

Village of Pleasantville
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022
80 Wheeler Avenue, Pleasantville, New York 10570
Public Water Supply ID No. 5903455

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Village of Pleasantville Department of Public Works (DPW) Water Division, issues an annual 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. 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. **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.

If you have any questions about this water report, please contact the Superintendent of Public Works/Village Engineer, at (914) 769-3883, and/or via email at: superintendentpublicworks@pleasantville-ny.gov. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings. You can visit our website: www.pleasantville-ny.gov to find out when the meetings are held. The meetings can be seen on Cable TV on channel 76.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) included 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 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The New York State Health Department (NYSDOH) and the United States Food and Drug Administration (US FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

On September 30, 1998, the Village of Pleasantville went on line for water service with the Town of New Castle whose water is delivered from the Millwood Water Treatment Plant (MWTP). Pleasantville is part owner (15.83%) of the Millwood Water Treatment Plant. The New Castle Water System depends upon the New York City Aqueduct and Reservoir Systems for its entire raw water supply. New Castle's primary source is the Catskill Aqueduct System fed by the Ashokan reservoir, and its secondary source is the New Croton Aqueduct, fed by the Croton Reservoir System. The Catskill supply is the preferred supply for two reasons: the water quality is generally better and it is less costly to get it to the Millwood Water Treatment Plant. During 2022, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

The NYSDOH has evaluated the susceptibility of water supplies statewide to potential contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraph(s) 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 water system. The Village of Pleasantville provides treatment through the Millwood Water Treatment Plant and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

We obtain water from the New York City water supply system. Water can either come from the Catskill watershed west of the Hudson River and/or from the Croton watershed in Putnam and Westchester Counties. The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) 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 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 our water system.

The main water quality concerns associated with land cover in these watersheds are agriculture and residential land uses, which can contribute microbial contaminants, pesticides, and algae producing nutrients. There are also some concerns associated with wastewater but advanced treatments, which reduce contaminants, are in place for most of these discharges. Additionally, the presence of other discrete facilities such as landfills, chemical bulk storages, etc., could lead to some local impacts on water quality, but significant problems associated with these facilities are unlikely due to the size of the watershed and surveillance and management practices. In addition, the shallow nature of the Croton reservoirs, along with excess algae nutrients and the presence of wetlands in the watershed contribute to periods of elevated water color and disinfection by-product precursor levels. Additional information on the water quality and protection efforts in these New York City watersheds can be found at NYCDEP's web site www.nyc.gov/dep/watershed

The MWTP operating criteria adds the least amount of treatment chemicals necessary to be effective. The treatment regime has five steps: First, the raw water is mixed for one minute to disperse coagulation chemicals such as polyaluminum chloride, polymer and potassium permanganate. Second, the flocculators provide 30 minutes of staged, controlled mixing to entrap impurities such as clay, viruses, bacteria, protozoan cysts, minerals and algae into floc particles. Third, the Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) process releases compressed air as microscopic bubbles into the bottom of the process stream and floats the impurity laden floc particles to the surface of the tanks where they are skimmed off. Clarified water leaves the bottom of the tank and flows into the Ozone Contact Chambers. Fourth, ozone is injected into the water. Ozone is the strongest commonly used oxidizing agent for disinfection and is the primary disinfectant at the plant. It is generated onsite, and by injecting it into the clarified water before filtration the amount of ozone used is minimized while any oxidized material can be removed by the filters. Finally, clarified ozonated water is filtered through three feet of sand and anthracite filter media into an underdrain collection system to remove any floc particles that may have escaped the DAF clarification. Typically, the plant physically removes 98.4% (per the calculations provided by New Castle) of the particulate matter and anything left in the water has been disinfected by the ozonation process. The water leaving the plant is usually 10 times less turbid (per New Castle data) than the New York State Standard.

