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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022

Veolia Water New York

Public Water Supply ID (PWSID) # NY4303673

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INTRODUCTION

Providing clean, safe drinking water to you is our top priority. That is why we are pleased to present your Annual Drinking Water Quality Report that details the results of the most recent water quality tests performed on your drinking water through the end of 2022. 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. You can call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791, the NYSDOH at 518.402.7713 or the RCDOH at 845.364.2608 for more information regarding regulatory standards. If you have specific questions about water as it relates to your personal health, we suggest that you contact your healthcare provider.

Veolia North America, a subsidiary of Veolia group, offers a full spectrum of water, waste and energy management services, including water and wastewater treatment, commercial and hazardous waste collection and disposal, energy consulting and resource recovery. Headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts, Veolia North America has more than 10,000 employees working at more than 400 locations across the continent.

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING CUSTOMERS

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Rapò sa a gen enpòtan enfòmasyon sou dlo w ap bwè. Fè yon moun tradwi li pou ou.

דער באריכט ענטהאלט וויכטיגע אינפארמאציע בנוגע אייער קראן וואסער.

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, 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 Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

In 2022, our water was derived from 60 drilled wells and from Lake DeForest and the Letchworth reservoirs. 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. The treatment process differs depending upon whether the water is from our wells, Lake DeForest Water Treatment Plant or Letchworth Water Treatment Plant. The treatment processes are described in detail in the section below.

ABOUT THE TREATMENT PROCESS

Lake DeForest Water Treatment Plant

Physical treatment includes traveling screens, aeration (Dissolved Air Flotation - DAF) and filtration (dual media). Chemical treatment includes carbon dioxide and powder activated carbon (prior to coagulation), cationic polymer and aluminum sulfate (prior to flocculation), sodium hypochlorite (prior to filtration and post-filtration), and polyphosphates and sodium hydroxide (post-filtration). 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, ion exchange, aeration and/or ultraviolet disinfection. Wells that have been determined to be GWUDI (Groundwater Under Direct Influence of Surface Water) employ additional treatment steps including ultraviolet disinfection and filtration.

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 Table of Detected Contaminants 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.

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.

The county and state health departments use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting NYSDOH at 518.402.7713 or the RCDOH at 845.364.2608.

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 (M), High (H), Very High Susceptibility (VH), Not Rated - Unlikely to Affect Source Water (NR)

FACTS AND FIGURES

We provide service to approximately 300,000 people in Rockland and parts of Orange County. In 2022, Veolia produced 10.1 billion gallons of water. We determined that 20.86% 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, however in 2022, this area only received approximately 35 inches of rain. 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 \$1,170 annually (including surcharges). A typical dollar pays for system improvements, operations and maintenance, taxes, interest and debt, dividends and reinvestment and depreciation costs.

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, orthophosphate, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological, asbestos, 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.

TAP WATER OR BOTTLED WATER?

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 RCDOH at 845.364.2608.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department and the FDA establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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.

2022 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS – NEW YORK – NY4303673

Contaminant, Microbial	Unit Measurement	Violation Yes/No	Max Sample Date	Level Detected Range	MCL/TT	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity - Filtered Water ¹	NTU	No	07-15-2022	0.01 - 0.36	TT= ≤ 1.0 NTU, always	NA	Soil runoff
Turbidity - Filtered Water ¹	NTU	No	July 2022	99% ≤ 0.3	TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU each month	NA	Soil runoff
Turbidity - Distribution System ²	NTU	No	04-25-2022	0.06 - 0.35	5	NA	Soil runoff

¹Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that turbidity must always be less than or equal to 1.0 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. The levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

²Distribution Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water found in the distribution system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Our highest average monthly distribution turbidity measurement detected during the year was below the State's maximum contaminant level (5 NTU).

Contaminant, Microbial	Unit Measurement	Violation Yes/No	Max Sample Date	Positive Samples	Number of Samples	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	NA	No ¹	06-28-2022 07-25-2022 11-01-2022	4	1872	NA	TT ≥ 5% samples positive	Naturally present in the environment

¹In July, total coliforms were detected in 2 of the 155 routine monthly compliance samples collected at our system. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. Additional samples were subsequently collected and total coliforms were not detected in those samples. Since total coliforms were detected in <5% of the samples collected during the month, the system did not trigger a Level 1 assessment. It should be noted that E. coli, associated with human and animal fecal waste, was not detected in any of the samples collected.

