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CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Veolia Water New Jersey Montvale PD95 PWSID # NJ0236001
2021 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY Report - Issued June 2022

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 **mywater.veolia.us/merger.**

INTRODUCTION

Providing clean, safe drinking water to you is our top priority. That's why we're pleased to present your annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) that details the results of the most recent water quality tests performed on your drinking water through the end of 2021. We do not hold regular public meetings.

If at any time you have questions about your water quality or delivery, please call us at **800.422.5987** or visit us on the web at mywater.veolia.us. We want you to be informed about your water supply.

If you are a landlord, you must distribute this Drinking Water Quality Report to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section #3 of NJ P.L. 2021, c.82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

WHERE DOES OUR WATER SUPPLY COME FROM?

Customers in Pressure District 95 in Montvale receive their water from our New York Operations. About 70 percent of the water supply is from various wells located throughout Rockland County, New York, and the remaining 30 percent is surface water supply from the Lake DeForest and Letchworth reservoirs.

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.

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 many substances and those that were detected are listed in 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 medial). 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 (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 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 the Lake DeForest and 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 drinking water standards.

SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS FOR MONTVALE PD95 SOURCES

This system purchases water from our New York Operations

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

Well Name	Well Number	Microbials	Nitrates	VOCs	Others
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

Well Name	Well Number	Microbials	Nitrates	VOCs	Others
Ramapo	99	VH	VH	H	H
Ramapo	100	H	H	H	H
Viola	106	H	MH	MH	MH

Key:
MH = Medium-High
H = High
VH = Very High
NR = Not Rated

TAP OR BOTTLED WATER?

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**.

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, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

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.

MONITORING YOUR WATER

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to **EPA** and **NJDEP** regulations. The following tables in this report show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021. **EPA** allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

DEFINITIONS:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of four consecutive quarterly samples at a single sample site.
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 using the best available treatment technology.
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 disinfectant to control microbial contamination.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water.
Non-Detect (ND): Not detectable.

Not Analyzed or Not Applicable (NA): Analysis of the constituent is not required, or no applicable regulatory standard exists.
Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid.
Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid.
Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Primary Standard: Federal drinking water measurements for substances that are health-related. Water supplier must meet all primary drinking water standards.
Running Annual Average (RAA): The average of four consecutive quarterly samples.
Secondary Standard: Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level or likelihood of a contaminant in drinking water.
CU: Color unit.
RUL: Recommended upper limit.
S.U.: Standard unit.
< "less than." – often used when the contaminant is not detectable using the approved analysis method.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS – TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791).

Veolia Water New Jersey Montvale PD95 (PWSID # NJ0236001) – Primary Standards

Contaminant	*Violation Yes/No*	*Sample Year*	*Highest Level Detected (Range of Results)*	*Unit Measure*	*MCLG*	*Regulatory Limit*	*Likely Sources in Drinking Water*
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	No	2021	Highest level detected: 2.57 Range: 1.93 – 2.57	ppb	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	No	2021	Highest level detected: 0.16 Range: 0.158 – 0.16	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total)	No	2021	Highest level detected: 0.838 Range: 0.741 – 0.838	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper [1]	No	2021	90th percentile: 0.67 Range: 0.130 – 0.995 # samples above Action Level: 0 of 16	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead [2]	No	2021	90th percentile: 9.1 Range: ND – 21.6 # samples above Action Level: 1 of 16	ppb	0	AL = 15	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits

Nickel	No	2021	Highest level detected: 0.559 Range: ND – 0.559	ppb	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as nitrogen	No	2021	Highest level detected: 2.72 Range: 2.57 – 2.72	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate and Nitrite	No	2021	Highest level detected: 2.72 Range: 2.57 – 2.72	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer usage; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants							
Chlorine	No	2021	Highest annual average: 1.08 Range: 0.64 – 1.14	ppm	MRDLG: 4.0	MRDL: 4.0	Water additive to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products							
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	No	2021	Highest RAA: 8.51 Range: 4.2 – 11.1	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	No	2021	Highest RAA: 2.47 Range: ND – 4.5	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radionuclides							
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	No	2018	Highest level detected: 1.1 Range: ND – 1.1	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (Excluding Radon & Uranium)	No	2018	Highest level detected: 3 Range: ND – 3	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	2018	Highest level detected: 1.1	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary standards are 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.

Secondary Standards				
Contaminants	**Sample Year**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Units**	**RUL**
Alkalinity	2021	143	ppm	NA
Chloride	2021	86	ppm	250
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	2021	238	ppm	250
pH	2021	7.6	s.u.	6.5 – 8.5
Sodium	2021	31	ppm	50
Sulfate	2021	22.2	ppm	250
Total Dissolved Solids	2021	355	ppm	500

Notes:

1. The Copper level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system.

2. The Lead level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system.

WAIVER INFORMATION

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) and synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs). Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos because we are not vulnerable to this type of contamination.

