Village of Buchanan
Municipal Building
236 Tate Avenue
Buchanan, New York 10511

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BUCHANAN, NEW YORK 10511

Village of Buchanan
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023

Important Information About Your Drinking Water * Consumer Confidence Report 40 CFR and 142

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023
Village of Buchanan
236 Tate Avenue, Buchanan, New York 10511
(Public Water Supply ID#5903422)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Buchanan, will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. The Village of Buchanan purchases water from the Montrose Improvement District (MID) and the City of Peekskill. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. The Montrose Improvement District (MID) was issued two (2) Tier 3 violations from Westchester County Department of Health. In February 2024, The City of Peekskill received a monitoring violation for failure to perform PFOS & PFOA sampling for the monitoring period beginning January 1, 2023 and ending December 31, 2023. The details of these violations and the testing results are explained in the "Is Our Water System Meeting Other Rules That Govern Operations" section of this report. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Marcus Serrano, Village Administrator, at (914) 737-1033. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings. The meetings are generally held on the first Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the Municipal Building located at 236 Tate Avenue.

The MID AWQR for 2023 and additional information is available by contacting the Northern Westchester Joint Water Works Office located at 2065 East Main Street, Cortlandt Manor, New York 10567, Phone: (914) 737-5380. The City of Peekskill AWQR for 2023 and additional information is available by contacting the Water & Sewer Superintendent, David Rambo, at City Hall, 840 Main Street, Peekskill, New York 10566, Phone: (914) 734-4152.

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 FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

BUCHANAN'S DRINKING WATER SOURCES

The Village of Buchanan purchases all of its water from the Montrose Improvement District (MID) and the City of Peekskill. The total volume of water purchased by the Village of Buchanan in 2023 was 199.3 million gallons. Of this amount, 84.9 million gallons, or 42.6%, was purchased from the Montrose Improvement District, with the remainder, 114.3 million gallons, or 57.4%, purchased from the City of Peekskill. The average amount of water that is purchased daily is .546 million gallons.

Montrose Improvement District

The MID source of water is the Catskill Aqueduct, which is located in the Town of Cortlandt. The MID's source of supply is New York City's Catskill Aqueduct which is fed from the Ashokan Reservoir located in the Catskill Mountains. New York City has also produced an Annual Supply and Quality Statement, which is available at the New York City Department of Environmental Protection web site at http://www.nyc.gov/html/dep/html/drinking_water/wsstate.shtml. The Northern Westchester Joint Water Works' Catskill Water Treatment Plant produces potable water from this source. During 2023, MID did not experience any restriction of the water source. Water is treated with the following processes prior to distribution: pH adjustment, coagulation, dissolved air flotation, filtration, chlorine disinfection, and corrosion control. A connection with the City of Peekskill water system is maintained as a supplementary water supply. In addition, treated water from the Amawalk Water Treatment Plant on Route 35, in Somers, can be used as an emergency water supply via the Yorktown 24" transmission main. The Village of Buchanan purchases water from the MID through a metered connection.

City of Peekskill

Peekskill has two (2) sources of water, both of which are surface waters. Peekskill's year-round major source originates in the Town of Putnam Valley. The second is an emergency source from a neighboring community, via the Catskill Aqueduct, which can be used should the primary source be unavailable. During 2023, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The water is pumped to the Campfield Reservoir in Peekskill, where it is then treated with coagulants, flocculated, dissolved air flotation, filtered, and disinfected. The pH is then adjusted for corrosion control prior to distribution. The Village of Buchanan purchases water from the City of Peekskill through a metered connection.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

Montrose Improvement District
The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has evaluated the susceptibility of water supplies statewide for potential contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraphs below. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for our Public Water Supply(s) (PWS). This PWS provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

This PWS obtains water from the New York City water supply system. Water either comes from the Catskill/Delaware watersheds east of the Hudson River and/or from the Croton watershed in Putnam and Westchester counties. The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) implements a series of programs to evaluate and protect source water quality within these watersheds. Their efforts focus on three important program areas: the enforcement of strengthened Watershed Rules and Regulations; the acquisition and protection of watershed lands; and implementation of partnership programs that target specific sources of pollution in the watersheds.

Due to these intensive efforts, the SWAP methodologies applied to the rest of the state were not applied for this PWS. Additional information on the water quality and protection efforts in these New York City watersheds can be found at DEP's web site www.nyc.gov/dep/watershed.

