

New York City Drinking Water Quality Testing Results 2000

DETECTED REGULATED PARAMETERS

PARAMETERS	NYS DOH MCL	US EPA MCLG	CATSKILL-DELAWARE SYSTEM PWSID NY7003493			CROTON SYSTEM PWSID NY70036666			GROUNDWATER SYSTEM PWSID NY7011735			SOURCE OF PARAMETER
			# SAMPLES	RANGE	AVERAGE	# SAMPLES	RANGE	AVERAGE	# SAMPLES	RANGE	AVERAGE	
REGULATED CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PARAMETERS												
Barium (mg/L)	2.00	2	193	0.013 - 0.027	0.018	3	0.024 - 0.026	0.025	57	ND - 0.097	0.018	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	250.0	-	227	6.4 - 20.8	9.5	3	39.1 - 48.8	45.6	207	8.3 - 91.8	34.8	Naturally occurring; road salt
Chromium (µg/L)	100	100	193	ND - 2*	ND	3	ND	ND	57	ND - 5	<2	Erosion of natural deposits
Color - entry points (color units)	15 ⁽¹⁾	-	1132	4 - 20	8	51	4 - 13	9	203	1 - 30	6	Iron and manganese; or organic sources, such as algal growth
Copper (mg/L)	1.3 ⁽²⁾	1.3	265	ND - 0.070	0.009	4	0.003 - 0.027	0.014	210	ND - 0.155	0.019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (mg/L)	2.2	-	9803	0.2 - 1.5	1.1	73	0.7 - 1.1	1.0	1120	0.4 - 1.5	1.1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; runoff from fertilizer
Gross Beta particle (pCi/L) ⁽³⁾	50 ⁽⁴⁾	-	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 ⁽⁵⁾	-	201	20 - 140	40	3	30 - 40	30	221	ND - 1710	290	Naturally occurring
Lead (µg/L)	15 ⁽²⁾	0	273	ND - 18	<1	4	ND	ND	213	ND - 8	<1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (µg/L)	300 ⁽⁵⁾	-	194	9 - 69	22	3	27 - 33	30	219	ND - 286	51	Naturally occurring
Nickel (µg/L)	100 ⁽⁶⁾	-	193	ND	ND	3	ND	ND	51	ND - 3	<2	Naturally occurring, all detections were in Well 36 water only
Nitrate (mg/L nitrogen)	10	10	227	0.11 - 0.38	0.19	3	0.40 - 0.49	0.45	207	ND - 8.55	2.55	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (mg/L nitrogen)	1	1	193	ND - 0.003	<0.001	3	ND	ND	88	ND - 0.006	<0.001	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/L)	NDL ⁽⁷⁾	-	200	6.6 - 12.4	8.3	3	19.6 - 24.7	23.0	100	8.6 - 50.1	25.0	Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Sulfate (mg/L)	250.0	-	227	5.8 - 8.8	6.7	3	13.1 - 14.8	14.2	207	8.7 - 86.4	33.8	Naturally occurring
Turbidity ⁽⁸⁾ - distribution system (NTU)	5 ⁽⁹⁾	-	8706	0.50 - 10.00	1.06	23	0.80 - 2.50	1.24	1125	0.07 - 9.90	0.83	Soil runoff
Turbidity ⁽⁸⁾ - entry points (NTU)	1 ⁽¹⁰⁾	-	-	-	-	51	0.96 - 1.13	1.06	-	-	-	Soil runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	5	-	194	ND - 0.004	<0.002	3	ND	ND	219	ND - 0.545	0.059	Naturally occurring
REGULATED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS												
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/L)	100 ⁽¹¹⁾	-	177	13 - 75	37	3	36 - 40	42	109	1 - 55	20	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Principal Organic Contaminants detected:												
Dichlorodifluoromethane (µg/L)	5	-	177	ND	ND	3	ND	ND	109	ND - 1*	ND	Refrigerant; aerosol propellant; foaming agent
Hexachlorobutadiene (µg/L)	5	-	177	ND - 1*	ND	3	ND	ND	109	ND	ND	Used to make rubber compounds; used as a solvent, and to make lubricants; used as a heat transfer liquid and a hydraulic fluid
Tetrachloroethylene (µg/L)	5	0	177	ND	ND	3	ND	ND	109	ND - 3	<0.5	Discharge from dry cleaners
Toluene (µg/L)	5	1	177	ND	ND	3	ND	ND	109	ND - 1*	ND	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethene (µg/L)	5	0	177	ND	ND	3	ND	ND	109	ND - 2	<0.5	Residual of cleaning solvents and metal degreasers
Specified Organic Contaminants detected:												
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (µg/L)	50	50	3	ND - 0.06	<0.05	-	-	-	6	ND	ND	Discharge from chemical factories
MICROBIAL PARAMETERS												
Total Coliform Bacteria (% of samples positive/month)	5%	0	9807	0.0% - 0.6%	0.2%	72	ND	ND	1122	0.0% - 1.9%	0.6%	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i> (CFU/100mL)	0 ⁽¹²⁾	0	9807	ND	ND	72	ND	ND	1122	0.0% - 1%	0.1%	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (CFU/mL)	TT	-	6620	ND - 670	1	61	ND - 3	ND	763	ND - 251	1	Naturally present in the environment