SOURCES OF LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Although most lead exposure occurs from inhaling dust or from contaminated soil, or when children eat paint chips, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from lead in drinking water. Infants who consume mostly mixed formula can receive 40 percent to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water. Lead is rarely found in the source of your drinking water but enters tap water through corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing materials. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipes, brass, and chrome-brass faucets, and in some cases, service lines made of or lined with lead. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as “lead-free”, may still contain a small percentage of lead, and contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25 percent lead to be labeled as “lead free”. However, prior to January 4, 2014, “lead free” allowed up to 8 percent lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products including those labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified. Visit the NSF website at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions. When water stands in lead service lines, lead pipes, or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

STEPS YOU CAN TAKE TO REDUCE EXPOSURE TO LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

For a full list of steps visit: https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/dwc-lead-consumer.html

- **Run the cold water to flush out lead**. Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in the faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer the water resides in plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold-water faucet. Let the water run from the cold-water tap based on the length of the lead service line and the plumbing configuration in your home. In other words, the larger the home or building and the greater the distance to the water main (in the street), the more water it will take to flush properly. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of the plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your health. It usually uses less than one gallon of water.

- **Use cold, flushed water for cooking and preparing baby formula**. Because lead from lead-containing plumbing materials and pipes can dissolve into hot water more easily than cold water, never drink, cook, or prepare beverages including baby formula using hot water from the tap. If you have not had your water sampled or if you know your water has lead, it is recommended that bottled or filtered water be used for drinking and preparing baby formula. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and then heat it.

- **Do not boil water to remove lead**. Boiling water will not reduce lead; however, it is still safe to wash dishes and do laundry. Lead will not soak into dishware or most clothes.

- **Use alternative sources or treatment of water**. You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters.

- **Determine if you have interior lead plumbing or solder**. If your home/building was constructed prior to 1987, it is important to determine if interior lead solder or lead pipes are present. You can check yourself, hire a licensed plumber, or check with your landlord.

- **Replace plumbing fixtures and service lines containing lead**. Replace brass faucets, fittings, and valves that do not meet the current definition of "lead free" from 2014 (as explained above). Visit the NSF website at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures.

- **Remove and clean aerators/screens on plumbing fixtures**. Over time, particles and sediment can collect in the aerator screen. Regularly remove and clean aerators screens located at the tip of faucets and remove any particles.

- **Test your water for lead**. Contact an independent lab to have the drinking water tested for lead. The NJDEP maintains a list of certified labs. To access the list please visit https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/dwc-lead-consumer.html., click Search by Category then Certified Laboratories from the Report Category drop down box. Then click the Submit button, and under Certified Laboratories choose Drinking Water Certified Lead Labs. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.

- **Get your child tested**. Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get tested for lead if you are concerned about lead exposure. You can find out more about how to get your child tested and how to pay for it at https://www.state.nj.us/health/childhoodlead/testing.shtml. New Jersey law requires that children be tested for lead in their blood at both 1 and 2 years of age and before they are 6 years old if they have never been tested before or if they have been exposed to a known source of lead.

- **Have an electrician check your wiring**. If grounding wires from the electrical system are attached to your pipes, corrosion may be greater. Check with a licensed electrician or your local electrical code to determine if your wiring can be grounded elsewhere. DO NOT attempt to change the wiring yourself because improper grounding can cause electrical shock and fire hazards.

- **Water softeners and reverse osmosis units** will remove lead from water but can also make the water more corrosive to lead solder and plumbing by removing certain minerals; therefore, the installation of these treatment units at the point of entry into homes with lead plumbing should only be done under supervision of a qualified water treatment professional.

We also published an inventory of our system as an interactive map, available at: https://mywater.veolia.us/njinteractivemap

If you want to pass on more information to your residents, please consider these:
- What's a lead service line? https://www.nj.gov/dep/lead/images/lead-pipes-infographic.jpg
- NJ's Lead Service Lines Video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3SetRPs4DCQ

HEALTH EFFECTS OF LEAD

If present, elevated levels of 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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

For more information, please call **1.800.422.5987**.
State Water System ID#: NJ0236001 (Veolia Water New Jersey Montvale PD95)

SUPPLEMENTAL SOURCE OF SUPPLY DATA

In 2021, we purchased water from our New York Operations to supplement our source of supply. This insert contains the water quality data from that source. Additional information about this supplement supply source can be found by visiting the following website:

mywater.veolia.us/NYwaterquality2021

Veolia New York Operations **PWSID # NY4303673** **2021 Water Quality Data**

WATER QUALITY RESULTS – TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791).

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	90th 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
Radionuclides[4]						
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:

1. 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.
2. 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 copper 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.
3. 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.
4. The average result represents the running annual average of this contaminant. The range of results represents individual samples collected in 2021.
5. These data include results from 2017 to 2021.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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-UMCR

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Please pass this information along to those who speak Spanish, Portuguese, Korean, Gujarti or Arabic:

- Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
- Este reporte contem informações importantes sobre a sua água de beber. Traduza-o ou fale com alguém que o compreenda.
- 이 보고서에는 귀하가 마시는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역을 요청하거나 이 보고서를 읽고 이해하는 분과 이야기를 나누십시오.
- આ અહેવાલમાં તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિશે મહત્વની માહિતી આપવામાં આવી છે. તેનો અનુવાદ કરો અથવા જેને સમજતા હોય તેની સાથે વાત કરો
- المعلومات في هذا التقرير تحتوى على معلومات مهمة عن مياة الشرب التى تشربها. من فضلك اذا لم تفهم هذة المعلومات اطلب من يترجمها لك.