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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023

Veolia Water New York – Rockland

Public Water Supply ID (PWSID) # NY4303673

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INTRODUCTION

Our goal is to provide you with drinking water that meets or surpasses all federal and state standards. That's why we're pleased to present your annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) which details the results of the most recent water quality tests performed on your drinking water through the entire 2023 calendar year. We do not hold regular public meetings. If at any time you have questions about your water quality or delivery, please call us at 877.426.8969 or visit us on the web at https://mywater.veolia.us/ (and enter your billing zip code address to access information specific to your service area). We want you to be informed about your water supply.

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 אינפארמאציא 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 2023, 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 (GAC) filtration, 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 2023, Veolia produced 9.9 billion gallons of water. We determined that 21.2% 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.

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 $1,036 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. The supplementary data, which includes all contaminant results for all water sources, is available at the following URL: https://mywater.veolia.us/new-york/water-in-my-area/water-quality-reports. To access this data, please enter your zip code after navigating to the provided link.

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

So, what is the bottom line? If bottled and tap water meet the standards, they are both safe to drink. However, your tap water costs about one penny per gallon, substantially less expensive than bottled water.

2023 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS – ROCKLAND - NY4304673							
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	09-15-2023	ND - 0.29	TT= ≤ 1.0 NTU, always	NA	Soil runoff
Turbidity - Filtered Water[1]	NTU	No	NA	100% ≤ 0.3	TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU each month	NA	Soil runoff
Turbidity - Distribution System[2]	NTU	No	02-02-2023	0.04 - 0.29	5	N/A	Soil runoff

[1] Turbidity 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 (TT) violation.
[2] Distribution 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	P/A	No [1]	06-21-2023 06-23-2023 06-26-2023 07-06-2023	5	1862	TT ≤ 5% samples positive	0	Naturally present in the environment

[1] In June, total coliforms were detected in 4 of the 164 routine monthly compliance samples collected at our system. In July, total coliforms were detected in 1 of the 157 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**
Arsenic	ug/L	No	03-17-2023	0.722	ND - 5.96	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	mg/L	No	03-31-2023	0.254	0.007 - 1.02	2.00	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ug/L	No	03-15-2023	1.328	ND - 2.95	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	mg/L	No	09-12-2023	0.008	ND - 0.252	2.2	NA	Naturally occurring element
Mercury	ug/L	No	09-15-2023	0.037	ND - 0.42	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills: runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	mg/L	No	09-15-2023	1.56	ND - 3.81	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	mg/L	No	04-14-2023	0.001	ND - 0.03	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	ug/L	No	09-29-2023	0.021	ND - 0.398	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 [1]	Jul - Dec	0.57 (ND-2.31)	2 of 105	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	ug/L	No [1]	Jul - Dec	2.8 (ND-19.2)	1 of 105	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	mg/L	No [1]	Jan - June	0.62 (ND-1.72)	2 of 121	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	ug/L	No [1]	Jan - Jun	4.33 (ND-18.1)	1 of 121	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

[1] Please note, a high value in the range does not result in an MCL violation because compliance is based on the 90th percentile calculation. 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.

Contaminant, Chlorine	Unit Measurement	Violation Yes/No	Max Sample Date	Level Detected Max RAA [1]	Level Detected Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Free Chlorine-Field	mg/L	No	04-04-2023	0.98	0.01 - 1.77	4.0	4	Water additives used to control microbes

[1] RAA represents the highest running annual average of all results at all sampling locations. The range of results represents the range of individual results from all sampling locations.

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	June 2023	1.36 [1]	1.42 - 1.66	≥ 1	NA	Naturally present in the environment

[1] This value represents the lowest monthly removal ratio at surface water treatment plants.

Contaminant, Disinfection Byproducts [1]	Unit Measurement	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date	Level Detected Max LRAA [2]	Level Detected Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	ug/L	No	08-01-2023	45.7	1.5 - 49.7	60	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	ug/L	No [3]	08-01-2023	77.7	7.1 - 108	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.

