99   | 1.63    | Water additive for corrosion control                             |
| Phosphate, Total (mg/L)  | -                         | 192                      | 0.64 - 2.92    | 1.58    | 36            | 0.60 - 1.30    | 0.85    | 125                | 0.63 - 5.94   | 1.98    | Water additive for corrosion control                             |
| Potassium (mg/L)   | -                         | 192                      | 0.42 - 6.70    | 0.62    | 36            | 1.20 - 2.60    | 1.95    | 69                 | 0.54 - 3.53   | 1.51    | Erosion of natural deposits                                      |
| Silica [silicon oxide] (mg/L)                                    | -                         | 192                      | 1.8 - 3.2      | 2.5     | 36            | 2.6 - 4.6      | 3.8     | 215                | 1.0 - 29.9    | 13.2    | Erosion of natural deposits                                      |
| Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)                                   | -                         | 9269                     | 66 - 179       | 83      | 883           | 180 - 389      | 268     | 1234               | 69 - 874      | 245     |  |
| Strontium (mg/L)   | -                         | 192                      | ND             | ND      | 36            | ND - 0.09      | <0.05   | 69                 | ND - 0.17     | <0.05   | Erosion of natural deposits                                      |
| Temperature (°F)   | -                         | 9269                     | 34 - 76        | 55      | 883           | 37 - 75        | 54      | 1234               | 39 - 78       | 58      |  |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)                                    | 500 <sup>(6)</sup>        | 192                      | 21 - 75        | 46      | 36            | 128 - 180      | 158     | 135                | 27 - 540      | 210     | Metals and salts naturally occurring in the soil; organic matter |
| Total Organic Carbon (mg/L carbon)                               | -                         | 192                      | 1.1 - 2.4      | 1.6     | 36            | 1.9 - 3.6      | 2.9     | 69                 | 0.1 - 1.7     | 0.8     | Organic matter naturally present in the environment              |
| UV 254 Absorbency (absorbency unit)                              | -                         | 192                      | 0.019 - 0.040  | 0.028   | 36            | 0.033 - 0.067  | 0.053   | 69                 | 0.002 - 0.049 | 0.017   | Organic matter naturally present in the environment              |

Unregulated Conventional Physical and Chemical Parameters not detected:

Lithium, Phenols, <sup>90</sup>Strontium - radiological <sup>(6)</sup>, Tritium (<sup>3</sup>H) - radiological <sup>(6)</sup>

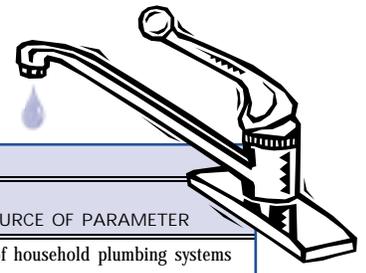
## UNSPECIFIED ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Disinfection By-Products detected

|  |                |     |              |      |    |              |      |     |             |       |   |
|--|----------------|-----|--------------|------|----|--------------|------|-----|-------------|-------|---|
| Bromochloroacetic acid (µg/L)          | 50             | 182 | ND - 2.70    | 1.40 | 31 | 0.89 - 3.56  | 2.15 | 73  | ND - 2.58   | 0.75  | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Bromodichloroacetic acid (µg/L)        | 50             | 47  | 1.90 - 3.10  | 2.45 | 8  | 5.60 - 8.70  | 7.30 | 22  | ND - 2.80   | 0.91  | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chloral Hydrate (µg/L)                 | 50             | 143 | 1.35 - 13.78 | 5.74 | 19 | 3.26 - 11.22 | 5.65 | 74  | ND - 9.50   | 1.39  | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chloropicrin (µg/L)                    | 50             | 181 | ND - 1.14    | 0.49 | 28 | ND - 0.91    | 0.47 | 91  | ND - 0.82   | 0.08  | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic acid 5 (HAA5) (µg/L)        | <sup>(6)</sup> | 134 | 16.2 - 51.0  | 33.2 | 20 | 39.7 - 58.2  | 50.5 | 64  | ND - 32.6   | 9.7   | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetonitriles (HANs) (µg/L)        | <sup>(6)</sup> | 81  | 1.55 - 4.60  | 3.13 | 16 | 0.94 - 6.63  | 4.85 | 70  | ND - 4.44   | 1.77  | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Halogenated ketones (HKs) (µg/L)       | <sup>(6)</sup> | 116 | 1.40 - 5.61  | 2.86 | 16 | 2.84 - 5.52  | 4.31 | 89  | ND - 3.46   | 0.78  | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Organic Halogen (mg/L)           | -              | 192 | 0.09 - 0.24  | 0.15 | 36 | 0.12 - 0.32  | 0.24 | 69  | ND - 0.15   | <0.10 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Unspecified Organic Chemicals detected |                |     |              |      |    |              |      |     |             |       |   |
| DCPA (Dacthal) (µg/L)**                | 5              | 3   | ND           | ND   | 1  | ND           | ND   | 8   | ND - 0.17 * | ND    | Runoff from pesticide use                 |
| Di-n-Butyl phthalate (µg/L)**          | 5              | 3   | ND           | ND   | 6  | ND           | ND   | 9   | ND - 0.70 * | ND    | Plasticizer from flexible plastics        |
| Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) (µg/L)  | 50             | 194 | ND - 3.0     | NA   | 36 | ND - 0.60    | NA   | 189 | ND - 10.1   | NA    | Additive to gasoline in the winter        |

