Westchester Joint Water Works ANALYTICAL TESTING RESULTS 2022

D	e	fir	nit	io	ns	:

Action Level (AL): Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Non Detect (ND): No Determined Limit (NDL): Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Picocuries per liter (pci/L): Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Treatment Technique: (TT): UCMR3 and UCMR4:

evel 1 assessment

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. The highest 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. The highest 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. 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. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination. Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm). The contaminant was not detected in the water by laboratory analysis. No level has been established for drinking water. Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb). A measure of the clarity of water. The average value of multiple samples taken over the latest twelve month period at a particular location. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Three and Four A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Contaminant Regulated Inorganic Contam	Violation Yes/No inants	/No (Range)		Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL, TT, AL, Highest Level Allowed	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	No	10/26/2022	0.020 (0.014-0.020)	mg/l	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	No	10/26/2022	12.5 (11.4-12.5)	mg/l	-	250	Naturally occurring: road salt
Fluoride	No	2022	0.76 (0.52-0.76)	mg/l	-	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
			46.8				
langanese	No	10/26/2022	(30.5-46.8) (a) 0.58	ug/l	-	300	Naturally occurring
lickel	No	10/26/2022	<u>(0.56-0.58)</u> 0.086	ug/l		100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories and or Runoff from fertilizer
on	No	10/26/2022	(0.054-0.086)	mg/l		0.3	Often comes from corrosion of underground iron pipes.
litrate	No	10/26/2022	0.23 (0.13-0.23)	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion o natural deposits
Sodium	No	10/26/2022	9.38 (7.84-9.38) (b)	mq/l	-	NDL	Naturally occurring; road salt
			3.47				
ulfate urbidity - Entry Point	No	10/26/2022	<u>(3.37-3.47)</u> 1.00	mg/l	250	250	Erosion of natural deposits
Purchase Booster Station) urbidity - Distribution	No	2022	(0.72 - 1.00) 1.03	NTU	N/A	5	Soil runoff
system.	No	2022	(0.71 - 1.03)	NTU	N/A	5	Soil runoff
Color, Apparent	No	10/26/2022	20 (5-20)	Units	0	15	Presence of iron, manganese, and organics in water
·····			0.0501				
Inc Aicrobiological Contaminant	No ts	10/26/2022	(0.0211-0.0501)	mg/l	-	5	Naturally occurring
Total Coliform - Distribution	No	Jul-22	10 Total (f) 4 Total (f)	samples	N/A	5% in one month	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform - Distribution Radioactive Contaminants	No	Aug-22	4 Total (1)	samples	N/A	5% in one month	Naturally present in the environment
Gross alpha activity (including							
adium - 226 but excluding			0.288 +/- 0.29 (d)				
adon and uranium)	No	10/24/2018		pCi/L	-	<15	Erosion of natural deposits
seta particle and photon ctivity from manmade			0.635 +/- 0.459 (d)				
adionuclides	No	10/24/2018		mrem/yr	-	<4	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium -226 and	No	10/24/2018	0.625 +/- 0.635 (d)	pCi/L	_	<5	Erosion of natural deposits
JCMR3 Detects(f)					-		
Chromium Strontium	No No	7/10/2014 7/10/2014	<u>0.310</u> 19.700	ug/l ug/l	-	NDL NDL	Erosion of natural deposits Naturally occurring mineral
JCMR4 Detects(f)						HEE	
Fotal Organic Carbon Manganese	No No	2018 & 2019 2019 & 2019	(1570-2490) (8.3-126)	ug/l ug/l		300	
-	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected Max (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL, TT, AL, Highest Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acid 5 (HAA5): Site 1	No	2018 & 2019	(33.7-89.2)	ug/l	0	Allowed 60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Site 2	No	2018 & 2019	(39.1-103.9)	ug/l	0	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Site 3 Site 4	No No	2018 & 2019 2018 & 2019	(50.1-77.7) (20.5-91.7)	ug/l ug/l	0	60 60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Site 5	No	2018 & 2019	(49.1-87.7)	ug/l	0	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Site 6	No	2018 & 2019	(26.4-52.3)	ug/l	0	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Site 7 Site 8	No No	2018 & 2019 2018 & 2019	<u>(23.1-35.7)</u> (42.9-68.6)	ug/l ug/l	0	60 60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
	110	2010 & 2013	(+2.3-00.0)	ug/i	0	00	Byproduct of drinking water chiofination
laloacetic Acid 6Br (HAA6): Site 1	No	2018 & 2019	(2.47-5.01)	ug/l	0	NDL	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Site 2	No	2018 & 2019	(3.0-5.97)	ug/l	0	NDL	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Site 3	No	2018 & 2019	(3.5-4.4)	ug/l	0	NDL	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Site 4 Site 5	No No	2018 & 2019 2018 & 2019	(1.0-5.2) (3.7-4.8)	ug/l	0	NDL NDL	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Site 6	No	2018 & 2019	(2.2-3.1)	ug/l ug/l	0	NDL	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Site 7	No	2018 & 2019	(0.42-3)	ug/l	0	NDL	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Site 8	No	2018 & 2019	(3.6-4.3)	ug/l	0	NDL	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
aloacetic Acid 9 (HAA9): Site 1	No	2018 & 2019	(36.17-94.2)		0	NDL	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Site 1 Site 2	NO	2018 & 2019 2018 & 2019	(36.17-94.2) (42.1-109.9)	ug/l ug/l	0	NDL	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Site 3	No	2018 & 2019	(52.9-82.1)	ug/l	0	NDL	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Site 4	No	2018 & 2019	(21.5-96.9)	ug/l	0	NDL	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Site 5	No	2018 & 2019	(53.2-92.4)	ug/l	0	NDL	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Site 6 Site 7	No No	2018 & 2019 2018 & 2019	(28.7-55.4) (23.5-38.7)	ug/l ug/l	0	NDL NDL	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Site 7 Site 8	NO	2018 & 2019 2018 & 2019	(46.5-72.9)	ug/i ug/l	0	NDL	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Indetected Conventional Ph	ysical And C	chemical Parameters	• • •		5		
antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, E	Bromate, Cad	mium, Chromium, Cyar	nide, Iron, Lead, Mercury, Nitrite, Selenium, Silver, and T	hallium.			
Indetected Organic (Princip	al. Specified	and Unspecified) Co	ntaminants				
			od 508), Endothall, Glyphosate, MTBE, Nitrobenzene, H	erbicides (EPA m	ethod 515.1), Microextractables	(EPA method 504.1)
	,,		ganic compounds (EPA method 524.2), Organic chemica				
			oth should not exceed 500 ug/l se on a severely restricted sodium diet. Water with >27	0 mg/l of sodium :	should not b	be consumed by peop	ble on a

