

Veolia Municipal Water

Division

162 Old Mill Road
West Nyack, NY 10994
Phone: 877.426.8969



ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2021
Veolia New York Operations Public Water Supply ID (PWSID) # NY4303673
Issued May 2022

INTRODUCTION

SUEZ is excited to announce that it has completed its merger with Veolia. As always, we remain committed to bringing you best-in-class water services, providing life's most essential resource for your daily needs, and having an active presence in your local community.

What does this mean for you?

Our phone numbers and addresses, your account number, the way you pay your bill, and your rates will remain unchanged. You can expect the same level of commitment to service and to water quality you have always had, with the same local team dedicated to providing you with essential water services.

In the coming months, our website, social media channels, service trucks and uniforms will only have the Veolia name. We will provide you with notification before any change occurs.

Who is Veolia?

With nearly 179,000 employees worldwide, the company designs and provides water, waste and energy management solutions which contribute to the sustainable development of communities and industries. Veolia operates 8,500 water and wastewater facilities around the world and currently serves over 550 communities in North America.

Stronger together

SUEZ and Veolia are stronger together, bringing an unwavering commitment to operational safety and compliance with a wealth of experience and resources. We believe that together we can better serve your needs, while accelerating innovation to bring you more choice, greater possibilities, and improved water quality and service.

For more information, please visit www.mysuezwater.com/merger.

At Veolia our goal is to provide you with water that meets or surpasses the standards for safe drinking water. These standards are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and the Rockland County Department of Health (RCDOH). We regularly test water samples to be sure that your water meets these standards. All the test results are on file with the RCDOH, the agency that monitors and regulates our drinking water quality. To comply with State regulations, Veolia will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. This report provides important information about how your drinking water complied with government standards last year. Please read it carefully and feel free to call us at 877.426.8969 if you have any questions about your water or your service. You can also call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791, the NYSDOH at 518.402.7713 or the RCDOH at 845.364.2608. If you have specific questions about water as it relates to your personal health, we suggest that you contact your health care provider.

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING CUSTOMERS

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you.)

FACTS AND FIGURES

Veolia's public water system identification number is NY4303673. We provide service to approximately 300,000 people in Rockland and parts of Orange County. About 70 percent of our water supply is from various wells located throughout the county, and the remaining 30 percent is surface water supply from the Lake DeForest and Letchworth reservoirs. In 2021, Veolia produced 9.7 billion gallons of water. We determined that 20.5% percent of the water we produced is non-revenue producing. This is water lost due to leaks, main breaks, under-registering meters, firefighting, hydrant flushing and theft of service. On average about 45 inches of rain falls each year in the Hackensack River Watershed, which is the source of our surface water supply. Surface water is water from reservoirs, rivers, lakes and streams. This type of water, unlike groundwater, is stored on the earth's surface. Groundwater filters naturally through the layers of the earth. It is then stored in deep, porous rocks called aquifers.

The New York Public Service Commission sets water rates to cover the costs of providing service. The average residential customer uses approximately 6,700 gallons of water per month, or approximately \$898 annually (including surcharges). A typical dollar pays for system improvements, operations and maintenance, taxes, interest and debt, dividends and reinvestment and depreciation costs.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

In 2004 the New York State Department of Health 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 and to the surface water source. 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 the Water Quality Table for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

In 2021, our water was derived from 60 drilled wells and from Lake DeForest and the Letchworth reservoirs. The source water assessment has rated the drilled wells as having a high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates and industrial solvents and a high susceptibility to other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) to the wells and the associated industrial activity in the assessment area. In addition, some of the wells draw from fractured bedrock and the overlying soils do not provide adequate protection from potential contamination.

This assessment also found Lake DeForest to have an elevated susceptibility to contamination. Due to the amount of residential lands in the assessment area, there is an elevated potential for contamination from pesticides, sediments, DBP precursors, phosphorus and microbials. There is also noteworthy susceptibility to contamination from other sources including Chemical Bulk Storage (CBS) facilities and Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance (HSEES) facilities. Hydrologic characteristics (e.g. basin shape and flushing rates) generally make reservoirs highly sensitive to existing and new sources of phosphorus and microbial contamination.