The entry point into the New Castle distribution system is a 20" diameter high-pressure discharge line from the Pumping Station alongside the Millwood Treatment Plant. The Pumping Station has five electric pumps, four with a capacity of 2.5 MGD and one with a 3.9 MGD capacity. Here chlorine gas is injected to continue disinfection through the distribution system, fluoride is added for the prevention of dental caries, and caustic soda and orthophosphate are added for corrosion control to balance the pH level of the water. The corrosion control treatment reduces the chemical reaction of the water with copper pipe and lead solder in residents houses and minimizes the possibility of chemicals leaching into the water supply. This treatment has attained the federally mandated goal of reducing lead levels to less than 15 parts per billion in 90% of the samples tested.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 9,500 people with a total of 2,507 connections. During 2022, New Castle withdrew 1,244.371 million gallons (MG) of raw water from the Catskill Aqueduct System and 0.803 MG from the Croton Aqueduct System. During 2022, New Castle supplied 362.644 MG to the Village of Pleasantville. The average daily taking was 0.90 MGD. The estimated unaccounted water in the Pleasantville water distribution system is less than 10%. This figure is based on the amount of water sold. Unaccounted for water includes water lost due to water main breaks, firefighting, street cleaning, sewer flushing, hydrant flushing, leakage and stuck or slow meters. The average household served by the Pleasantville water district uses approximately 130,732 gallons of water per year. The annual charge for water per one thousand gallons delivered was \$8.83 for Village residents, \$11.29 for Town district residents and \$13.27 for Non-Village Residents (non-districted). A ready to serve charge for residents of \$57.00 to \$359.00 and for non-residents from \$71.00 to \$373.00 is also added to the quarterly bill. The amount charged depends on the size of the service line.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test our drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, fecal coliform and E. coli in addition to those inorganic and Volatile Organic contaminants. The results of various water analyses performed in 2022 can be found on Table 1 of this report. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because their concentrations are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. 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 Westchester County Department of Health at (914-813-5000) or write to the Westchester County Department of Health at 25 Moore Avenue, Mount Kisco, New York 10459.

The following contaminants were tested, but not detected, in the 2022 drinking water samples:

Organic contaminants that were tested for and not detected in the source water include 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Aldicarb, Aldicarb sulfone, Aldicarb sulfoxide, Carbaryl, Carbofuran, Methomyl, Oxamyl, Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Lindane, Methoxychlor, PCB's, Propachlor, Toxaphene, 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin), Diquat, Endothall, Glyphosate, 2,4,5-T, 2,4-D, Dalapon, Dicamba, Dinoseb, Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Silvex, 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane, 1,2-Dibromoethane, Butachlor, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene, bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate, bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Simazine, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichloropropene, 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene, 1,2,3-trichloropropane, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloropropane, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichloropropane, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 2,2-dichloropropane, 2-butanone, 2-chlorotoluene, 4-chlorotoluene, Benzene, Bromobenzene, Bromochloromethane, Bromomethane, Carbon tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, Chloroethane, Chloromethane, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, cis-1,3-dichloropropene, Dibromomethane, Dichlorodifluoromethane, Ethylbenzene, Hexachlorobutadiene, Isopropylbenzene, Methyl iso-butyl ketone, Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE), Methylene Chloride, N-butylbenzene, N-propylbenzene, Naphthalene, O-xylene, P & M-xylene, P-isopropyltoluene, SEC-butylbenzene, Styrene, TERT-butylbenzene, Tetrachloroethene, Toluene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, trans-1,3-dichloropropene, Trichloroethene, Trichlorofluoromethane, and Vinyl chloride, Perchlorate, DCPA di-acid, 2,4-dinitrotoluene, 2,6-dinitrotoluene, 4,4-DDE, Acetochlor, EPTC, Molinate, Terbacil, MTBE, nitrobenzene.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the New York State requirements. All systems are required to provide the following educational information on lead in drinking water. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. 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. The Village of Pleasantville is 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, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

The Village of Pleasantville Department of Public Works Water Division ensures Pleasantville's compliance with all Federal and State monitoring and reporting requirements. All required bacteriological and chemical samples are taken for analysis and regulatory reporting to the Westchester County Department of Laboratory and Research in Valhalla. During 2022, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ON CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS AND GIARDIASIS