Contaminant, Inorganic	Unit Measurement	Violation Yes/No	Max Sample Date	Level Detected Average	Level Detected Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	ug/L	No	03-18-2022	0.205	ND - 5.11	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; electronics; solder
Arsenic	ug/L	No	04-27-2022	1.26	ND - 6.32	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	mg/L	No	04-01-2022	0.24	0.009 - 0.67	2.00	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	ug/L	No	03-18-2022	ND	ND - 1.36	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium	ug/L	No	03-18-2022	ND	ND - 0.73	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	ug/L	No	10-26-2022	1.13	ND - 2.58	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	ug/L	No	04-01-2022	ND	ND - 14	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Mercury	ug/L	No	09-14-2022	ND	ND - 0.21	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland

Nitrate	mg/L	No	03-31-2022	1.53	ND - 3.33	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	ug/L	No	03-18-2022	ND	ND - 0.966	2	0.5	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Contaminant, Lead & Copper	Unit Measurement	Violation Yes/No	Sample Period	90th Percentile (Range)	Number of Samples Above AL	AL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	mg/L	No	Jul - Dec	0.62 (ND - 1.05)	0 of 102	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	ug/L	No	Jul - Dec	5.68 (ND - 273)	3 of 102	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	mg/L	No	Jan - Jun	0.68 (ND - 1.24)	0 of 131	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	ug/L	No	Jan - Jun	0 (ND - 16.5)	2 of 131	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Contaminant, Chlorine	Unit Measurement	Violation Yes/No	Max Sample Date	Level Detected Max RAA	Level Detected Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Free Chlorine-Field	mg/L	No	05-19-2022	0.98	0.15 - 1.83	4.0	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Contaminant, Total Organic Carbon	Unit Measurement	Violation Yes/No	Min Sample Date	Level Detected Min	Level Detected Range RAA	MCL/TT	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	No	July 2022	1.42 ¹	1.42 - 1.46	≥ 1	NA	Naturally present in the environment
¹ This represents the lowest monthly removal ratio.								
Contaminant, Disinfection Byproducts	Unit Measurement	Violation Yes/No	Mas Sample Date	Level Detected Max LRAA	Level Detected Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	ug/L	No ¹	08-02-2022	43.8	ND - 78.5	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	ug/L	No ¹	08-02-2022	74.6	6.6 - 117	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
¹ Please note, a high value in the range does not result in an MCL violation because compliance is based on the LRAA.								
Contaminant, Radiological	Unit Measurement	Violation Yes/No	Max Sample Date	Level Detected Average	Level Detected Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	No	07-06-2020	ND	ND - 9.6	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	pCi/L	No	10-12-2021	ND	ND - 0.382	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	No	10-12-2021	ND	ND - 0.761	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium ICAP/MS (ug/L)	ug/L	No	07-08-2020	1.328	ND - 5.4	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant, Volatile Organic	Unit Measurement	Violation Yes/No	Max Sample Date	Level Detected Average	Level Detected Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Acetone	ug/L	No	02-17-2022	ND	ND - 24	50	NA	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 rubber cement.

Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/L	No	02-03-2022	ND	ND - 0.209	5	0	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ug/L	No	02-03-2022	ND	ND - 0.13	5	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	ug/L	No	12-08-2022	ND	ND - 0.353	10	NA	Leaking underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks, gasoline and fuel oil spills
Tetrachloroethene	ug/L	No	11-10-2022	0.227	ND - 2.89	5	0	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethene	ug/L	No	01-17-2022	ND	ND - 0.65	5	0	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Contaminant, Synthetic Organic	Unit Measurement	Violation Yes/No	Max Sample Date	Level Detected Average	Level Detected Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D	ug/L	No	12-08-2022	ND	ND - 0.17	50	70	Runoff from herbicide
Chlordane	ug/L	No	03-02-2022	ND	ND - 0.44	2	0	Residue of banned termiticide
Dieldrin	ug/L	No	05-24-2022	ND	ND - 0.023	50	NA	Residue of banned insecticide
Diethylphthalate	ug/L	No	08-29-2022	ND	ND - 1.4	50	NA	Used to make pesticide sprays and perfumes
Picloram	ug/L	No	12-08-2022	ND	ND - 0.2	50	500	Runoff from herbicide
Contaminant, Synthetic Organic	Unit Measurement	Violation Yes/No	Max Sample Date	Quarterly Locational Average	Level Detected Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
1,4-Dioxane	ug/L	No	08-18-2022	ND - 0.73	ND - 0.73	1	NA	Used in the manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	No ¹	10-27-2022	ND - 12	ND - 20	10.0	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ng/L	No ¹	08-02-2022	ND - 17	ND - 18	10.0	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant

¹When 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 NYSDOH (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 RCDOH 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, as well as quarterly results from our routine monitoring, can be found at the following site: <https://wq.veolionorthamerica.com>. Please see detailed health information on PFOA and PFOS in the "What does this information mean" section of the document.