LEAD AND COPPER RULE SAMPLING AT RESIDENTIAL WATER TAPS: January - June 2000

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	0.011 - 0.514	0.202	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (µg/L)	15	0	107	ND - 657	13	10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

1999 CORRECTION

PARAMETERS	NYS DOH MCL	US EPA MCLG	CATSKILL-DELAWARE SYSTEM PWSID NY7003493			CROTON SYSTEM PWSID NY70036666			GROUNDWATER SYSTEM PWSID NY7011735			SOURCE OF PARAMETER
			# SAMPLES	RANGE	AVERAGE	# SAMPLES	RANGE	AVERAGE	# SAMPLES	RANGE	AVERAGE	
Total Coliform Bacteria (% of samples positive/month)	5%	0	9283	0.0% - 1.0%	0.2%	883	0.0% - 0.8%	0.1%	1222	0.0% - 2.0%	0.3%	Naturally present in the environment

The 1999 range of values for Total Coliform Bacteria in the Croton System was incorrectly reported in the New York City 1999 Drinking Water Supply and Quality Statement; these are the corrected numbers. The corrected values reported above show that no Total Coliform Bacteria violations occurred for any System during 1999.

DETECTED UNREGULATED PARAMETERS

PARAMETERS	NYS DOH MCL	CATSKILL-DELAWARE SYSTEM PWSID NY7003493			CROTON SYSTEM PWSID NY70036666			GROUNDWATER SYSTEM PWSID NY7011735			SOURCE OF PARAMETER
		# SAMPLES	RANGE	AVERAGE	# SAMPLES	RANGE	AVERAGE	# SAMPLES	RANGE	AVERAGE	
UNREGULATED CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PARAMETERS											
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO ₃)	-	278	5.9 - 23.8	13.2	4	32.2 - 49.6	42.9	227	6 - 188.6	54.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (µg/L)	50 - 200 ⁽³⁾	193	ND - 96	27	3	4 - 6	5	50	ND - 59	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Ammonia (µg/L nitrogen)	-	193	ND - 20	<20	3	ND	ND	61	ND - 20	<20	Animal waste and fertilizer runoff
Boron (µg/L)	-	193	ND - 118	51	3	40 - 60	50	50	ND - 224	89	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (mg/L)	-	272	4.0 - 10.2	6.3	4	15.6 - 22.6	19.5	241	5.3 - 75.4	22.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon dioxide (mg/L)	-	12	1 - 2	1.4	1	3	3	-	-	-	Present in air
Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L O ₂)	-	193	2.2 - 7.1	4.5	3	6.3 - 6.9	6.7	50	ND - 5.5	1.5	
Chlorine Residual, free (mg/L)	4 ⁽⁴⁾	9838	0.1 - 1.3	0.6	74	0.4 - 1.1	0.7	1124	0.0 - 1.5	0.6	Water additive for disinfection
Color - distribution system (color units)	-	8705	2 - 50	8	23	5 - 16	10	1125	1 - 240	7	Presence of iron, manganese, and organics in water
Corrosivity (Langelier index)	0 ^(3,15)	193	-2.8 to -1.8	-2.4	3	-1.7 to -1.5	-1.6	92	-3.3 to 0.3	-1.4	
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	-	12	8.8 - 15.8	11.9	1	9.7	9.7	-	-	-	
Foaming Agents (µg/L linear alkyl sulfonate)	500 ⁽³⁾	193	ND - 20	<10	3	ND	ND	65	ND	ND	Residual of washing detergents