Specifically, this PWS obtains its water from the Catskill/Delaware watersheds east of the Hudson. The reservoirs in this mountainous rural area are relatively deep with little development along their shorelines. The main water quality concerns associated with land cover is agriculture, which can contribute microbial contaminants, pesticides, and algae producing nutrients. There are also a number of other discrete facilities, such as landfills, chemical bulk storages, etc. that have the potential to impact local water quality, but large significant water quality problems associated with these facilities are unlikely due to the size of the watershed and surveillance and management practices.

City of Peekskill
The NYSDOH recently completed a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). This assessment found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of pasture in the assessment area results in a medium potential for protozoa contamination. There is also a moderate density of sanitary wastewater discharges which results in elevated susceptibility for nearly all contaminate categories. Non-sanitary wastewater discharges may also contribute to contamination. In addition, it appears that the total amount of sanitary wastewater discharged to surface water in this assessment area is high enough to further raise the potential for contamination (particularly protozoa). There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include: landfills. Finally, it should be noted that relatively high flow velocities make brook or stream drinking water supplies highly sensitive to existing and new sources of microbial contamination. These reports do not address the safety or quality of treated finished potable tap water.

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT BUCHANAN'S WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The Village water distribution system currently consists of approximately 9.5 miles of water main, 110 fire hydrants and 300 gate valves, which can be used to control, isolate and regulate the water system. The Village provides water to approximately 2,200 residents and four major water consumers: Entergy Nuclear Indian Point 2 LLC (Holtec), Entergy Nuclear Indian Point 3 LLC (Holtec), Lafarge Gypsum, and Westchester Industrial Complex. These four consumers used approximately 145.9 million gallons, or approximately 73.3% of the total amount purchased by the Village in 2023. The remaining amount, or approximately 26.7%, is sold to Village residents and smaller commercial users for general domestic use and unaccounted for water, which is typically lost to hydrant flushing, fire fighting, street cleaning and leakage. The Village provides water to approximately 2,200 residents through 740 service connections. In 2023, the average annual water bill for a residential user was approximately $783.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, our drinking water is routinely tested for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The Tables presented on pages 4 through 8 depict 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.

Since the Village of Buchanan does not produce the drinking water supplied to its residents, the majority of the quality testing is performed by the MID and the City of Peekskill. The Village however, monitors certain contaminants in the water that is delivered to its residents. Quality tests are periodically taken at locations throughout the Village and tested in accordance with State and Federal regulations. All test results indicate that the water meets or exceeds both the State and Federal requirements. Complete water quality testing results are available for review at the Village Hall, 236 Tate Avenue, Buchanan, New York.

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), www.epa.gov/safewater or the Westchester County Health Department at (914) 813-5000, www.westchester.gov/health. Listed below please find Tables of Detected Contaminants. Table 1 is for the Village of Buchanan, Table 2 is for the Montrose Improvement District (MID), and Table 3 is for the City of Peekskill Water Department.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS (TABLE 1 – VILLAGE OF BUCHANAN)							
CONTAMINANT	**VIOLATION YES/NO**	**DATE OF SAMPLE**	**LEVEL DETECTED (AVERAGE) (RANGE)**	**UNIT MEASUREMENT**	**MCLG**	**REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT OR AL)**	**LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION**
Turbidity[1]	No	5 days/week	0.24 (0.1 – 0.9)	NTU	N/A	5.0 NTU	Soil runoff
Copper[2]	No	07/19/23-09/29/23	.0803 (.028 - .15)	mg/l	1300	AL 1300	Corrosion Of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead[3,4]	No	07/19/23-09/29/23	<LOQ	µg/l	0	AL 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts (DBP)							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)[4]	Yes See Note 5	03/02/2023 06/06/2023 09/05/2023 12/06/2023	40.38 (11.68 – 63.36)	µg/l	N/A	MCL 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms; TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's - mono-, di- & trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromo-acetic acid)	Yes See Note 5	03/02/2023 06/06/2023 09/05/2023 12/06/2023	36.42 (9.59 – 37.4)	µg/l	N/A	MCL 60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.

NOTES:

1. 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 of 0.90 NTU for the year occurred on 03/31/23. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU.

2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the ten (10) sites tested for copper in 2023. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was .0803 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. The Village of Buchanan is currently in a three-year monitoring period.