[1] Disinfection by-products form when organic matter in the untreated water reacts with chlorine added to disinfect the water during treatment.
[2] 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.
[3] 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	Sample Date	Level Detected Average	Level Detected Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	No	07-06-2020	1.619	ND - 9.6	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226	pCi/L	No	10-12-2021	0.037	ND - 0.382	5	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	pCi/L	No	10-12-2021	0.066	ND - 0.761	5	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	ug/L	No	07-08-2020	1.323	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
2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	ug/L	Yes [1]	11-21-2023	7	ND - 613	50	NA	Large quantities of this compound are used in the coatings industry. MEK will be discharged from this and other industrial uses.
Acetone	ug/L	Yes [1]	11-21-2023	0.014	ND - 1070	50	NA	Occurs naturally and is used in production of paints, varnishes, plastics, adhesives, organic chemicals, and alcohol Also used to clean and dry parts of precision equipment.
Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/L	No	11-07-2023	0.003	ND - 0.586	5	0	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Tetrachloroethene	ug/L	No	08-31-2023	0.217	ND - 2.81	5	NA	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills.
Tetrahydrofuran	ug/L	Yes [1]	11-21-2023	0.028	ND - 2450	50	NA	Used as a monomer, a solvent for natural and synthetic resins, and a chemical intermediate.
Toluene	ug/L	No	07-31-2023	0.002	ND - 0.413	5	NA	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Trichloroethene	ug/L	No	09-12-2023	0.037	ND - 0.555	5	0	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

[1] These contaminants were detected at a small production well's sample tap and there is evidence that these contaminants never entered the distribution system. Please see more details about this violation under the "What does this information mean?" section of this report. Please refer to the Health Effects information below for more details about the health effects for each of these contaminants.

Contaminant, Synthetic Organic (2022-2023)	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	0.002	ND - 0.17	50	70	Runoff from herbicide
Chlordane	ug/L	No	07-13-2023	0.013	ND - 0.27	2	0	Residue of banned termiticide
Dieldrin	ug/L	No	05-24-2022	0	ND - 0.023	50	NA	Residue of banned insecticide
Heptachlor Epoxide	ng/L	No	04-26-2023	0.122	ND - 10	200	0	Breakdown of heptachlor
Picloram	ug/L	No	12-08-2022	0.003	ND - 0.2	50	500	Runoff from herbicide

Contaminant, Synthetic Organic	Unit Measurement	Violation Yes/No	Max Sample Date	Quarterly Locational Average Range	Level Detected Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
1,4-Dioxane	ug/L	No	10-23-2023	ND-0.56	ND - 0.56	1	NA	Used in the manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	No[1,2]	08-23-2023	ND-13	ND - 14	10.0	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ng/L	Yes[1,2,3,4]	10-24-2023	ND-18	ND - 18	10.0	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant

[1] This system was operating under a deferral until August 25, 2023. While PFOA and PFOS levels exceeded the maximum contaminant levels (MCL) during this deferral, no violation was issued. Please see more information regarding this deferral in the "Is our water system meeting other rules?" section of this report. Please see more information about the steps that we are taking to address PFOA and PFOS under the "System Improvements" section of this report.
[2] Please see detailed health information on PFOA and PFOS in the "Health effects" section of this report.
[3] Please see more details about this violation, which occurred after the deferral period ended, in the "What does this information mean?" section of this report.
[4] Some individual samples exceeded the PFOA MCL after the deferral period ended. However, the average of the initial and confirmatory samples were below the MCL, thus no violations were issued for these locations. Please note that if a compliance sample exceeds the MCL for PFOA or PFOS, the public water system can collect up to 3 confirmatory samples within 30 days from the same location. The average of all initial and confirmatory samples determines compliance.