Hardness (grains/gallon [US] CaCO ₃) ⁽⁸⁾	-	200	1.0 - 2.2	1.3	3	3.9 - 5.1	4.7	211	1.3 - 19.2	5.9	Erosion of natural deposits
Iodide (µg/L)	-	193	ND - 13*	ND	3	ND	ND	50	ND - 15*	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/L)	-	201	1.1 - 3.0	1.5	3	5.7 - 7.5	6.9	237	1.6 - 34.2	10.9	Erosion of natural deposits
pH (pH units)	6.5 - 8.5 ⁽³⁾	9838	6.8 - 7.9	-	74	6.9 - 7.3	-	1125	5.9 - 8.0	-	
Phosphate, Ortho- (mg/L)	-	9838	0.2 - 3.2	2	72	1.1 - 3.3	1.9	1124	0.3 - 3.3	1.7	Water additive for corrosion control
Phosphate, Total (mg/L)	-	193	1.2 - 2.8	1.8	3	1.9 - 2	1.9	93	0.2 - 12.4	2.1	Water additive for corrosion control
Potassium (mg/L)	-	200	0.5 - 10.2	0.8	3	1.5 - 2.0	1.8	52	0.6 - 3.4	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Silica (mg/L)	-	193	2.2 - 4.1	2.9	3	4.7 - 5.4	5.2	170	2.1 - 21.5	12.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	-	9838	67 - 178	85	74	190 - 318	250	1125	69 - 758	194	
Strontium (µg/L)	-	200	ND - 30	20	3	50 - 70	60	52	10 - 200	50	Erosion of natural deposits
Temperature (°F)	-	9832	34 - 74	54	74	46 - 63	52	1125	35 - 75	57	
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	500 ⁽³⁾	193	28 - 111	51	3	133 - 177	161	97	56 - 494	193	Metals and salts naturally occurring in the soil; organic matter
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L carbon)	-	193	1.1 - 2.0	1.4	3	2.2 - 2.7	2.5	50	ND - 1.3	0.5	Organic matter naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Halogen (µg/L)	-	187	98 - 315	166	3	220 - 259	242	50	ND - 176	76	By-product of drinking water chlorination
UV 254 Absorbency (absorbency unit)	-	193	0.026 - 0.038	0.032	3	0.053 - 0.059	0.057	50	0.005 - 0.045	0.020	Organic matter naturally present in the environment
UNSPECIFIED ORGANIC CHEMICALS											
Disinfection By-Products detected											
Bromochloroacetic acid (µg/L)	50	153	ND - 2.5	1.3	-	-	-	43	ND - 2.7	0.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloral Hydrate (µg/L)	NA	87	3.2 - 16.2	9.9	-	-	-	29	ND - 8.5	3.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloropicrin (µg/L)	NA	89	ND - 0.8	0.6	-	-	-	31	ND - 0.5	0.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acid 5 (HAA5) (µg/L)	60 ⁽⁷⁾	129	16.1 - 64.0	34.9	-	-	-	38	0.3 - 33.7	14.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetonitriles (HANs) (µg/L)	50	88	2.0 - 4.6	3.5	-	-	-	31	0.2 - 4.1	2.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halogenated ketones (HKs) (µg/L)	50	88	2.3 - 4.8	3.4	-	-	-	31	ND - 3.0	1.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unspecified Organic Chemicals detected											
DCPA (Dacthal) (µg/L)	5	3	ND	ND	-	-	-	2	0.52 - 0.95	0.74	Runoff from pesticide use
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) (µg/L)	50	177	ND - 3.9	<0.5	3	ND	ND	109	ND - 10.4	0.8	Additive to gasoline in the winter