Cryptosporidium and Giardia are microbial pathogens found in surface water and groundwater under the influence of surface water. During 2022, we were not required to monitor for these organisms. However, our supplier (NYCDEP) found very low, sporadic levels of Crypto and Giardia. Therefore, the testing indicates a possible small presence of these organisms in our raw, untreated water. Furthermore, our water passes through processes at the Millwood Water Treatment Plant and is very aggressively treated. Please refer to the aforementioned description of these steps found in the section entitled **Where does our water come from?** Cryptosporidium and Giardia must be ingested to cause disease, and it may spread through other means other than drinking water. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, a gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. Ingestion of Giardia may cause giardiasis, an intestinal illness. People exposed to Giardia may experience mild or severe diarrhea, or in some instances no symptoms at all. Fever is rarely present. Occasionally, some individuals will have chronic diarrhea over several weeks or a month, with significant weight loss. Giardiasis can be treated with anti-parasitic medication. Individuals with weakened immune systems should consult with their health care providers about what steps would best reduce their risks of becoming infected with Giardiasis. Individuals who think that they may have been exposed to Giardiasis should contact their health care providers immediately. The Giardia parasite is passed in the feces of an infected person or animal and may contaminate water or food. Person to person transmission may also occur in day care centers or other settings where hand-washing practices are poor.

Ozone is one of the most effective disinfectants for Cryptosporidium and Giardia, and New Castle water is both ozonated and filtered to minimize any health risk from these organisms. For additional information on Cryptosporidiosis or Giardiasis, please call the Westchester County Department of Health at (914) 813-5000 or write the Westchester County Department of Health (WCDOH), 25 Moore Avenue, Mount Kisco, New York 10549.

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. Immune 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. US 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 FLUORIDE ADDITION

Our system is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. Fluoride is added to your water by the New Castle/Stamwood Consolidated Water System. According to the **United States Centers for Disease Control (CDC)**, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at a properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, New Castle/Stamwood Consolidated Water System monitors fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/L. During 2022, monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were within 0.1 mg/l of the target level 99.22% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

WATER ANALYSIS

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Village of Pleasantville water division samples drinking water from homes in our distribution system for the presence of lead and copper. Since going on line with the Millwood Water Treatment Plant (MWTP), New Castle maintains a well-equipped laboratory capable of performing all process control tests needed to run the Millwood Water Treatment

plant (MWTP). Additionally, all required bacteriological and chemical samples from the entry point and distribution system are taken for analysis and regulatory reporting to the Westchester County Department of Labs and Research in Valhalla. The results of various water analyses performed in 2022 can be seen in *Table 1*. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because their concentrations are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. There is a Key included at the bottom of *Table 1*. The following definitions are included in order to help the consumer understand the contaminant data:

- **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 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.
- **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).

The MWTP is supervised by a Grade 1-A, New York State licensed Water Treatment operator and staffed 24 hours per day, seven days per week, with New York State licensed Grade 2-A Water Treatment Plant Operators. They continually monitor the computerized process control system at the Plant, adjust pumps and chemical feed rates, and collect and analyze samples as necessary.

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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 firefighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is easy to conserve water. Conservation tips include the following:

- 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.
- 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.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The Department of Public Works Water Division ensures Pleasantville's compliance with all federal and state monitoring and reporting requirements. This division maintains and repairs the water mains, fire hydrants, pump station and all residential water meters. In 2022, the DPW Water Division repaired 5 water main repairs, responded to 241 work orders, 218 Underground Code mark outs, 77 final water meter reads, 120 miscellaneous water meter reads, 1 valve replacement, 3 fire hydrant replacements, 5 service line replacements, 1 new water service tap and replaced 44 water meters. The Water Division also monitors the Cross Connection program mandated by the Westchester County Health Department. District water meters are tested annually.

CLOSING

To report any problems with your water or to request additional information, please call **(914) 239-8022, Monday through Friday between 7:00 AM – 3:00 PM**. For emergency water problems after these hours, please call the Village of Pleasantville Police Department at (914) 769-1500. Further information may be obtained by calling the US EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)-426-4761.