In addition to the contaminants listed above, for which Federal and/or State regulations limits have been established, and regular monitoring is required, we may also occasionally test for unregulated contaminants to determine occurrence data and provide input to regulatory agencies that are considering these contaminants for future regulations. This data is presented below.

Contaminant, Unregulated Synthetic Organic	Unit Measurement	Violation Yes/No	Max Sample Date	Quarterly Locational Average	Level Detected Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	ng/L	No	08-02-2022	ND - 2.4	ND - 2.4	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ng/L	No	08-03-2022	ND - 6.45	ND - 7.7	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ng/L	No	08-02-2022	ND - 11	ND - 11	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	No	08-02-2022	ND - 7.95	ND - 8.3	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	No	08-02-2022	ND - 5.7	ND - 6.1	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant

Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	No	08-02-2022	ND - 26	ND - 27	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ng/L	No	10-25-2022	ND - 13	ND - 13	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	No	08-02-2022	ND - 33	ND - 33	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Contaminant, Unregulated Organic Other	Unit Measurement	Violation Yes/No	Max Sample Date	Level Detected Average	Level Detected Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Geosmin	ng/L	No	11-09-2022	7.7	3 - 17	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
MIB	ng/L	No	07-25-2022	ND	ND - 5.2	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment

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.

Contaminant, Secondary Standards	Unit Measurement	Violation Yes/No	Max Sample Date	Level Detected Average	Level Detected Range	SMCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Alkalinity	mg/L	No	04-20-2022	161.5	9 - 272	NA	NA	Natural property of water
Aluminum	mg/L	No	12-29-2022	11	ND - 100	200	NA	Naturally occurring element
Calcium	mg/L	No	10-26-2022	65.1	2 - 112	NA	NA	Naturally occurring element
Chloride	mg/L	No	10-26-2022	79.1	6 - 224	250	NA	Naturally occurring element
Color	Color Units	No	04-29-2022	ND	ND - 15	15	NA	Naturally occurring organic matter
Conductivity	umho/cm	No	06-03-2022	704	53 - 1171	NA	NA	Natural property of water
Hardness	mg/L	No	10-26-2022	159	ND - 406	NA	NA	Naturally occurring element
Iron*	ug/L	Yes ¹	04-29-2022	33	ND - 1110	300	NA	Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes
Manganese*	ug/L	Yes ²	10-28-2022	22	ND - 1520	300	NA	Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes
Nickel	mg/L	No	02-18-2022	ND	ND - 0.006	NA	NA	Naturally occurring element
ortho-P	mg/L	No	12-15-2022	0.07	0.01 - 0.35	NA	NA	Water additive for corrosion control
ortho-PO4	mg/L	No	12-15-2022	0.20	0.03 - 1.07	NA	NA	Water additive for corrosion control
Silver	ug/L	No	03-28-2022	ND	ND - 7	100	NA	Naturally occurring element
Sodium	mg/L	No	10-26-2022	42.3	7 - 77	NA ³	NA	Naturally occurring element
Sulfate	mg/L	No	12-07-2022	14.9	ND - 65.4	250	NA	Naturally occurring element
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Yes ⁴	10-26-2022	293	17 - 721	500	NA	Minerals and salts dissolved in the water
Zinc	mg/L	No	04-07-2022	ND	ND - 1.24	5	NA	Naturally occurring element

¹ Iron is essential for maintaining good health. However, too much iron can cause adverse health effects. Drinking water with very large amounts of iron can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation and stomach pain. These effects usually diminish once the elevated iron exposure is stopped. A small number of people have a condition called hemochromatosis, in which the body absorbs and stores too much iron. People with hemochromatosis may be at greater risk for health effects resulting from too much iron in the body (sometimes called "iron overload") and should be aware of their overall iron intake. The New York State standard for iron in drinking water is 0.3 milligrams per liter, and is based on iron's effects on the taste, odor and color of the water.

² Manganese is a common element in rocks, soil, water, plants, and animals. Manganese occurs naturally in water after dissolving from rocks and soil. Contamination of drinking water may occur if manganese gets into surface or groundwater after dissolving from rocks and soil. It may also occur if manganese gets into surface or groundwater after improper waste disposal in landfills or by facilities using manganese in the production of steel or other products. Manganese is an essential nutrient that is necessary to maintain good health. However, exposure to too much manganese can cause adverse health effects. There is some evidence from human studies that long-term exposure to manganese in drinking water is associated with nervous system effects in adults (e.g., weakness, stiff muscles and trembling of the hands) and children (learning and behavior). The results of these studies only suggest an effect because the possible influences of other factors were not adequately assessed. There is supporting evidence that manganese causes nervous system effects in humans from occupational studies of workers exposed to high levels of manganese in air, but the relevance of these studies to long term drinking water exposure is less clear because the exposures were quite elevated and by inhalation, not by ingestion. Secondary MCL presented here is specific to NY state.