UNDETECTED PARAMETERS

NON-DETECTED CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PARAMETERS											
Regulated Conventional Physical and Chemical Parameters not detected:											
Antimony, Arsenic, Asbestos ⁽⁸⁾ , Beryllium, Cadmium, Cyanide, Gross Alpha particle ⁽³⁾ , Mercury, Selenium, Silver, Thallium											
Unregulated Conventional Physical and Chemical Parameters not detected:											
Bromide, Chlorate, Lithium, Phenols, ⁹⁰ Strontium - radiological ⁽⁹⁾ , Tritium (H) - radiological ⁽⁹⁾											
NON-DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS											
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, 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, Isopropylbenzene, p-Isopropyltoluene, Methylene chloride, n-Propylbenzene, Styrene, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, Trichlorofluoromethane, 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, Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, Dinoseb, Diquat, Endothal, Endrin, Ethylene dibromide (EDB), Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Lindane, Methomyl, Methoxychlor, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Oxamyl (Vydate), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Polychlorobiphenyls (PCBs), Propachlor, Simazine, Toxaphene, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), Vinyl chloride											
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, Bromocil, Bromodichloroacetic acid, Butylbenzylphthalate, Caffeine, a-Chlordane, g-Chlordane, Chlorobenzilate, Chloroneb, Chlorothalonil (Draconil, Bravo), Chrysenes, 2,4-DB, p,p'DDD, p,p'DDE, p,p'DDT, Diazinon, Dibenz[a,h]anthracene, Di-n-Butyl phthalate, 3,5-Dichlorobenzoic acid, Dichloroprop, 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, MCK - 264, Molinate, Naphthalene, 4-Nitrophenol, trans-Nonachlor, Norflurazon, Paraquat, Parathion, Permethrin, Phenanthrene, Prometryn, Propoxur (Baygon), Pyrene, 2,4,5-T, Terbacil, Terbutos, Tetrachloroterephthalic acid, Thiobencarb, Trifluralin, Vernolate											

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 Catskill-Delaware System there were 4 color violations on 8/19/00, 9/9/00, 9/16/00, and 9/23/00. In the Groundwater System there were 5 color violations on 2/8/00, 7/12/00, 8/23/00, 9/13/00, and 10/4/00.
- (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 500 µg/L. Values in the groundwater system above the MCL are not a violation because the water at particular wells is treated, as allowed by the State, to meet aesthetic concerns.
- (6) USEPA MCL; NYSDOH has not set an MCL for this parameter.
- (7) 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.
- (8) 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.
- (9) MCL is the monthly average. Data presented are individual sample results.
- (10) This MCL only applies to the Croton System. The MCL and data presented are monthly averages. This MCL was not exceeded.
- (11) MCL is the calculated quarterly running average. In 2000 the MCL was never exceeded. Data presented are the range of individual sampling results and the highest running average.
- (12) 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.
- (13) USEPA Secondary MCL; NYSDOH has not set an MCL for this parameter.
- (14) Value represents MRDL which is 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. The MRDL currently is not regulated but will become effective for DEP's surface water systems on January 1, 2002 and will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.
- (15) A Langelier Index of less than zero indicates corrosive tendencies.
- (16) Hardness of up to 3 grains per gallon is considered soft water; between 3 and 9 is moderately hard water.
- (17) This contaminant is currently not regulated. The MCL presented becomes effective for the Catskill-Delaware and Croton Systems on January 1, 2002 and for the Groundwater System on January 1, 2004.
- (18) Reported asbestos data was collected in 1993. Regulations require this parameter to be sampled every 9 years.
 - * The contaminant was detected in only one sample. The level found was below the MCL.

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

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Action Level (AL):

The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. An exceedance occurs if more than 10% of the samples exceed the Action Level.

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 using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not 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.

Treatment Technique (TT):

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

90th Percentile Value:

The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below the value. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

ABBREVIATIONS

NA = Not Applicable

ND = Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present

NDL = No Designated Limit

CFU/ml = colony forming units per milliliter

mg/L = milligrams per liter (10⁻³ grams per liter)

µg/L = micrograms per liter (10⁻⁶ grams per liter)

pCi/L = picocurie per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter



Water Conservation

The average single family household in New York City uses approximately 100,000 gallons of water each year, at a cost of \$1.31 per 100 cubic feet of water (748 gallons), or about \$175.00 in the year 2000. 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.

You can help save water by ordering 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. Call our Leak Survey contractor at (718) 326-9426 for information.

For additional water saving tips follow *The Do's and Don'ts of Water Conservation* on the following page.





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.nyc.gov/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 2000 Statement, announcements of public hearings, or other information, visit DEP's Web site at:

www.nyc.gov/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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