

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

K'hal Adas Kashau

165 Haines Road, Bedford Hills, New York

Public Water Supply ID#5903154

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, K'hal Adas Kashau annually issues a 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. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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 Mr. Weiss at (914) 241-2700. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

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.

Our water source is groundwater drawn from a deep well located near the gymnasium. The well water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite as it is pumped to the storage tanks. Our water system serves 650 individuals through 24 service connections.

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected, if any. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned, our water source is groundwater drawn from a deep well, the source water assessment has rated this well as having a high susceptibility to some chemicals and a medium to high susceptibility to some chemicals, it does not mean that our water is contaminated or is a risk to your health, it is only a potential risk, and therefore we do our regulated testing.

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, 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, are 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 Department of Health at (914) 813-5000.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS									
Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/ Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination		
Radioactive Contaminants									
Total Radium-226 & 228	No	5/15/23	1.9	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.		
Uranium	No	5/15/23	8.0	ug/L	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits.		
Inorganic Contaminants									
Arsenic	No	2/24/25	0.8	ug/L	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.		
Barium	No	2/24/25	0.120	mg/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.		
Chloride	No	2/24/25	70.0	mg/L	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.		
Sodium ^{*1}	No	2/24/25	28.7	mg/L	n/a	see health effects below	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.		
Zinc	No	2/24/25	0.013	mg/L	n/a	5	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.		
Nitrate	No	2/24/25	0.73	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.		
Sulfate	No	2/24/25	31.7	mg/L	n/a	250	Erosion of natural deposits.		
Disinfection Byproducts									
Haloacetic Acids									
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	8/19/25	7.0 ^{*2} (ND - 7.0)	ug/L	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.		
Trihalomethanes									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No	8/19/25	19.80 ^{*2} (1.10 – 19.80)	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.		
Synthetic Organic Compounds ^{*3}									
Perfluorooctanoic acid - (PFOA)	No	2025	7.13 ^{*4} (4.29 – 7.13)	ng/L	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.		
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid - (PFOS)	No	2025	9.46 (8.43 – 9.46)	ng/L	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.		
Lead and Copper Information									
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (90 th Percentile Value Range)	Unit Measurement	Regulatory Limit (AL)	MCLG	Number of Samples Taken	Number of Exceedances	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead ^{*5}	No	September 2023	2.3 (<1 -6.2)	ug/L	15	0	10	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper ^{*6}	No	September 2023	0.23 (0.013-0.301)	mg/L	1.3	1.3	10	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE OF UNREGULATED DETECTED PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES							
Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG or Health Advisory Level *7	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection Byproducts							
Bromochloroacetic Acid	No	8/19/25	4.7 (ND -4.7)	ug/L	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Unspecified Organic Compounds *8							
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	No	2025	0.846 *9 (ND – 0.846)	ng/l	n/a	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	No	2025	1.97 (ND – 1.97)	ng/L	2,000	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid- (PFHxA)	No	2025	3.98 (2.43 – 3.98)	ng/l	n/a	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid - (PFHpA)	No	2025	1.78 (ND – 1.78)	ng/l	n/a	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	No	2025	1.04 (ND – 1.04)	ng/l	n/a	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Notes:

*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– During 2025 we collected and analyzed samples at two locations for Haloacetic Acids and Trihalomethanes. The levels presented in the table above represent the highest value of the detected levels and the range of the sites tested.

*3 – PFOA and PFOS are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). PFAS are manmade chemicals that have been widely used in various consumer, commercial, and industrial products since the 1950s. These chemicals' unique properties make them resistant to heat, oil, stains, grease, and water and useful in a wide variety of everyday products. One of the PFAS' was widely used in fire-fighting foam. On August 26, 2020, New York State adopted new drinking water standards for public water systems that set maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) of 10 parts per trillion (10 ppt) each for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and 1 part per billion (1 ppb) for 1,4-dioxane.

PFOA and PFOS have caused a wide range of health effects when studied in animals that were exposed to high levels. The most consistent findings in animals were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. PFOA and PFOS also cause cancer in laboratory animals exposed to high levels over their lifetimes. Additional studies of exposures of PFOA and PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans.

*4 – The levels presented in the table above represent the highest quarterly average of the detected PFAS levels used to determine compliance and the range of values in 2025.