Contaminant, Unregulated Synthetic Organic	Unit Measurement	Violation Yes/No	Max Sample Date	Quarterly Locational Average Range	Level Detected Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	ng/L	No	12-19-2023	ND-1.5	ND - 1.5	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	ng/L	No	11-07-2023	ND-11	ND - 12	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ng/L	No	08-01-2023	ND-8.4	ND - 8.7	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ng/L	No	10-24-2023	ND-14	ND - 14	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	ng/L	No	07-31-2023	ND-0.31	ND - 0.62	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	ng/L	No	08-01-2023	ND-0.84	ND - 0.84	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	No	10-24-2023	ND-8.7	ND - 8.7	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	No	08-23-2023	ND-10	ND - 10	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	No	07-31-2023	ND-16	ND - 17	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ng/L	No	07-31-2023	ND-14	ND - 14	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	ng/L	No	08-23-2023	ND-1.2	ND - 1.2	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	No	10-24-2023	ND-21	ND - 21	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	ng/L	No	07-31-2023	ND-0.345	ND - 0.69	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Contaminant, Unregulated Organic Other	**Unit Measurement**	**Violation Yes/No**	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected Average**	**Level Detected Range**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Geosmin	ng/L	No	08-09-2023	8.721	ND - 78	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Methylisoborneol (MIB)	ng/L	No	08-09-2023	1.177	ND - 16	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Secondary Standards: 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**	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected Average**	**Level Detected Range**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alkalinity	mg/L	No	09-19-2023	164.684	8 - 325	NA	NA	Natural property of water
Aluminum	mg/L	No	01-12-2023	0.009	ND - 0.1	200	NA	Naturally occurring element
Calcium	mg/L	No	10-16-2023	65.796	2 - 111	NA	NA	Naturally occurring element
Chloride	mg/L	No	11-13-2023	77.651	2 - 197	250	NA	Naturally occurring element
Color	Color Units	No	07-18-2023	0.136	ND - 15	15	NA	Naturally occurring organic matter

Conductivity	umho/cm	No	09-22-2023	703.758	62 - 1207	NA	NA	Natural property of water
Hardness	mg/L	No	10-13-2023	169.159	4 - 388	NA	NA	Naturally occurring element
Iron *	mg/L	No	03-15-2023	0.018	ND - 1.02	300	NA	Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes
Manganese*	mg/L	No	05-18-2023	0.003	ND - 0.07	300	NA	Naturally occurring element
Nickel	mg/L	No	02-13-2023	0.001	ND - 0.005	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Orthophosphate (as Total P)	mg/L	No	10-19-2023	0.081	ND - 0.34	NA	NA	Water additive for corrosion control
Orthophosphate (as PO_4)	mg/L	No	10-19-2023	0.247	0.015 - 1.04	NA	NA	Water additive for corrosion control
Odor (Compliance)	TON	No	10-13-2023	0.118	ND - 4 [1]	3	NA	Naturally occurring element
Sodium	mg/L	No	11-13-2023	43.205	10.2 - 75	NA [2]	NA	Naturally occurring element
Sulfate	mg/L	No	09-25-2023	14.721	ND - 60.9	250	NA	Naturally occurring element
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	No [3]	11-27-2023	287.41	32 - 688	500	NA	Minerals and salts dissolved in the water
Zinc	mg/L	No	11-09-2023	0	ND - 0.03	5	NA	Naturally occurring element

[1] The average of the initial and confirming sample results was 2.5 TON, and was not an MCL violation. When a monitoring sample analysis exceeds the MCL, a water system can collect one more sample from the same sampling point within 2 weeks. An MCL violation for the contaminant occurs when the average of the initial sample and any confirmation sample exceeds the MCL.
[2] 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.
[3] 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 5 DATA (UCMR5) - 2023