While the source water assessment rates our wells and Lake DeForest as being susceptible to microbials, nitrates and other contaminants, please note that our water is disinfected and treated to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards.

SUSCEPTIBILITY RATING

Well Name	Well Number	Microbials	Nitrates	VOCs	Others
Spring Valley	1A	MH	H	H	H
Spring Valley	4	MH	H	H	H
Spring Valley	6	H	VH	H	H
Nanuet	13	MH	H	H	H
Tappan	16	MH	H	H	H
Spring Valley	17	MH	H	H	H
New Hempstead	18	MH	MH	MH	MH
Bardonia	19	H	H	H	H
Tappan	20	MH	MH	MH	MH
Germonds	21	MH	MH	MH	MH
Pearl River	22	MH	MH	NR	NR

New City	23	MH	H	H	MH
New Hempstead	24	H	H	H	H
Tallman	26	MH	H	H	H
River Road	27	MH	H	H	H
Viola	28	H	H	H	H
Lake Road	29A	MH	MH	H	H
Monsey	30	MH	MH	MH	MH
Monsey	31	MH	H	H	H
Wesel Road	32	MH	MH	MH	MH
Pomona	37	MH	MH	MH	MH
Pomona	38	MH	MH	MH	MH
Catamount	42A	NR	NR	NR	NR
Thiells	50	H	H	H	H
Thiells	51	H	H	H	H
Saddle River	53	NR	MH	MH	MH
Catamount	54A	NR	NR	NR	NR
Nottingham	55	MH	MH	MH	MH
Willow Tree	56	H	H	MH	MH
Norge	64	H	MH	MH	MH
Pascack Rd	65	H	VH	H	H
Elmwood	66	MH	H	H	H
Grandview	67	MH	MH	H	H
Cherry Lane	68	MH	MH	NR	NR
Pinebrook	69	MH	H	H	H
Birchwood	70	MH	MH	H	MH
Eckerson	71	H	H	MH	MH
Rustic Drive	72	MH	H	MH	MH
Lake Shore	73	MH	MH	MH	MH
Grandview	78	NR	NR	MH	MH
Westgate	79	H	H	H	H
Eckerson	82	MH	H	H	H
Grotke	83	H	H	MH	MH
Ramapo	85	VH	VH	VH	H
Ramapo	93	VH	VH	VH	H
Ramapo	94	VH	VH	VH	H
Ramapo	95	VH	VH	VH	H
Ramapo	96	VH	VH	VH	H
Ramapo	97	VH	VH	VH	H
Ramapo	98	VH	VH	VH	H
Ramapo	99	VH	VH	H	H
Ramapo	100	H	H	H	H
Viola	106	H	MH	MH	MH

Key: Medium, High, Very High Susceptibility

ABOUT YOUR WATER QUALITY

As state regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants, including total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, radioactive contaminants, total trihalomethanes and synthetic organic compounds. The Water Quality Table shows which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES?

In 2021, Veolia failed to collect a volatile organic compound sample in the fourth quarter for Well 66. Veolia otherwise met or surpassed all state and federal drinking water requirements in 2021.

ABOUT THE TREATMENT PROCESS

We treat both groundwater and surface water to remove impurities. Our laboratory regularly tests the quality of the water before, during and after the treatment process. We monitor it for dozens of substances and those that were detected are listed on the Water Quality Table. We also monitor for turbidity, which is a measure of the cloudiness of water, because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our job is to provide you and your family with water that meets all government standards for health and safety. The treatment process differs depending upon whether the water is from our wells, Lake DeForest Water Treatment Plant or Letchworth Water Treatment Plant.