VILLAGE OF PLEASANTVILLE WATER SYSTEM - Table 1
2022 WATER ANALYSIS

| Contaminants (units) | | Violation Yes or No | Date of Sample | MCL | Pleasantville Results 2022 | MCLG | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---------------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| Total Coliform | | No | | TT= 2 or more positive samples | 0 positive samples | 0 | Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity (in distribution system) Average and Range | | No | 1 per Day | 5.0 NTU | 0.08 NTU | N/A | Soil runoff, Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water. |
| Chlorine Residual (in distribution system) Average and Range | | No | 1 per Day | 4 mg/L | 0.85 mg/L | N/A | By-product of drinking water chlorination, Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Disinfection Byproducts - Two Locations | | | | | | | |
| TTHMs (Total - Trihalomethanes) (ppb) Highest Locational Annual Average and Range | | No | 2022 | 80 ug/L | 17.57 ug/L ³ 9.17 - 25.97 ug/L ⁴ | N/A | By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter. |
| Halooacetic acids (ppb) Highest Locational Annual Average and Range | | No | 2022 | 60 ug/L | 12.20 ug/L ³ 5.46 - 18.85 ug/L ⁴ | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms. |
| Contaminant | Violation Yes or No | Range of Sample Dates | Level Detected 90 th Percentile (Range) | # of samples taken & (# exceeding the Action Level) | Action Level | Likely Sources of Contamination | |
| Lead, ug/L | No | 6/1/2020 to 9/2020 (No Change Due To Reduced Monitoring) | 1.2 ug/L ¹ (< LOQ - 7.7 ug/L) | 20 (0) | 15.0 ug/L | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. | |
| Copper, ug/L | No | | 56.1 ug/L ² (9.1 - 80.1 ug/L) | 20 (0) | 1300 ug/L | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. | |
| Reference 1&2: Lead and Copper Levels presented represent the 90th percentile of 20 lead and copper sites tested annually. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of the distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead or copper values detected in our water system. In this case, 20 samples were collected in our water system and the 90th percentile values annually for lead was 1.2 ug/L and for copper 56.1 ug/L. The action level for lead (15 ug/L) and the action level for copper (1300 ug/L) were not exceeded in 2022. Reference 3: is the Locational Annual Average of the Quarterly results, Reference 4: is the Range of the lowest and highest 2022 (Reduced Monitoring). | | | | | | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | New Castle Results 2022 | | | |
| Fluoride (mg/L) Maximum and Range | No | Every 4 hours | 2.2 mg/L | 0.72 0.97 mg/L 0.44 - | N/A | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits | |
| Nitrate (mg/L) | No | 12/1/22 | 10 mg/L | 0.112 mg/L | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Barium (mg/L) | No | 11/18/22 | 2 mg/L | <LOQ | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits. | |
| Chloride (mg/L) | No | 11/21/22 | 250 mg/L | 12.3 mg/L | N/A | Naturally occurring; Road salt | |
| Magnesium (mg/L) | No | 11/17/22 | N/A | 1.02 mg/L | N/A | Naturally occurring | |
| Nickel (ug/L) | No | 11/18/22 | N/A | 0.55 ug/L | N/A | Naturally occurring | |
| Sodium (mg/L) | No | 11/17/22 | N/A | 10.5 mg/L | N/A | Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste | |
| Sulfate Potable (mg/L) | No | 11/21/22 | 250 mg/L | 3.54 mg/L | N/A | Naturally occurring | |
| Zinc (mg/L) | No | 11/18/22 | 5 mg/L | 0.0096 mg/L | N/A | Naturally occurring | |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | No | 4/24/18 | 15 pCi/L | 0.464 pCi/L | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Gross Beta (pCi/L) | No | 4/24/18 | 50 pCi/L | 0.923 pCi/L | 0 | Decay of natural deposits, or man-made emissions. | |
| Combined radium 226 and 228 (pCi/L) | No | 4/24/18 | 5 pCi/L | 1.086 pCi/L | 0 | Decay of natural deposits, or man-made emissions. | |
| Uranium (ug/L) | No | 4/24/18 | 30 ug/L | 0.125 ug/L | 0 | Decay of natural deposits, or man-made emissions. | |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Perfluorooctane acid (PFOA) | No | 10/13/2022 4/4/2022 | 10 ppt | 2.80 ppt - New Croton Catskill - 0.32 ppt ND - 0.64 ppt | N/A | Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications, 4/4/22 Catskill detection of 0.641ppt due to a possible sampling error. Re-sampled on 10/11/22 | |