Contaminant	Unit Measurement	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected Max	Level Detected Range	NY MCL	EPA MCLG [1]	Likely Source of Contamination
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	ng/L	No	2.0	ND - 2.0	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	ng/L	No	12.0	ND - 12.0	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Lithium	ug/L	No	19.1	7.5 - 19.1	NA	NA	Naturally occurring element
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ng/L	No	5.0	ND - 5.0	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ng/L	No	6.8	ND - 6.8	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ng/L	No	5.6	ND - 5.6	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	No	6.2	ND - 6.2	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ng/L	No	7.6	ND - 7.6	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ng/L	No	5.4	ND - 5.4	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	No	6.8	ND - 6.8	10.0	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ng/L	No	10.0	ND - 10.0	NA	NA	Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant

[1] No EPA MCLs or MCLGs for these contaminants as of January 1, 2024.
[2] All compliance for PFOA and PFOS is addressed in the "Contaminant, Synthetic Organic" section of this table. No additional locations exceeded the MCL for PFOA under the UCMR5 sampling that were not already in violation. Please refer to the "What does this information mean" section of this report for more information about the violations. Please see the "Health Effects" section of this report for detailed health information on PFOA and PFOS. For more information about what we are doing to address PFOA and PFOS, please refer to the "System Improvements" section of this report.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 4 DATA (UCMR4) - 2019

Contaminant	Unit Measurement	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected Max	Level Detected Range	NY MCL	EPA MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Manganese	ug/L	No	151	ND - 151	300	NA	Naturally Occurring Element
Permethrin, cis & trans	ug/L	No	0.048	ND - 0.048	50	NA	Pesticides and pesticide manufacturing
1-Butanol	ug/L	No	6.14	ND - 6.14	NA	NA	Used as a solvent, food additive, and in manufacturing
HAA5	ug/L	No	46.90	1.52 - 46.90	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br	ug/L	No	16.22	2.23 - 16.22	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9	ug/L	No	61.94	2.91 - 61.94	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): The highest level of 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.

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): 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 - 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 majority of our test results were within regulatory limits. However, in 2023 there were a few excursions, as described below.

The PFOA levels at two wells exceeded the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) of New York State during the 4th Quarter of 2023. Veolia Water New York is working with the Rockland County Department of Health on a compliance schedule that includes steps to reduce levels of PFOA. These two sites are in the process of being evaluated for treatment design. Please see the Health Effects section below for detailed information on PFOA and PFOS.

The MCL for unspecified organic contaminants (UOCs) acetone, 2-butanone, and tetrahydrofuran was exceeded between 11/21/23 and 1/4/24 at one of Veolia's small drinking water production wells. It is highly unlikely that water with these contaminants reached any of our customers. Evidence suggests that these contaminants originated from the sample tap and never entered the public drinking water. Out of an abundance of caution, customers within a hydraulically isolated zone of this well were notified of the exceedance. The issue has been resolved; the sample tap was replaced on 1/19/24 these contaminants have been undetectable in subsequent samples. Please see health effects for these contaminants below.

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.

2 - Butanone, Acetone, and Tetrahydrofuran

For many chemicals, the available evidence for health effects comes from studies of high-level exposure in animals or humans. In general, less is known about the chances of these health effects occurring from lower levels of exposure to chemicals, such as those that might occur from drinking water. To address this, measures to reduce exposure to chemicals in drinking water are typically recommended, particularly when standards or guidelines are exceeded.

2-Butanone

There is limited information on the health effects of exposure through ingestion. Mild kidney effects occurred in rats when 2-butanone was delivered directly into their stomachs for a short period of time. Information on the health effects of exposure to 2-butanone comes mostly from studies of animals or humans exposed through inhalation. Laboratory animals exposed to high levels of 2-butanone in air had effects on the kidney, reproductive, and nervous system. Humans exposed to high levels of 2-butanone in air for short periods of time reported effects to the central nervous system and irritation of the eyes,

nose, and throat. Exposure to high levels of 2-butanone in air can cause headaches, dizziness, loss of balance, memory loss, fatigue, tremors, muscle twitches, visual disturbances, and increased heart rate. People generally recover from these effects once the exposure has stopped. The levels of 2-butanone found in the environment are typically lower than levels known to cause these health effects.