Lake DeForest Water Treatment Plant

Physical treatment includes traveling screens, aeration (Dissolved Air Flotation - DAF) and filtration (dual media). Chemical treatment includes powder activated carbon (prior to coagulation), cationic polymer (prior to flocculation), aluminum sulfate (prior to flocculation), sodium hypochlorite (prior to filtration and post-filtration), polyphosphates (post-filtration) and sodium hydroxide. Sodium hypochlorite is added to protect against microbiological contamination and sodium hydroxide and polyphosphates are added to reduce corrosion of metal piping and plumbing.

Letchworth Water Treatment Plant

Water comes from any one of three reservoirs that are within the Palisades Interstate Park property. The treatment process employs conventional methods including chemical addition, mixing, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, disinfection and corrosion control. The process is similar to the process used at Lake DeForest with the exception of the DAF process.

Supply From Wells

All wells are treated with sodium hypochlorite for disinfection and polyphosphates for corrosion control. Certain wells receive additional treatment through granular activated carbon filtration, aeration and/or ultraviolet disinfection. Wells that have been determined to be GWUDI (Ground Water Under Direct Influence of Surface Water) employ additional treatment steps including ultraviolet disinfection and filtration.

HEALTH INFORMATION

Health Note

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions? Special Considerations for Children, Nursing Mothers, Pregnant Women and Others

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. Those listed should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Arsenic Information

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below current federal drinking water requirements. Although our water was compliant with the MCL for arsenic, some of our results were greater than one-half of the MCL. Therefore, we are required to present the following information on arsenic in drinking water:

New York State and EPA have promulgated a drinking water arsenic standard of 10 parts per billion. While your drinking water meets the standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effect of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Lead Information

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Your water is lead free when it leaves our treatment facilities. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Veolia is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in household 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 and 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at 800.426.4791 or by visiting the EPA website at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Additionally, the New York State Department of Health has established a Free Lead Testing Pilot Program for state residents. For more information, contact the Bureau of Water Supply Protection at (518) 402-7650 or visit www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/lead/free_lead_testing_pilot_program.

To learn more about lead, please visit <http://www.epa.gov/lead>

TAP WATER OR BOTTLED WATER?

The sources of drinking water (for 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 human activity.

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 the water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

So, what's the bottom line? If bottled and tap water meet the federal standards, they are both safe to drink. However, your tap water is substantially less expensive than bottled water.

CONSERVATION REBATE PROGRAM

Veolia encourages its customers to use water wisely. Veolia Conserve is a program which offers rebates to customers who replace existing fixtures with new water-saving devices and appliances. We currently offer a \$100 rebate on ENERGY STAR® certified washing machines, a \$100 rebate on WaterSense labeled toilets, a \$15 rebate on WaterSense labeled showerheads, a \$50 rebate on WaterSense labeled irrigation controllers, and a \$50 rebate on rain barrels purchased through Cornell Cooperative Extension of Rockland. Our program for commercial customers also includes WaterSense labeled urinals (\$100), pre-rinse spray valves (\$50) and free on-site water efficiency assessments. Upgrading to WaterSense and ENERGY STAR® devices can help you save water and energy while lowering your utility bills. For more details, please visit conserve.veolia.us.

2021 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

**THE WATER QUALITY TABLE SHOWS HOW THE QUALITY OF YOUR DRINKING WATER IN 2021
COMPARED TO THE STANDARDS SET BY THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.**

PRIMARY STANDARDS - WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE SAFETY OF DRINKING WATER

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Average Result	Highest Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Inorganic Chemicals							
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	1.1	ND – 1.1	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.8	6.1	ND – 6.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.22	0.70	ND – 0.70	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.5	7.4	ND – 7.4	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	NA	NA	0.7	4.1	ND – 4.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	1.56	3.74	ND – 3.74	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite as nitrogen (ppm)	1	1	ND	0.19	ND – 0.19	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	15	ND – 15	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Contaminant	MCLG	AL	90 th Percentile	Range of Results	Samples Above AL	Violation	Likely Source
Lead & Copper							
Lead (ppb) ¹	0	15	3.7	ND – 52.6	2 out of 263	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm) ²	1.3	1.3	0.479	ND – 1.45	2 out of 263	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Results	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source
Turbidity (NTU) ³	NA	TT=1NTU TT=95% <0.3NTU	100%	0.02 - 0.30 100% < 0.3 NTU	May, 2021	No	Soil run-off