| Perfluorooctane acid (PFOS) | No | 10/13/2022 10/11/2022 | 10 ppt | 2.40 ppt - New Croton ND - Catskill | N/A | Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications, 4/4/22 Catskill detection of 0.641ppt due to a possible sampling error. Re-sampled on 10/11/22 | |
| 1,4 Dioxane | No | 10/13/22 4/4/2022 | 1.0 ug/L | ND - New Croton ND - Catskill | N/A | Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications | |
| Disinfection Byproducts | | | | | | | |
| TTHMs (Total - Trihalomethanes) (ppb) Highest Locational Running Annual Average and Range | | No | Quarterly 2022 | 80 ug/L | 16.50 21.0 4.40 - ug/L | N/A | By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms |
| Halooacetic acids (ppb) Highest Locational Running Annual Average and Range | | No | Quarterly 2022 | 60 ug/L | 7.65 - 10.3 4.3 ug/L | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms. |
| Chlorine Residual (entry Point) Average and Range | | No | Every 4 hours | 4 mg/L | 1.25 1.92 0.72 - mg/L | N/A | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Chlorine Residual (distribution system) Average and Range | | No | 1 x per Day | 4 mg/L | 0.94 1.37 0.43 - mg/L | N/A | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Bromate (entry point) Highest Quarterly Running Annual Average and Range | | No | Monthly | 10 ug/L | 5.00 0.22 - 5.00 ug/L | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection at treatment plants using ozone |
| Miscellaneous Analytes | | | | | | | |
| Hardness (mg/L) | | No | 11/18/22 | n/a | 20 mg/L | N/A | A combination of mineral constituents such as calcium and magnesium salts, 0-45 = soft water, 46-90 = soft to moderately hard, 91-130 = moderately hard to hard. |
| Alkalinity (mg/L) | | No | 11/18/22 | n/a | 17.3 mg/L | N/A | A measure of the alkaline constituents of water, mostly bicarbonates. |
| Calcium | | No | 11/17/22 | n/a | 6.23 mg/L | N/A | A measure of the alkaline constituents of water |
| pH (pH units) Average | | No | 11/14/22 | n/a | 7.26 | N/A | |
| Contaminant | Violation Yes or No | Range of Sample Dates | Level Detected (90th percentile) (Range) | #Samples taken & (# exceeding the Action Level) | Action Level | Likely Sources of Contamination | |
| Lead, ug/L | No | 6/7/2022 to 7/20/2022 | LOQ ¹ LOQ - 2.3 < | 30 (0) | 15.0 ug/L | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. | |
| Copper, ug/L | No | | 80.0 ² 5.0 - 93.2 | 30 (0) | 1300 ug/L | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. | |
| 1&2: Levels presented represent the 90th percentile of the 20 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of the distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead or copper values detected in our water system. In this case, 30 samples were collected in our water system and the 90th percentile values were (<LOQ ug/L for lead and 80.0 ug/L for copper). | | | | | | | |

1&2: Levels presented represent the 90th percentile of the 20 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of the distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead or copper values detected in our water system. In this case, 30 samples were collected in our water system and the 90th percentile values were (<LOQ ug/L for lead and 80.0 ug/L for copper).

LOQ = Limits Of Quantitation pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
MCLG = maximum contaminant level goal PPM = parts per million AL = action level
PPB = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L) U/T = Less Than MCL = maximum contaminant level TT = treatment techniques
MCL= The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water, and are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.
MCLG= The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

VILLAGE OF PLEASANTVILLE

80 Wheeler Avenue
Pleasantville, NY 10570

PRE SORT STANDARD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 7023
WHITE PLAINS, NY

PRE-SORTED
CARRIER ROUTE

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**Village of Pleasantville
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Published by Department of Public Works**

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