Acetone

People who accidently swallowed pure acetone or acetone-containing products had rapid heartbeat, changes in body pH and blood pressure, increased white blood cells and loss of consciousness. These exposures were many times higher than typical exposures in drinking water. Exposure to high levels of acetone in air can cause nervous system effects such as headaches, lightheadedness, dizziness, unsteadiness, nausea and unconsciousness, and can also irritate the eyes and respiratory system. People generally recover from these effects once the exposure is stopped. In laboratory animals, exposure to high levels of acetone causes adverse effects on the kidneys, blood, liver, reproductive, respiratory, and nervous system.

Tetrahydrofuran

Information on the human health effects of exposure to tetrahydrofuran is limited. Most of the human health effects information comes from studies and case reports of people who used the chemical in the workplace. Workers who inhaled high levels of tetrahydrofuran (and other chemicals) over weeks or months had effects on the nervous system such as headache, dizziness and fatigue, as well as changes in liver function tests. One study reported kidney damage and inflammation in a plumber who inhaled high levels of tetrahydrofuran in pipe cement over nine years. Additional information on the health effects of tetrahydrofuran is available from a limited number of animal studies. Oral or inhalation exposure of laboratory animals to high levels of tetrahydrofuran caused effects on the central nervous system (drowsiness and decreased reaction time), liver (increased liver weights and changes in indicators of liver function), and kidneys (increased kidney weights). Animal studies have also shown that exposure to high levels of tetrahydrofuran during pregnancy can cause decreased body weight and impaired physical development of the offspring. Tetrahydrofuran caused cancer in laboratory animals that breathed high levels of the chemical for their lifetimes. Whether tetrahydrofuran causes cancer in humans is not known. The United States Environmental Protection Agency classifies tetrahydrofuran as having suggestive evidence of carcinogenic potential.

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

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:

NYS 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?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. We are required to collect 50 samples from the

distribution system every 6 months to be measured for optimal water quality parameters (pH, temperature, alkalinity, calcium, conductivity, and orthophosphate). In the monitoring period from July - December of 2023, we only collected 47 out of the 50 samples. The error was not recognized until after the monitoring period had ended, and resulted in a monitoring violation. No further action is required at this time.

This PWS operated under a deferral for PFOA and PFOS granted by the NYSDOH through August 25, 2023. 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 PCDOH 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://nywq.veolianorthamerica.com/. After August 25, 2023, the Rockland System no longer operated under this PFOA and PFOS deferral and was required to comply with the regulated PFOS, PFOA, and 1,4-dioxane MCLs.

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 2023, Veolia was required to perform monitoring for the EPAs Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR5). In 2019, Veolia was required to perform monitoring for the EPAs 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://drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR.

CONSERVATION REBATE PROGRAM - SAVE WATER

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 conserve.veolia.us/.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2023, 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. This past year, Veolia installed treatment for regulated PFAS at 10 sites, which brings the total treatment in Rockland to 16 drinking water wells at 11 total sites. Since its installation, this treatment has brought levels of regulated PFAS compounds at treated sites to non-detect in all compliance samples throughout 2023. The treatment system is granular activated carbon (GAC) which reduces PFOA, and PFOS in drinking water. The treatment system does not use or add any additional chemicals. Additionally, Veolia continued monitoring at all other sites in the Rockland County service territory to evaluate the need for treatment at additional sites as sampling results approach or exceed current NYS MCL requirements.

At the end of 2023, Veolia completed the construction of the new Pre-Oxidation building at the Lake DeForest Treatment Plant. Starting in 2024, this facility will provide ozone treatment on water from Lake Deforest Reservoir and will provide benefits including: improved water quality, elimination of unpleasant tastes and odors caused by algae and organic contaminants, reduction of chemical usage, and disinfection.

OTHER

The information contained in this report pertaining to Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) is based on the federal and state regulations at the time of analysis, 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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