	MCLG	MCL	Average Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Distribution Turbidity (NTU)	NA	5	0.15	ND – 0.50	No	Soil run-off

Contaminant	MRDLG	MRDL	Average Result RAA	Highest Result RAA	Range of Results (individual sites)	Violation	Likely Source
Disinfectant Residual							
Distribution Chlorine Residual (ppm) ⁴	NA	4	0.91	1.09	0.08 – 2.16	No	Water additive used to control microbes

	MCLG	MCL	Average Result RAA	Range of Result RAA	Lowest Monthly Ratio	Violation	Likely Source
TOC Removal Ratio, RAA (ppm)	NA	>=1	1.37	1.32 -1.45	1.28	No	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Average Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Radionuclides⁴						
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	ND	ND – 11	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	0	30	ND	ND – 3.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	EPA MCLG	EPA MCL	New York MCL	Average Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Organic Chemicals (volatile)							
Acetone (ppb)	NA	NA	50	ND	ND – 21.7	No	Discharge from industrial production and use, in automobile exhaust, from landfills and natural sources, A solvent found in consumer products such as fingernail polish remover, paint remover, cleaning products, and
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	5	ND	ND – 0.18	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	5	ND	ND – 0.20	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	5	0.35	ND – 2.86	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppb)	1000	1000	5	ND	ND – 0.12	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	5	0.12	ND – 0.75	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Organic Chemicals (pesticides, herbicides, polyaromatic hydrocarbons)							
Chlordane (ppb)	0	2	2	ND	ND - 0.23	No	Residue of banned termiticide
Dieldrin (ppb)	NA	NA	5	ND	ND - 0.02	No	Residue of banned insecticide
Diethylphthalate (ppb)	NA	NA	50	ND	ND – 0.89	No	Plasticizer used in toothbrushes, toys
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	4	ND	ND – 0.05	No	Herbicide runoff

1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	NA	NA	1	0.06	ND – 0.42	NA	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorooctane-sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	NA	NA	10	3	ND – 10 ⁶	No ⁷	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	NA	NA	10	7	ND – 18 ⁶	No ⁷	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Contaminant	EPA MCLG	EPA MCL	NY MCL	Highest LRAA Result	Range of Results (individual sites)	Violation	Likely Source
Disinfection By-Products (Stage 2)							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) ⁸ (bromoform, bromodichloromethane, chlorodibromomethane, chloroform)	NA	80	80	69.6	22.8 – 111.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid 5 (HAA5) (ppb) ⁸ (dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid)	NA	60	60	39.1	2.9 – 98.5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

NOTES:

- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 134 sites tested from the most recent sampling conducted. 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 in your water system. In 2021, a total of 263 samples were collected in your water system. The 90th percentile value was the 116th (3.5 ppb) sample during the first round of sampling and the 121st sample (3.7 ppb) during the second round of sampling.
- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 134 sites tested from the most recent sampling conducted. 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 in your water system. In 2021, a total of 263 samples were collected in your water system. The 90th percentile value was the 116th (0.076 ppm) sample during the first round of sampling and the 121st sample (0.479 ppm) during the second round of sampling.
- Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement (0.30 NTU) for the year occurred in May 2021. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU.
- The average result represents the running annual average of this contaminant. The range of results represents individual samples collected in 2021.
- These data include results from 2017 to 2021.
- The data represent the minimum, maximum and average values of samples collected throughout the year from water sources that were online and feeding into the distribution system.
- When a public water system (PWS) is issued a deferral, the water system agrees to a schedule for corrective action and compliance with the new PFOS, PFOA or 1,4-dioxane MCLs. In exchange, the New York State Department of Health (the Department) agrees to defer enforcement actions, such as assessing fines, if the PWS is meeting established deadlines. Deferral recipients are required to update the Department and the Rockland County Department of Health each calendar quarter on the status of established deadlines. The Department can resume enforcement if the agreed upon deadlines are not met. Information about our deferral and established deadline can be found at the following site: wq.veolianorthamerica.com. Veolia is taking the steps necessary to meet New York State's requirements regarding PFAS and PFOA. To learn more, please visit wq.veolianorthamerica.com.
- DBP max levels in the range of results are site specific. Please note that the high value in the range does not result in an MCL violation, since compliance is based on the LRAA.