Unspecified Organic Chemicals not detected:

Acenaphthene, Acenaphthylene, Acetochlor, Acifluorfen, Anthracene, Bentazon, Benzo[a]anthracene, Benzo[b]fluoranthene, Benzo[k]fluoranthene, Benzo[g,h,i]perylene, a-BHC, b-BHC, d-BHC, g-BHC, Bromocil, Butylbenzylphthalate, Caffeine, Carboxin, a-Chlordane, g-Chlordane, Chlorobenzilate, Chloroneb, Chlorothalonil (Draconil, Bravo), Chrysene, Cyanazine, 2,4-DB, p,p'DDD, p,p'DDE, p,p'DDT, Diazinon, Dibenz[a,h]anthracene, 3,5-Dichlorobenzoic acid, Dichlorprop, Diethylphthalate, Dimethoate, Dimethylphthalate, 2,4-Dinitrotoluene, Di-N-octylphthalate, Endosulfan I, Endosulfan II, Endosulfan sulfate, Endrin aldehyde, Etridiazole, EPTC, Fluoranthene, Fluorene, Indeno[1,2,3-cd] pyrene, Isophorone, Malathion, Methiocarb, MGK - 264, Molinate, Naphthalene, 4-Nitrophenol, trans-Nonachlor, Norflurazon, Paraquat, Parathion, Permethrin, Phenanthrene, Prometryn, Propoxur (Baygon), Pyrene, 2,4,5-T, Terbacil, Terbufos, Tetrachloroterephthalic acid, Thiobencarb, Trifluralin, Vernolate



| LEAD AND COPPER RULE SAMPLING AT RESIDENTIAL WATER TAPS: July - December 1999 |            |             |           |               |                        |                                      |   |
|---|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| PARAMETERS  | NYS DOH AL | US EPA MCLG | # SAMPLES | RANGE         | 90th PERCENTILE VALUES | # SAMPLES EXCEEDING ACTION LEVEL(AL) | SOURCE OF PARAMETER                     |
| Copper (mg/L)   | 1.3        | 1.3         | 107       | 0.006 - 0.496 | 0.199                  | 0                                    | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead (µg/L)   | 15         | 0           | 107       | ND - 177      | 12                     | 7                                    | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |

## FOOTNOTES

- (1) Determination of MCL violation: If a sample exceeds 15 color units, a second sample must be collected from the same location within 2 weeks. If the average of the two results exceeds 15 color units, then an MCL violation has occurred. In the Croton System there were 3 color violations on 7/17/99, 8/7/99 and 8/10/99. The Groundwater System experienced 2 violations on 6/9/99 at Well 14 and Well 45, and 1 on 8/4/99 at Well 14.
- (2) Action Level (not an MCL) measured at the tap.
- (3) Reported radiological data for gross alpha, gross beta, strontium 90, and tritium are for samples collected during 1997. Regulations stipulate that samples be taken every 4 years.
- (4) New York State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
- (5) If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 0.5 mg/L. Higher levels may be allowed by the State when justified by the supplier of water.
- (6) 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.
- (7) Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and can hinder the effectiveness of disinfection.
- (8) MCL is the monthly average. Data presented are individual sample results.
- (9) This MCL only applies to the Croton System. The MCL and data presented are monthly averages. This MCL was not exceeded.
- (10) Reported asbestos data was collected in 1993. Regulations require this parameter to be sampled every 9 years.
- (11) MCL is the calculated quarterly running average. In 1999 the MCL was never exceeded. Data presented are based on individual sampling results.
- (12) Well 27, Well 47, and Well 48 tested positive for this parameter and were removed from service on 9/8/99, 8/5/99, and 7/29/99 respectively.
- (13) Well 45 tested positive for this parameter and was removed from service 12/9/99.
- (14) Two samples tested positive for this parameter. They were Well 53 sampled on 12/14/99 at 0.8 µg/L, and Well 58 on 12/14/99 at 1.7 µg/L.
- (15) If a sample and its repeat sample are both positive for coliform bacteria and one of the two samples is positive for *E. coli*, then an MCL violation has occurred.
- (16) USEPA Secondary MCL; NYSDOH has not set an MCL for this parameter.
- (17) A Langelier Index of less than zero indicates corrosive tendencies.
- (18) Hardness of up to 3 grains per gallon is considered soft water; between 3 and 9 is moderately hard water.
- (19) No MCL currently exists for these groups of chemicals
- \* The contaminant was detected in only one sample. The level found was below the MCL.
- \*\* In the Croton System this parameter's data is from 1998. Data was not analyzed in 1999 due to system shutdown.

