WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap 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 and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for the public health. The District purchases all of its water from the City of New York, Department of Environmental Protection - Bureau of Water Supply via the Catskill and Delaware aqueducts. This "surface" water originates in protected watershed areas 120 miles northwest of Greenburgh in the Catskill Mountains after which it travels through a New York City owned system. During 2017, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. EPA now requires that most surface drinking water be filtered. The water we received from New York City's system had already undergone some of the required treatment prior to reaching us. This source water continues to be of such high quality that it meets the requirements for a "Filtration Avoidance" waiver from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This is due to New York City's $1.5 billion investment in watershed protection programs; the federal government allows New York City to continue receiving unfiltered drinking water from the Catskill and Delaware watersheds. The holistic approach exempts New York City from being required to build a filtration plant that could cost $10 billion or more and therefore help reduce the cost increases we are already experiencing. However, under the requirements of the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR), Catskill/Delaware water is required to have two types of disinfection. The water is already disinfected with chlorine, and the Catskill/Delaware Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection Facility provides the federally-required secondary level of disinfection against potentially harmful microbial contaminants such as Cryptosporidium and Giardia. The plant, which was put into operation in 2012, is located at the New York City-owned Eastview site in the towns of Mount Pleasant and Greenburgh. Additionally, New York City adds a small amount of fluoride to help prevent tooth decay. The District performed additional treatment consisting of additional disinfection utilizing chlorine and corrosion control utilizing blended liquid zinc orthophosphate and sodium hydroxide.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has evaluated the susceptibility of water supplies statewide to potential contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). Summarized in the paragraphs below are their findings related to our source of supply the Catskill/Delaware watersheds. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Furthermore, elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for this Public Water System (PWS). Please be advised this PWS provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards. Specifically the reservoirs in the Catskill/Delaware watersheds, a 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 some potential contamination concerns associated with residential lands and associated wastewater discharges. However, advanced treatments which reduce contaminants are in place for most of these discharges. 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. Furthermore, the NYC DEP has implemented 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 acquisitions and protection of watershed lands; and implementation partnership programs that target specific sources of pollution in the watersheds. Additional information on the water quality and protection efforts in these New York City watersheds can be found at DEP's website at www.nyc.gov/html/dep/html/watershed_protection/home.html

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 40,000 people through 11,500 service connections. The total water produced in 2017 was 2,566 billion gallons. Of the total amount produced 342.1 million gallons was sold to other water districts. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 7.03 million gallons per day. Our highest single day was 11.3 million gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 2,188 billion gallons. This leaves an unaccounted total of 377.2 million gallons (14.7% of the total amount produced). Some of this water was used to flush mains and fire flow; the remaining unaccounted for balance was due to water main and service line breaks. In 2017, water customers were charged quarterly, $5.86 per 1,000 gallons for the first 10,999 gallons in a three month period; $7.35 per 1,000 gallons for 11,000 up to 50,999 gallons and $8.74 per 1,000 gallons for 51,000 gallons and up. Customers billed on a monthly basis have the same rates with 1/3 of the quarterly limits. Out of District customers are charged $11.72 per 1,000 gallons. The residential household average usage was approximately 100,000 gallons for the year and the approximate annual average water charge per user was $712.

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, is 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 Westchester County Health Department at (914-813-5000).
DEFINITIONS

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
Level of a contaminant in drinking water, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as possible.

Turbidity
A measure of cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

LRAA
Locational Reporting Annual Average

mg/l – Milligrams per liter
Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million = ppm)

ug/l – Micrograms per liter
Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion = ppb)

MRL – Minimum reporting level
The lowest concentration of a given analyte that a laboratory feels confident reporting to data users.

