



TOWN OF GREENBURGH

Consolidated Water & Sewer Districts

181 Knollwood Road, White Plains, NY 10607

phone: (914) 989-1900 fax: (914) 989-1912

Victor G. Carosi, P.E., Commissioner DPW

John K. Devany, Superintendent

2016 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT Public Water Supply ID #5903429

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Greenburgh Consolidated Water District No. 1 provides an annual report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this 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 about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Charles Martins, Chief Water Treatment Plant Operator at (914) 989-1900. The Westchester County Health Department, Bureau of Environmental Quality has regulatory jurisdiction over the District and their phone number is (914) 813-5000. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more all official business of the District is conducted as part of the Official business of the Town during regularly scheduled public Town Board meetings. These meetings are normally held the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at Town Hall at 7:30 PM. Only one meeting is scheduled for July and August.

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's 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 2016, 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 microbiological 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 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 2016 was 2.634 billion gallons. Of the total amount produced 372.2 million gallons was sold to other water districts. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 7.22 million gallons per day. Our highest single day was 12.1 million gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 2.365 billion gallons. This leaves an unaccounted total of 268.8 million gallons (10.2% of the total amount produced). Some of this water was used to flush mains and fight fires; the remaining unaccounted for balance was due to water main and service line breaks. In 2016, water customers were charged quarterly, \$5.69 per 1,000 gallons for the first 10,999 gallons in a three month period; \$7.14 per 1,000 gallons for 11,000 up to 50,999 gallons and \$8.49 per 1,000 gallons for 51,000 gallons and up. Customers billed on a monthly basis have the same rates with limits 1/3 of the quarterly limits. Out of District customers are charged \$11.38 per 1,000 gallons. The residential household average usage was approximately 106,000 gallons for the year and the approximate annual average water charge per user was \$736.

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 know 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 Running 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

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg./Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulator Limit (MCL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	No	2016	.72 – 1.62	NTU	n/a	5	Soil runoff
Coliform	No	2016	2.5%	% samples In 1 month	0	>5%	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine Residual	No	2016	1.25 - 1.55 mg/l	mg/l	n/a	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

REGULATED INORGANIC AND PHYSICAL CONTAMINANT

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg./Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	No	7/9/16	0.02	mg/l	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	No	7/9/16	11.0	mg/l	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Fluoride	No	7/9/16	0.70	mg/l	n/a	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Sodium	No	7/9/16	8.4	mg/l	n/a	See note ¹	Naturally occurring; Animal waste
Zinc	No	7/9/16	1130	ug/l	n/a	5000	Naturally occurring; water additive for corrosion treatment
Nitrate	No	7/9/16	.11	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer
Color (apparent)	No	7/9/16	<2.5	units	n/a	15	Large quantities of organic chemicals, decaying leaves, plants and soil organic matter.
Alkalinity	No	2016	11.7 - 21.3	mg/l			Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	2016	5.4 - 6.6	mg/l			Erosion of natural deposits
pH	No	2016	7.16 - 7.54	units			

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 3

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contamination
Hexavalent Chromium	No	2014	035-.044	ug/l	n/a	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium	No	2014	19-23	ug/l		-	Erosion of natural deposits

CORROSION RULE

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg./Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	No	6/1-9/30/14	3.0 ² (0-20.1)	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	No	6/1-9/30/14	142 ³ (34.5-152)	ug/l	0	AL=1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg./Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform)	No	4 sites quarterly	42 ⁴ (15-55)	ug/l	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono-and-dibromoacetic acid)	No	4 sites quarterly	39 ⁴ (28-50)	ug/l	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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 not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

² The level presented represents the 90th 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 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the values detected at a customer's taps in the distribution system. 1 of the 30 sites tested was above the action level for Lead.

³ The level presented represents the 90th 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 90th is equal to or greater than 90% of the values detected at a customer's taps in the distribution system.

⁴ This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from the data collected.