**Color - entry point values highlighted and bolded indicate a violation occurred, see footnote (1)**

| 1998 CORRECTIONS                      |             |                          |          |         |               |           |         |                    |         |         |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------|---------|---------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|
| PARAMETERS                            | NYS DOH MCL | CATSKILL-DELAWARE SYSTEM |          |         | CROTON SYSTEM |           |         | GROUNDWATER SYSTEM |         |         | SOURCE OF PARAMETER                |
|                                       |             | # SAMPLES                | RANGE    | AVERAGE | # SAMPLES     | RANGE     | AVERAGE | # SAMPLES          | RANGE   | AVERAGE |                                    |
| Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) (µg/L) | 50          | 164                      | ND - 5.0 | <0.5    | 41            | ND - 0.60 | <0.5    | 102                | ND - 62 | 3.50    | Additive to gasoline in the winter |

The values for MTBE were incorrectly reported in the New York City 1998 Drinking Water Supply and Quality Statement; these are the corrected numbers. Though an individual sample result exceeded 50 in the Groundwater System, no MCL violation occurred in 1998. Determination of MCL violation: If a sample exceeds the MCL, one to three more samples must be collected from the same sampling point within 30 days. If at least one of the confirming samples is positive and the average of the initial and all confirming samples exceeds the MCL, then a MCL violation has occurred.

## Water Conservation

The average single family household in New York City uses approximately 100,000 gallons of water each year, at a cost of \$1.30 per 100 cubic feet of water (748 gallons), or about \$174.00 each year. Although New York City is fortunate to have a plentiful supply of reasonably priced drinking water, everyone should do their part to conserve this precious resource.

DEP's ongoing efforts to save water include: use of sonar equipment to survey all water supply piping for leaks; replacement of approximately 70 miles of old water supply pipe a year; equipping fire hydrants with special locking devices; and installing home water meters to encourage conservation. These programs and others have proven successful and together have reduced water consumption in the City by approximately 200 million gallons per day in the last ten years. This is more water than the City of Boston or Westchester County uses in a day.

Here are some ways that you can help save water:

-  Repair all leaks promptly. Leaks waste water 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Check all faucets for leaks.
-  Install aerators on all sinks and use a high-pressure, low-flow showerhead. Replacing old fixtures with water-conserving models can produce substantial savings without reducing effectiveness and comfort.
-  Order a Home or Apartment Water Saving Kit. If you are an apartment building owner/manager or a home owner, you can obtain a free leak survey, along with water saving showerheads and other products. Call our Leak Survey contractor at (718) 326-9426 for information.
-  Water your garden in the evening instead of the heat of day to reduce evaporation.

## Frequently Asked Questions

*My drinking water often looks "milky" when first taken from a faucet, but then clears up. Why?*

Air becomes trapped in the water as it makes its long trip from the upstate reservoirs to the City. As a result, the water can sometimes appear cloudy or milky. This condition is not a public health concern. The cloudiness is temporary and clears quickly after the water is drawn from the tap and the excess air is released.

*What can I do about chlorine odors in tap water?*

Chlorine odors may be more noticeable when the weather is warmer. Chlorine is essential to kill organisms that may cause disease. The following are ways you can remove the chlorine and its odor from your drinking water:

-  Fill a pitcher and let it stand in the refrigerator overnight. (This is the best way.)
-  Fill a glass or jar with water and let it stand in sunlight for 30 minutes.
-  Pour water from one container to another about 10 times.
-  Heat the water to about 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

Once you remove the chlorine, be sure to refrigerate the water to limit bacterial regrowth.