SECONDARY STANDARDS - NON-MANDATORY GUIDELINES TO ASSIST PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS IN MANAGING THEIR DRINKING WATER FOR AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS, SUCH AS TASTE, COLOR, AND ODOR. THESE CONTAMINANTS ARE NOT CONSIDERED TO PRESENT A RISK TO HUMAN HEALTH.

Other Substances	Secondary MCL	Average Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Alkalinity (ppm)	NA	164	9-280	No	Natural mineral
Aluminum (ppb)	200	ND	ND-100	No	Treatment process
Calcium (ppm)	NA	63	2-113	No	Natural mineral
Chloride (ppm)	250	97	7-216	No	Natural mineral, road salt
Color(CU)	15	ND	ND-7	No	Natural mineral and organic matter
Copper (ppm) ¹	1.0	ND	ND-0.3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos)	NA	702	53-1163	No	Natural mineral
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	NA	176	5-388	No	Natural mineral
Iron (ppb)*	300	ND	ND-310	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)*	300 ²	ND	ND-200	No	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	6.5-8.5	7.51	6.38-9.05	No	Natural mineral, treatment process
Orthophosphate (ppm)	NA	0.08	ND-0.66	No	Treatment process
Silver (ppb)	100 ²	ND	ND-12	No	Erosion of natural deposits and industrial discharge
Sodium (ppm) ³	NA	45	9-94	No	Natural mineral, road salt
Sulfate (ppm)	250	16	ND-58	No	Natural mineral
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	306	37-564	No	Natural mineral

*Sequestering agent is used for treatment of iron and manganese.

NOTES:

1. The copper data presented in this table were collected from the point of entry sampling sites. This 1.0 ppm secondary MCL is a non-enforceable guideline from the EPA. The 1.3 ppm AL presented in the Lead & Copper table is an enforceable AL set by EPA and is measured from the customer's tap.
2. Secondary MCL presented here is specific to NY state and is more stringent than the secondary MCL set by EPA.
3. Health Note for Sodium: Water containing more than 20 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking water by people on diets that severely restrict sodium. Water containing more than 270 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on diets that moderately restrict sodium.

UNREGULATED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS					
Substance	NY MCL	Average Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Geosmin (ppt)	NA	13	4 – 42	No	Naturally present in the environment
Methylisoborneol (ppt)	NA	ND	ND – 3	No	Naturally present in the environment
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	NA	2	ND – 7	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat, and water resistant. Used in firefighting foams.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ppt)	NA	2	ND – 10	NA	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	NA	1	ND – 16	NA	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	NA	3	ND – 24	NA	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	NA	2	ND – 12	NA	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 4 DATA (UCMR4) – 2019				
Substance	Highest Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Manganese (ppb)	151	ND – 151	NA	Naturally occurring element
Permethrin, cis & trans (ppb)	0.048	ND – 0.048	NA	Pesticides and pesticide manufacturing
1-Butanol (ppb)	6.14	ND – 6.14	NA	Used as a solvent, food additive, and in manufacturing
HAA5 (ppb)	46.90	1.52 – 46.90	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br (ppb)	16.22	2.23 – 16.22	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9 (ppb)	61.94	2.91– 61.94	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Additional information about unregulated contaminants can be found at the following link, courtesy of American Water Works Association: <https://drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR>

DEFINITIONS:

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

LRAA: Locational running annual average.

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.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

NA: Not applicable.

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

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

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

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

Parts per billion (ppb): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid.

Parts per million (ppm): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid.

RAA: Running annual average.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



Veolia Municipal Water Division

162 Old Mill Road

West Nyack, NY 10994

Phone: 877.426.8969