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

MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
A level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are currently regulated in the same manner as MCLs.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANT
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Date of Sample</th>
<th>Level Detected (Avg./Max) (Range)</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Regulator Limit (MCL)</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>.61 – 1.37 (NTU)</td>
<td>单位</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coliform</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0% (In 1 month)</td>
<td>单位</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>&gt;5%</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine Residual</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1.22 - 1.58 mg/l (range)</td>
<td>units</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>MRDL = 4</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REGULATED INORGANIC AND PHYSICAL CONTAMINANT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Date of Sample</th>
<th>Level Detected (Avg./Max) (Range)</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Regulatory Limit (MCL)</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7/11/17</td>
<td>0.02 mg/l</td>
<td>unit</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7/11/17</td>
<td>11.2-11.6 mg/l</td>
<td>unit</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7/11/17</td>
<td>0.64-0.65 mg/l</td>
<td>unit</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7/11/17</td>
<td>9.3-10.4 mg/l</td>
<td>unit</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>See note</td>
<td>Naturally occurring; Animal waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7/11/17</td>
<td>730-888 ug/l</td>
<td>unit</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>Naturally occurring; water additive for corrosion treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7/11/17</td>
<td>10.6-11.5 mg/l</td>
<td>unit</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumnum</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7/11/17</td>
<td>.009-.010 mg/l</td>
<td>unit</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7/11/17</td>
<td>.02 mg/l</td>
<td>unit</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>Erosion of soils &amp; natural deposits, corrosion of water main</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7/11/17</td>
<td>.003-.004 mg/l</td>
<td>unit</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>Naturally occurring; indicative of landfill contamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7/11/17</td>
<td>3.0 mg/l</td>
<td>unit</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Naturally occurring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7/11/17</td>
<td>4.0 mg/l</td>
<td>unit</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Large quantities of organic chemicals, decaying leaves, plants and soil organic matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkalinity</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>13.9-18.0 mg/l</td>
<td>unit</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>5.5-7.1 mg/l</td>
<td>unit</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>7.21-7.42 units</td>
<td>units</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits, naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Date of Sample</th>
<th>Level Detected (Avg./Max) (Range)</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Regulatory Limit (MCL)</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hexavalent Chromium</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0.035-0.044 ug/l</td>
<td>ug/l</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strontium</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0.19-23 ug/l</td>
<td>ug/l</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CORROSION RULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Date of Sample</th>
<th># of Samples</th>
<th>Level Detected (Avg./Max) (Range)</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Regulatory Limit</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>6/17/9-30/17</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>&lt;1.0-2.7</td>
<td>&lt;1.0</td>
<td>ug/l</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AL=15</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>6/17/9-30/17</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>22-130</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>ug/l</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AL=1300</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Date of Sample</th>
<th>Level Detected (Avg./Max) (Range)</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Regulatory Limit (MCL)</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (THMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromofrom)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>4 sites quarterly</td>
<td>38° (19-50)</td>
<td>ug/l</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. THMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono-and-dibromoacetic acid)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>4 sites quarterly</td>
<td>35° (21-40)</td>
<td>ug/l</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 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 be avoided by drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

2 The level presented represents the 90° percentile of the 30 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 90° percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the values detected at a customer's taps in the distribution system.