*Sometimes my water is a rusty brown color. What causes this?*

Brown water is commonly associated with plumbing corrosion problems inside buildings and from rusting hot water heaters. If you have an ongoing problem with brown water, it is probably due to rusty pipes. It is recommended that you run your cold water for 2 - 3 minutes if it has not been used for an extended period of time. This will flush the line. You can avoid wasting water by catching your "flush" water in a container and using it to water plants or for other purposes. In addition, brown water can result from street construction or water main work being done in the area. Any disturbance to the main, including the opening of a fire hydrant, can cause pipe sediment to shift, resulting in brown water. The settling time of the main will vary, depending on the size of the water main.

*Should I buy bottled water?*

You do not need to buy bottled water for health reasons in New York City since our water meets all federal and State health-based drinking water standards. Also, bottled water costs up to 1,000 times more than the City's drinking water.

*Is New York City's water "hard?"*

Hardness is a measure of dissolved calcium and magnesium in the water. The less calcium and magnesium in the water ("soft" water), the easier it is to create lather and suds. New York City's water is predominantly "soft."



# The DO'S & DON'TS of Water Conservation

*In or out of a drought, every New Yorker can save hundreds of gallons of water every week by following these water-saving tips.*

## BATHROOM

- ✓ Do take short showers and save 5 to 7 gallons a minute.
- ✓ Do fill the tub halfway and save 10 to 15 gallons.
- ✓ Do install water-saving toilets, showerheads and faucet aerators. Place a plastic bottle filled with water in your toilet tank if you can't switch to a low flow toilet.
- ✗ Don't run the water while shaving, washing your hands or brushing your teeth. Faucets use 2 to 3 gallons a minute.
- ✗ Don't use the toilet as a wastebasket, and don't flush it unnecessarily.

## KITCHEN & LAUNDRY

- ✓ Do run the dishwasher and washing machine only when full. Save even more by using the short cycle.
- ✓ Do install faucet aerators.
- ✗ Don't let the water run while washing dishes. Kitchen faucets use 2 to 3 gallons a minute. Filling a basin only takes 10 gallons to wash and rinse.
- ✗ Don't run water to make it cold. Have it chilled in the refrigerator, ready to drink.

## EVERYWHERE

- ✓ Do repair leaky faucets and turn taps off tightly. A slow drip wastes 15 to 20 gallons each day.
- ✗ Don't open fire hydrants.

## OUTDOOR

- ✓ Do use a self-closing nozzle on your hose.
- ✗ Don't water your sidewalk or driveway - sweep them clean.
- ✗ Don't overwater your lawn or plants. Water before 9 a.m. or after 7 p.m.

## SAVE WATER

REPORT LEAKS & WATER WASTE.

Call (718) DEP-HELP

Visit our Web site at: [www.ci.nyc.ny.us/dep](http://www.ci.nyc.ny.us/dep)



Rudolph W. Giuliani, Mayor  
Joel A. Miele Sr., P.E., Commissioner

Cut along dotted line and post in your home or office.



## Contact Us

For a copy of this report, to report unusual water characteristics, or to request a free kit to test for lead in your drinking water, call DEP's 24-hour Help Center at (718) DEP-HELP (337-4357).

For more information on *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium*, please contact the Parasitic Disease Surveillance Unit of the New York City DEP and New York City Department of Health (NYCDOH) at: (212) 788-4728.

To contact NYCDOH about other water supply health related questions call (212) 442-9666 or call the New York State Department of Health Bureau of Public Water Supply Protection at (518) 402-7650.

To report any polluting activities occurring in the watershed, call 1-888-DEP-NYC1 (1-888-337-6921), 24-hours a day.

To view this 1999 Statement, announcements of public hearings, or other information, visit DEP's Web site at:

[www.ci.nyc.ny.us/dep](http://www.ci.nyc.ny.us/dep)

**Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted toma. Haga que se la traduzcan o hable con alguien que la entienda.**

**Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.**

**Rapò sa a gen enfòmasyon ki enpòtan anpil sou dlo w'ap bwè a. Fè tradwi-l pou ou, oswa pale ak yon moun ki konprann sa ki ekri ladan-l.**

Ten raport zawiera bardzo istotną informację o twojej wodzie pitnej. Przetłumacz go albo porozmawiaj z kimś kto go rozumie.

В этом материале содержится важная информация относительно вашей питьевой воды. Переведите его или поговорите с кем-нибудь из тех, кто понимает его содержание.

這個報告中包含有關你的飲用水的重要信息。請將此報告翻譯成你的語言，或者詢問懂得這份報告的人。

이 보고서는 귀하의 식수에 관한 매우 중요한 정보를 포함하고 있습니다. 이 정보에 대해 이해하는 사람에게 그 정보를 번역하거나 통역해 받으십시오.



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