North Castle Water District No.7
Annual Water Supply Report for 2006
Public Water Supply Id # 5930057

Introduction
To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Town of North Castle Water District No.7 is issuing an annual report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of the report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details of where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

Is my drinking water safe? Absolutely!
Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water Health standards. North Castle vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our System has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Where does my water come from?
All water consumed in North Castle Water District No.7 during the past year was provided by Water District No. 4, pumping from a combination of six (6) wells. Two are located within the Town Park on the former IBM property, two are located within the Whippoorwill Ridge subdivision, and two are located on School Street. The water supply at each source is chlorinated, the supply at the School Street location is also filtered for iron removal prior to system distribution. Water District No. 4 serves approximately 1200 people through 350 service connections. Also, Water District No. 4 sells water to North Castle Water District No. 5 which serves 350 people through 117 service connections and Water District No.7, which serves approximately 100 people through 22 service connections.

Monitoring and reporting violations
There have been no reporting or monitoring violations during 2006.

Explanation of reasons for variance/exemption
The district is not operating under any variance or exemption.

IMPORTANT WATER CONSERVATION NOTICE
The need to conserve water during times of drought is obvious to all. It is just as important to use water wisely when the supply is plentiful. However, with the ever-increasing installation of automatic irrigation systems, it is mandatory that we begin a water conservation program relative to irrigation. Most systems have automatic programmable timers, in addition to which we will require that rain sensors be installed, so as to avoid needless watering. The following irrigation practices will be enforced for all irrigation. Homes with even numbered addresses will water even numbered days, and homes with odd numbered addresses will water on odd numbered days. These restrictions shall apply all year, even during non-drought periods. Your cooperation in this matter will be appreciated!

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION
The safe drinking water act requires that the following information be included in this notice.

Are there contaminants in my drinking water?
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 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. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some Contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Do I need to take special precautions?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water Quality Data Table

North Castle Water District No.7 is required by the State Sanitary Code, Subpart 5-1, to monitor raw water and treated water quality by collecting and analyzing samples for various contaminants. Raw water samples are collected annually for organic and inorganic contaminants. Treated water is also sampled annually for inorganic contaminants.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	**Violation Yes\No**	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected (Maximum Range)**	**Unit Measure-ment**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform	No	1/06-12/06	0 Positive samples	N/A	0	MCL= 2 or more Positive samples	Naturally present in the environment

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Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes [3] (TTHMs chloroform bromodichloromethane dibromodichloromethane & bromoform)	No	8/18/06	1.68-9.42	µg/l	N/a	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross alpha activity including radium – 226 but excluding radon and uranium)	No	3/3/04	0.2- 4.4 [4]	pCi/L	0	MCL=15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium - 226 and 228	No	3/3/04	0.2- 3.7 [4]	pCi/L	0	MCL=5	Erosion of natural deposit
Uranium	No	3/3/04	<MRL – 7.2	µg/l	0	MCL=30	Erosion of natural deposit
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	7/26/06	0.236 (0.0665-0.236)	Mg/l	2	MCL=2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Color	No	7/26/06	1 (<mrl-1)	Units	N/a	MCL=15	Large quantities of organic chemicals, inadequate treatment, high disinfection demand & the potential for production of excess amounts of disinfection by-products such as trihalomethanes, the presence of metals such as copper, iron & manganese; Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants & organic soil matter.
Chromium	No	7/26/06	9.0 (6.3-9.0)	µg/l	100	MCL=100	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	No	7/26/06	90.6 (87.5-90.6)	Mg/l	N/a	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Fluoride	No	7/26/06	0.390 (0.132-0.390)	Mg/l	N/a	MCL=2.2	Erosion of natural deposits: water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	No	7/26/06	1.2 (<mrl-1.2)	Mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	No	7/26/06	336 (<mrl - 336)	µg/l	N/a	MCL= 300Ug/l	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	No	7/26/06	47.9	Mg/l	N/a	MCL=250	Naturally occurring

			(29-47.9)				
Sodium	No	7/26/06	41.4 (23.2 - 41.4)	Mg/l	N/a	>20mg/l should not be used by people with severely restricted sodium diets	Naturally occurring; Road Salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Zinc	No	7/26/06	0.0769 (0.0055-0.0769)	Mg/l	N/a	MCL=5	Naturally occurring; mining waste

Inorganic Contaminants, cont.							
Copper	No	7/7/2005	.078 [1] (.0485 -.187)	Mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of Galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	7/7/2005	5.2 [2] (<mrl - 7.9)	Ug/l	15	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

KEY: **ppb**: = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l) **NA**: =Not applicable **ND**: =Not detected **NR**:= Not reported **MNR**:= Monitoring not required, but recommended. **ppm**: =parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) **# of monthly positive samples**: = Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive

MCLG: =Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. **MRL**; =Method Reporting level-Lowest level of a particular contaminant that the lab can report for a specific analysis.

MCL: = Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. **pCi/L;=**picocuries per liter

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

1-The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 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.

2-The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 sites tested. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3. Distribution System sample. 4- Range for all six (6) wells collected

The previous table demonstrates that we have had no violations. We are proud to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. 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 & copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic compounds. Although the samples illustrated are only a few of the many constituents we have sampled for, some of which have had detects. The EPA has determined that your drinking water is safe at these levels.

HARD vs. SOFT WATER

The hardness of water relates to the amount of calcium, magnesium and sometimes iron in the water. The more minerals present, the harder the water. Soft water may contain sodium and other minerals or chemicals; however, it contains very little calcium, magnesium or iron. Many people prefer soft water because it makes soap lather better, gets clothes cleaner and leaves less of a ring around the tub. Some municipalities and individuals remove calcium and magnesium, both essential nutrients, and add sodium in an ion-exchange process to soften water, the harder the water, the more sodium that must be added in exchange for calcium and magnesium ions to soften the water. This process has drawbacks from a nutritional standpoint.

Fluoridation

The water supplied in Water District No.7 is not Fluoridated!

For more information contact: **OR** **Westchester County Department of Health**

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