NON-DETECTED CONTAMINANTS:

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, Iron, Mercury (Inorganic), Chromium, Manganese, Nickel, Silver, Cyanide, Sulfate, 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-Dichloropropene; O-Xylene; Bromomethane; cis-1, 3-Dichloropropene; Aldrin, N-Butylbenzene; trans-1,3-Dichloropropene; Carbaryl; sec-Butylbenzene; Ethylbenzene; Dalapon; tert-Butylbenzene; Hexachlorobutadiene, Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate; Carbon Tetrachloride; ; Isopropylbenzene; Dicamba; Chlorobenzene; p-Isopropyltoluene; Dieldrin; Chloroethane; Methylene, Chloride; Glyphosate; Chloromethane; n-Propylbenzene; Hexachlorocyclopentadiene; 2-Chlorotoluene; Styrene; 3-Hydroxycarbofuran; 4-Chlorotoluene, 1, 1, 1, 2-Tetrachloroethane; Methomyl; Dibromomethane; 1, 1, 2, 2-Tetrachloroethane; Oxamyl vydate; 1, 2-Dichlorobenzene; Tetrachloroethene, Picloram; 1, 3-Dichlorobenzene; Toluene; Propachlor; 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1, 2, 3-; Trichlorobenzene; Naphthalene; Dichlorodifluoromethane; 1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene; Methyl T-Butyl Ether; 1, 1-Dichloroethane; 1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane; Methyl Isobutyl Keytone; 1, 2-Dichloroethane; 1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane; 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane; 1, 1-Dichloroethene; Trichloroethene; 2,4,5-T; cis-1, 2-Dichloroethene; Trichlorofluoromethane; 1,2-Dibromoethane; trans-1, 2-Dichloroethene; 1,2,3-Trichloropropane; 1, 2-Dichloropropane; 1, 2, 4-Trimethylbenzene; Alachlor; Diquat; Aldicarb; Endrin; Aldicarb sulfone; Heptachlor epoxide; Aldicarb sulfoxide; Hexachlorobenzene; Atrazine; Lindane; Benzo(a)pyrene; Methoxychlor; Carbofuran; Pentachlorophenol; Chlordane; Polychlorinated biphenyls; Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate; Simazine; 2,4-D; Toxaphene; Dinoseb; 2,4,5-TP (Silvex); Vinyl chloride; Strontium 90; Tritium (HTO). UCMR3 Non-Detected Contaminates: Bromomethane; 1,3-Butadiene; Chlorate; Chlorodifluoromethane; Chloromethane; Cobalt; 1,1-Duchloroethane; 1,4-Dioxine; Molybdenum; Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid; Perfluoroheptanoic acid; Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid; 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, Vanadium

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. It should be noted that the action level for lead was exceeded in one of the samples. 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 \(1-800-426-4791\)](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2016, 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 2016 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, 4 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 2016 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, 19 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 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 \(800-426-4791\)](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

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>.

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 2016, DEP provided continuous fluoride treatment on the Catskill/Delaware supply, except for two brief outages. In total, only 4.8 % 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. Traduzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The design phase of the Rumbrook-Knollwood Interconnection continues with the contract plans for the interconnection being completed by the end of 2017 and then advertised for construction in 2018.

Interior and exterior painting of the E. Irvington storage tank was completed in 2016 as well as the interior of the Juniper Hill Tank, the exterior of this tank will be completed by May of 2017. Work on the Glennville tank is scheduled for the fall of 2017.

The Knollwood Pump Station Tablet Chlorination systems Approval of completed works was received, the system was put on line in October 2015. Professional Consulting, IIC, was obtained to create a hydraulic computer model for the water distribution system. The model will assist the Town in developing better management and optimize system operations as well as maintaining short term and long term federal state and local compliance. The model is also helping us identify and evaluate our water mains for the first phase of water main rehabilitation with a proposed construction schedule starting in 2017.

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 saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water; and
- 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.