3 This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from the data collected.
The contaminants listed below were required to be tested for in our drinking water. The results showed that none of these contaminants were detected in our water. These Non-detected contaminants are: Asbestos, Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Mercury (Inorganic), Chromium , Silver, Cyanide, Selenium, Thallium, Nitrite (as N), Gross Alpha, Gross Beta, Radium-226, Radium-228, Benzene; 1,3-Dichloropropane; 1, 3, 5-Trimethylbenzene; Bromobenzene, 2, 2-Dichloropropane; P & M-Xylene; Bromochloromethane; 1,1-Dichloropropane; O-Xylene; Bromomethane; cis-1, 3-Dichloropropane; Aldrin; N-Butylbenzene; trans-1,3-Dichloropropane; Carbazyl; sec-Butylbenzene; Ethylbenzene; Dalapon; tert-Butylbenzene; Hexachlorobutadiene, Di2-ethylhexyladipate; Carbon Tetrachloride; Dichloroethylene; Dichloromethane; Methoxychlor; Carbaryl; Picloram; 1, 2-Dichloroethane; 1, 1-Dichloroethane; 1, 2-Dichloroethene; 2, 4-Dichlorophenol; 2-Chlorotoluene; Styrene; 3-Chloropyridine; 1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane; vinyl chloride; Strontium 90; Tritium (HTO).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?
As you can see by the table our system has no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants were detected in our water - however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. 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. Greenburgh Consolidated Water District No. 1 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at [http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?
During 2017, The Greenburgh Consolidated Water District #1 system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water monitoring and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ON CRYPTOSPORIDIUM
Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and groundwater under the influence of surface water. NYC has collected and analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts since 1992. During 2017 as part of their routine sampling The City of New York, Department of Environmental Protection - Bureau of Water Supply collected a total of 52 routine samples from the Kensico reservoir effluent and analyzed them for Cryptosporidium oocysts. Of these samples, 3 were positive for Cryptosporidium. Therefore their testing indicates the presence of Cryptosporidium in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. 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 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 inactivated by disinfection. During 2017 as part of their routine sampling The City of New York, Department of Environmental Protection - Bureau of Water Supply collected a total of 52 routine samples from the Kensico reservoir effluent and analyzed them for Giardia cysts. Of these samples, 26 were positive for Giardia cysts. Therefore their testing indicates the presence of Giardia in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. 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 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).

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)
Under the 1996 amendments to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and the Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3), EPA is required once every five years to issue a new list of up to 30 unregulated contaminants for which public water systems must monitor. The intent of this rule is to provide baseline occurrence data that the EPA can combine with toxicological research to make decisions about potential future drinking water regulations. The data from this sampling can be found in the tables of this report. For more information on the rule, and to see a list of the 30 unregulated contaminants, go to [http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr3/index.cfm](http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr3/index.cfm).

NON-DETECTED CONTAMINANTS:
INFORMATION ON FLUORIDE ADDITION
Our system is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. Fluoride is added to your water by the New York City DEP – Bureau of Water Supply before it is delivered to us. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at an optimal level of 0.7 mg/L. During 2017, only 1.4% of the water produced by the Catskill/Delaware supply was not fluoridated.

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.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS
The Rumbrook-Knollwood Transmission Main Interconnection continues with the contract plans being completed by the end of 2018 and then advertised for construction in 2019.

Painting and Rehabilitation of the Juniper Hill and Glenville Water Storage Tanks were completed in 2017. The Painting and Rehabilitation of the Hartsdale Water Storage Tank started in March 2018 and will be completed by the end of 2018. Replacement of the water mains along Chelsea, Plymouth, Normandy and Mayfair Road area were completed in early 2018. A connection to the Grassland Road water main and restoration of the area is schedule for spring 2018.

The Phase 1 Cleaning and Lining of Water Mains Contract in various locations throughout the Town are starting in the spring of 2018. The Cleaning and Lining of Water Mains Contract is proposed to continue on an annual basis.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?
Water conservation does not have to mean suffering or inconvenience. It does mean making the most efficient use of the supply available. Water conservation means changing our habits permanently - being aware of water and thinking how much we can save every time we water the lawn, turn on a faucet, push the button to start a dish or clothes-washer, or flush a toilet. There are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water.

• Saving water reduces energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
• 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.

You can play a major 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:
• Use only the water needed to do the task.
• Turn off the water when you are not using it.
• Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fixing a faucet leak, often only requires replacing a washer, and you can save almost 6000 gallons a year.
• Use appliances efficiently; run full loads or adjust water level.
• Water your yard only when necessary, you could cut your outdoor use in half.
• 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, and then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.
• Take your water-conserving habits to school or work. Leaks or running faucets are wasting your money here, too. Notify the building superintendent when something needs to be fixed.

For more conservation tips go to http://planning.westchestergov.com/county-water-agency/water-conservation-tips

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. Please call our office if you have questions.

Please share this report with others! Landlords, businesses, and other enterprises are encouraged to share this important water quality information with users at their locations. Additional copies of this report may be obtained by contacting the Town of Greenburgh Water & Sewer Department at (914) 989-1900.