(c) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of water quality. The highest monthly average entry point turbidity measurement for the year (1.00 NTU) occurred in July 2022.

The highest monthly average distribution system turbidity measurement for the year (1.03 NTU) occurred in April 2022. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

MCL is the average of two consecutive days.

(d) This level age of two consecutive days.
(d) This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from the data collected (e) Detected but below the MCL.

(g) For further information related to the UCMR3 and UCMR4 results please contact Frank Arcara General Superintendent at 914-698-3500.

Contaminants Monitored Under Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts)									
Total Trihalomethanes:	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level D (F	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL, TT, AL, Highest Level Allowed	Likely Source of Contamination		
TTHMs LRAA	No	2022	0.050 (d)	0.012-0.053mg/L	mg/L	0	0.080	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	
Haloacetic Acid 5 (HAA5):									
HAA5s LRAA	No	2022	0.058 (d)	0.012-0.060 mg/L	mg/L	0	0.060	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	
Bromochloroacetic acid No 2022 0.00139 (d) ND- 0.001 39mg/L mg/L 0 Byproduct of drinking water chlorination									
**** Although level is above regulatory limit, the Local Running Annual Average(LRAA) for these locations were not exceeded.									
(d) This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from the data collected.									

Lead and Copper Rule Sampling Results									
Contaminant	95th percentile	Date of Samples	Number Of Samples Collected	Number Above Action Level	Level Detected Max (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL, TT, AL, Highest Level Allowed	Likely Source of Contamination
Lood	4.2	June-Sept.2022	30	0	6.5 (g) (ND-6.5)	ua/l	0	AL: 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	4.2	June-Sept.2022	30	0	237g)	ug/i	0	AL. 15	Conosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of hatural deposits
Copper	320	June-Sept.2022	30	0	(31.6-237)	ug/l	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	(g) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 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 values detected at your water system. In the case of lead, 30 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 2.9 ug/l, the									
4th highest value of the samples taken. In the case of copper, 30 samples were collected from your water system and the 90th percentile value was 237 ug/l, the 4th highest value of the samples taken.									
Of the 30 sites tested, zero sites exceeded the action level for lead and zero sites exceeded the action level for copper.									
(h) 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 30 seconds to 2									

ninutes before using your tap water. Additional information regarding lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (I-800-426-4791).