³ Health note for sodium: 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.

⁴ The total dissolved solids SMCL is a guideline, not an enforceable standard.

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

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 4 DATA (UCMR4) - 2019

Contaminant	Unit Measurement	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected Max	Level Detected Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Manganese	ug/L	No	151	ND - 151	Naturally occurring element
Permethrin, cis & trans	ug/L	No	0.048	ND - 0.048	Pesticides and pesticide manufacturing
1-Butanol	ug/L	No	6.14	ND - 6.14	Used as a solvent, food additive, and in manufacturing
HAA5	ug/L	No	46.90	1.52 - 46.90	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br	ug/L	No	16.22	2.23 - 16.22	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9	ug/L	No	61.94	2.91 - 61.94	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Additional notes regarding the tables above:

1. For lead and copper, the level presented represents the 90th percentile at the site 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 your water system.
2. RAA represents the highest running annual average of quarterly results. The range of results represents the range of individual results from all sample locations.
3. LRAA represents the highest locational running annual average of quarterly results. The range of results represents the range of individual results from all sample locations. Disinfection by-products form when organic matter in the untreated water reacts with chlorine added to disinfect the water during treatment.
4. 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.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of 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 disinfectant to control microbial contamination.

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

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

Not Analyzed or Not Applicable (NA): Analysis of the constituent is not required.

Non-detect (ND): Not detectable.

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 - ug/L).

Nanograms per liter (ng/l): 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.

Micromhos per centimeter (umho/cm): A measure of the ability of water to pass an electrical current.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

The PFOA and PFOS maximum contaminant levels were exceeded; however, this PWS is currently operating under an enforcement deferral granted by NYSDOH. Please see the Health Effects section below for detailed information on PFOA and PFOS.

The secondary maximum contaminant levels (SMCL) for iron, manganese, and total dissolved solids were exceeded from specific sites and sampling events in 2022. There is nothing you need to do at this time as the mentioned contaminants are standards to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations. Veolia will continue with standard monitoring and treatment.

HEALTH EFFECTS

PFOA

PFOA caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOA in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOA as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOA in animals.

Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood serum cholesterol levels, liver, kidney, immune system, or, in males, reproductive system. Drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may also increase the risk of testicular and kidney cancer. For females, drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may cause developmental delays in a fetus and/or an infant.

PFOS

PFOS caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOS in animals.

Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their immune system, kidney, liver, or endocrine system. For females, drinking water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may cause developmental effects and problems with the immune system, liver, or endocrine system in a fetus and/or an infant. Some of these developmental effects can persist through childhood.

We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water.

Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. 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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Arsenic

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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES?

As noted previously, this system is operating under a deferral for PFOA and PFOS. When a 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 NYSDOH (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 RCDOH 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, as well as quarterly results from our routine monitoring, can be found at the following site: <https://wq.veolianorthamerica.com>. Please see detailed health information on PFOA and PFOS in section 'What does this information mean' of the document.

In August 2022, we were required to notify you that NYSDOH renewed the deferral for this system until August 25, 2023. Notification was made via bill insert and social media but we failed to provide you with a physical copy of the notice. Notification was made in December 2022. No further action is necessary.

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.

INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

In 2019, Veolia was required to perform monitoring for the EPA's Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR4). The results from this monitoring are presented in the Table of Detected Contaminants above.

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

CONSERVATION REBATE PROGRAM

Veolia encourages its customers to use water wisely. Veolia's Conserve program 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 and WaterSense labeled toilets, a \$15 rebate on WaterSense labeled showerheads and a \$50 rebate on WaterSense labeled irrigation controllers. 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 <http://conserve.veolia.us/>

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2022, Veolia made progress on multiple fronts to meet the new standards for PFOA and PFOS in New York State. Veolia continually worked with State and Local agencies to finalize approvals for the treatment facilities in Rockland County. One site was placed in-service and Veolia is in the process of installing treatment at 11 additional sites. Veolia continued monitoring at all sites in the Rockland County service territory to evaluate the need for treatment at additional sites as sampling results approach or exceed current MCL requirements.

OTHER

The information contained in this report pertaining to Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) is based on the existing federal and state regulations and on the state of Veolia's understanding and knowledge of the available federal and state guidelines as of the time of publication.



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