3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the ten (10) sites tested for lead in 2023. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was <Limit if Quantitation. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested.

4. The table reveals that the water level for lead did not exceed the action level of 15 ug/l. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and you should flush your tap for several minutes before using your tap water. 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. The Village of Buchanan is currently in a three-year monitoring period.

5. THM's and HAA5's can be formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS (TABLE 2 – MONTROSE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT)							
CONTAMINANT	**VIOLA-TION YES/NO**	**DATE OF SAMPLE**	**LEVEL DETECTED (AVERAGE) (RANGE)**	**UNIT MEASUR E-MENT**	**MCLG**	**REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT OR AL)**	**LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION**
Inorganic							
Alkalinity	no	1/1-12/31/23	15.86 (10.0 - 20.0)	mg/l as CaCO3	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Hardness	no	1/1 - 12/31/23	13.28 (9.0 – 16.50)	mg/l as CaCO3	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Barium	no	5/5/23	0.0065	mg/l	2	MCL 2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	no	5/5/23	12.7	mg/l	N/A	MCL 250	Naturally occurring or road salt.
Nitrate	no	5/5/23	0.12	mg/l	10	MCL 10	Fertilizer run-off, septic tank leaching, natural deposits.
pH	no	1/1 - 12/31/23	7.70 (7.19 - 7.94)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phosphorus, Ortho	no	1/1 - 12/31/23	0.79 (0.67 - 2.0)	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Additive to prevent corrosion.
Sodium	no	5/5/23	69.3	mg/l	N/A	(20) [1]	Naturally occurring, road salt, water softening, animal waste.
Microbiological							
Filtration Turbidity[2]	no	10/13/23	0.07 99.95% (0.03 - 0.6)	NTU	N/A	TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU	Soil run-off.
Radioactive							
Gross Alpha	no	8/13/2021	0.322 -0.509	pCi/L	0	15 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta	no	8/13/2021	1.35 - 0.941	pCi/L	0	50 pCi/L[3]	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Combined Radium 226 and 228	no	8/13/2021	0.1961	pCi/L	0	5 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Uranium	no	8/13/2021	0.016 -0.001	ug/l	0	30 ug/l	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic Contaminants including pesticides and herbicides						
Contaminant	**Violation yes/no**	**Date of Sample**	**Result ng/l**	**MCL ng/l**	**# samples**	**Likely Source of contaminant**
1,4 Dioxane	no	5/5/2023	<2.0	1000	1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Total PFOA	no	5/5/2023	<2.0	10	1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.

Total PFOS	no	5/5/2023	<2.0	10	1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.

NOTES:

1. People on severely restricted sodium diets should not consume water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

2. Turbidity is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. This value is the highest single combined filter measurement. At least 95% of the samples collected must be less than or equal to 0.30 NTU. These measurements were taken at the water treatment plant.

3. The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS (TABLE 3 – CITY OF PEEKSKILL							
CONTAMINANT	**VIOLATION YES/NO**	**DATE OF SAMPLE**	**LEVEL DETECTED AVERAGE (RANGE)**	**UNIT MEASUREMENT**	**MCLG**	**REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT OR AL)**	**LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION**
Microbiological Contaminants							
Composite Filter Turbidity	No	Continuous	0.030 (0.015 - 2.42)	NTU	N/A	TT=≤0.30 NTU	Soil Runoff[1]
Total organic carbon	No	Monthly	2.24 (1.9 – 2.6)	mg/l	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganics							
Barium	No	November 2023	0.033	mg/l	2.00	MCL 2.00	Discharge from drilling. Waste discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Chloride	No	November 2023	62	mg/l	N/A	MCL 250	Naturally Occurring or Indicative of Road Salt Contamination.
Nickel	No	November 2023	0.93	mg/l	N/A	N/A	
Nitrate	No	11/17/2023	0.34	mg/l	10	MCL 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Odor	No	November 2023	ND	T.O.N.	N/A	MCL 3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.
Sodium	No	November 2023	46	mg/l	N/A	See footnote [2]	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.[2]
Sulfate	No	November 2023	23	mg/l	N/A	MCL 250	Naturally occurring.