*5– The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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 Lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile is the 9th highest sample equals 2.3 ppb. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Khal Adas Kashau water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the K'hal Adas Kashau water supply. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

*6 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile is the 9th highest sample equals 0.23 mg/L. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

***7** – USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.

***8**– All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC).

***9** – The levels presented in the table above represent the highest quarterly average of the detected UOC's and the range of values in 2025.

Definitions:

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

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

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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

Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM): By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. Includes Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Chloroform & Dibromochloromethane.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. Includes Dibromoacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Monochloroacetic Acid & Trichloroacetic Acid.

N/A = not applicable.

Parts per billion(ppb): number of units of mass of a contaminant per 1,000 million units of a total mass.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations in 2025. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

Although the levels of PFOA and PFOS did not exceed the current MCL of 10 ng/L, we want to provide the following information. Consuming drinking water with PFOA and PFOS at or somewhat above the MCL does not pose a significant short term health risk. Your water continues to be acceptable for all uses.

What are the health effects of PFOA and PFOS?

The available information on the health effects associated with PFOA and PFOS like many chemicals, comes from studies of high-level exposure in animals or humans. Less is known about the chances of health effects occurring from lower levels of exposure, such as those that might occur in drinking water. As a result, finding lower levels of chemicals in drinking water prompts water suppliers and regulators to take precautions that include notifying consumers and steps to reduce exposure.

PFOA and PFOS have caused a wide range of health effects when studied in animals that were exposed to high levels. Additional studies of high-level exposures of PFOA and PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The most consistent findings in animals were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. PFOA and PFOS also cause cancer in laboratory animals exposed to high levels over their lifetimes. Additional studies of exposures of PFOA and PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans.

What is New York State doing about PFOA and PFOS in public drinking water?

The New York State Department of Health (NYS DOH) has adopted a drinking water regulation that requires all public water systems to test for PFOA and PFOS. If found above the MCL of 10 ppt, the water supplier must take steps to lower the level to meet the standard. Exceedances of the MCL signal that steps should be taken by the water system to reduce contaminant levels.

What is being done to meet the MCL?

The K'hal Adas Kashau water supply is working with the Westchester County Health Department on a compliance schedule that includes steps to reduce levels of PFOS. We retained the legal counsel of SBarshovLaw PLLC and Bibbo Associates, LLP to expedite a connection with the Town of Bedford municipal water supply. First, our counsel and the Town Attorney had a series of discussions to identify open issues of concern to the Town that were not related to connecting to the municipal water supply. Pursuant to those discussions, our representatives and the Town of Bedford had a zoom teleconference on April 8, 2024 at which it was agreed that we would work on parallel tracks with the Town on both connection to the municipal water supply and other issues of concern to the Town. Second, Bibbo Associates and the Town public works department met and established the initial framework of what engineering plans will be necessary. On April 9th, an administrative hearing was held at the Westchester County Department of Health. At the hearing, our attorney provided an update on negotiations with the Town and our engineering plans. On April 11th, 2024, Bibbo Associates and the Town of Bedford public works department had a meeting to discuss the Town of Bedford system specifications such as the available water pressure and water main pipe diameter. Information obtained at the meeting provided valuable data for the design of the new connection.

During the fall of 2025, a series of flow and pressure tests were conducted on the water system. The existing distribution was found to be inadequate to provide proper flow to the property. Based on the results, a decision was made to replace the existing distribution system and provide the necessary pressure boosting pumps to meet current drinking water and fire flow standards. The system is envisioned as a private service connection to the Town of Bedford water supply.

Bibbo Associates Engineering, P.C. continues to work on the system design proposal, which is approximately 90% complete. Once it's finalized, the design will be submitted to the Town of Bedford and the Westchester County Health Department for review and approval.

Additional information will be shared as further testing and progress occurs. This process is similar for any chemical detected in public drinking water that requires mitigation due to exceedance of an MCL. The compliance timetable will ensure that your drinking water will meet the MCL as rapidly as possible.

Although lead was not detected above the action level, we are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Khal Adas Kashau water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Khal Adas Kashau water supply. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2025 our system was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and made it publicly accessible by contacting Mr. Weiss at (914) 241-2700 or by visiting the New York State Department of Health lead service line inventory summary at https://health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY5903154.htm.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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).

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present demands, 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 the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions.

You can play a 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:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run of your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it up and you can save almost 6000 gallons per year.
- 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.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask the entire Khal Adas Kashau community to help us protect our drinking water source. Please call our office at (914) 241-2700 if you have questions regarding the information contained in this report.

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