Radiological							
Beta particle and photon activity from manmade radionuclides	No	2023	1.86 (1.107 - 2.613)	pCi/L [9]	0	MCL=50	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Gross alpha activity (including radium-226 but excluding radon and uranium)	No	2023	0.177 (ND - 1.237)	pCi/L	0	MCL=15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium 226 and 228	No	2023	0.271 (ND-0.571)	pCi/L	0	MCL=5	Erosion of natural deposits

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED AVERAGE (RANGE)	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT OR AL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
1,4-Dioxane	no	2/17/2023	ND	PPB	N/A	MCL 1	Man-made chemical used in firefighting foam, stain resistant carpet, semiconductor coatings.
PFAS	no	2/17/2023	3.50	ng/l	N/A	MCL 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFOS	no	2/17/2023	2.0	ng/l	N/A	MCL 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

NOTES:

1. 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. Turbidity has no health effects. A Treatment Technique violation occurs if > 5% of the composite filter effluent measurements taken each month exceeds the performance standard values.

2. 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 270mg/l should not be used for drinking by people moderately restricted diets.

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level **(**MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant *(MRDL):* A level of disinfectant measured at a consumer's tap above which the possibility of unacceptable health effects exists.

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

Testing was done for the following contaminants of which none were detected:

Antimony	Aldrin	1,3-Dichlorobenzene
Beryllium	Benzo(a)pyrene	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Cadmium	Butachlor	Dichlorodifluoromethane
Chromium	Carbaryl	1,1-Dichloroethane
Cyanide	Dalapon	1,2-Dichloroethane
Mercury	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	1,1-Dichloroethene
Selenium	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
Silver	Dicamba	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
Thallium	Dieldrin	1,2-Dichloropropane
Fluoride	Dinoseb	1,3-Dichloropropane
Zinc	Hexachlorobenzene	2,2-Dichloropropane
Color	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	1,1-Dichloropropene
Nitrite	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
Total coliform	Methomyl	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Metolachlor	ethylbenzene
Vinyl chloride	Metribuzin	hexachlorobutadiene
Methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether (MTBE)	Oxamyl vydate	Isopropylbenzene
Alachlor	Picloram	p-Isopropyltoluene
Aldicarb	Propachlor	Methylene Chloride
Aldicarb sulfoxide	Simazine	n-Propylbenzene
Aldicarb sulfone	Benzene	Styrene
Atrazine	Bromobenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Carbofuran	Bromochloromethane	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Chlordane	Bromomethane	Tetrachloroethene
Dibromochloropropane 2,4-D	N-Butylbenzene	Toluene
Endrin	Sec-Butylbenzene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Heptachlor	Tert-Butylbenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
Heptachlor epoxide	Benzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Lindane	Carbon Tetrachloride	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Methoxychlor	Chlorobenzene	Trichloroethene
Polychlorinated biphenyls	Chloroethane	Trichlorofluoromethane
Pentachlorophenol	Chloromethane	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Toxaphene	2-Chlorotoluene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Lindane	4-Chlorotoluene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Dibromomethane	m-Xylene
Iron	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	o-Xylene
Chlorodifluoromethane	Manganese	p-Xylene
1,4-dioxane	1,3-butadiene	1,2,3-trichloropropene
PFBS	Cobalt	molybdenum
PFNA	PFHpA	PFHxS
PFOA	PFOS	

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

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

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

The Montrose Improvement District (MID) was issued two (2) Tier 3 violations by The Westchester County Department of Health (W.C.D.H) for 1) failure to submit the 4th quarter 2021 (Oct-Dec 2021) Disinfection Byproduct data to the Department of Health by the 10th day of the following month (January 2022), data was submitted to the Health Department by the end of January 2022, and 2) failure to collect second quarter 2023 Disinfection By Product samples. MID did collect the 1st, 3rd and 4th quarter samples, in which the results were similar to 2022. The Westchester County Department of Health (W.C.D.H) determined that the City of Peekskill was in violation for the monitoring period beginning January 1, 2023 and ending December 31, 2023. In February 2024 The City of Peeksill received a monitoring violation for failure to perform PFOS & PFOA sampling in accordance with the 2023 Comprehensive Monitoring Plan. This constitutes non-compliance with Part 5, Subpart 5-1, Table 3 of the New York State Sanitary

Code (NYSSC). Upon notification from the Department of Health, the City of Peekskill took a new sample from the correct location and the results met all State limits. .

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential fire fighting needs are met.

Conservation Tips Include:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So, get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth or shaving.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. During 2023, there were no capital improvements made to the Village water system.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office at (914) 737-1033 if you have questions.