

# **Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025**

***Pheasant Hill Water Corporation, P O Box 43, Westtown NY 10998***

## **HEASANT HILL WATER CORPORATION**

**PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID#NY3505660**

To comply with State regulations, Pheasant Hill Corporation 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. 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. 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 our operations office at (973-774-3689). We want you to be informed about your drinking water. We will be happy to speak with you about your water quality or any question you may have about the water system.

## **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.

Our water system serves approximately 150 people through 48 connections. Our water source is two wells Well 4 is 160 feet deep and well 7 is 164 feet deep which are located on the property. The water is disinfected with chlorine (Sodium Hypochlorite, 12.5%) as it is transferred to the 33,993 gallon storage tank.

The NYS DOH has 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. 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 "Table of Detected Contaminants" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from a drilled well. The source water assessment has rated this well as having a medium susceptibility to microbials. This rating is due primarily to the close proximity of the low-level residential activity, the pasture and the septic system that are located in the assessment area. In addition, the well draws from a confined aquifer with the estimated recharge area within the selected time of travel and the overlying soils may not provide adequate protection from potential contamination. While the source water assessment rates our well as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted in this report.

## **ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?**

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented on page 2 depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for

some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

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 Orange County Health Department at (845-291-2331).

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

| Contaminant                     | Violation<br>Yes/<br>No | Date of<br>Sample | Level<br>Detected<br>(Avg/Max)<br>(Range)                       | Unit<br>Measure-<br>ment | MCLG       | Regulatory<br>Limit(MCL,<br>TT or AL) | Likely Source of Contamination                                                  |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Copper<br>(See Note 1)          | No                      | 09/24             | 90 <sup>th</sup> =0.19 <sup>1</sup><br>Range= 0.042 to<br>0.220 | mg/l                     | 1.3        | AL= 1.3                               | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems                                      |
| Lead<br>(See Note 2)            | No                      | 09/24             | 90 <sup>th</sup> = 3.25 <sup>2</sup><br>Range= ND to 4.7        | ug/l                     | 0          | AL= 15                                | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems                                      |
| Sulfate                         | No                      | 11/19/24          | 23.5                                                            | mg/l                     | <b>N/A</b> | MCL=250                               | Naturally occurring                                                             |
| Nickel                          | No                      | 11/19/24          | 4.7                                                             | ug/l                     | <b>N/A</b> | MCL=100                               | Erosion of natural deposits                                                     |
| Nitrate                         | No                      | 9/27/24           | 1.5                                                             | mg/l                     | 10         | MCL=10                                | Erosion of natural deposits                                                     |
| Sodium<br>(See Note 3)          | No                      | 9/30/25           | 110000                                                          | Ug/l                     | <b>N/A</b> | See Note 3                            | Naturally occurring                                                             |
| Total Trihalomethanes<br>(TTHM) | No                      | 9/30/25           | 6.9                                                             | ug/l                     | <b>N/A</b> | MCL= 80                               | Byproduct of drinking water<br>chlorination needed to kill<br>harmful organisms |
| Five Haloacetic<br>Acids (HAAS) | No                      | 8/31/23           | 7.6                                                             | ug/l                     | <b>N/A</b> | MCL=60                                | Byproduct of drinking water<br>chlorination needed to kill<br>harmful organisms |
| Uranium                         | No                      | 1/19/21           | 1.4                                                             | ug/l                     | 0          | MCL=30                                | Erosion of natural deposits                                                     |
| Bromodichloromethane            | No                      | 9/30/25           | 2.2                                                             | Ug/l                     | N/A        | MCL= 80                               | Byproduct of drinking water<br>chlorination needed to kill<br>harmful organisms |
| Chloroform                      | No                      | 9/30/25           | 3.4                                                             | Ug/l                     | N/A        | MCL = 80                              | Byproduct of drinking water<br>chlorination needed to kill<br>harmful organisms |
| Dibromochloromethane            | No                      | 9/30/25           | 1.3                                                             | Ug/l                     | N/A        | MCL= 80                               | Byproduct of drinking water<br>chlorination needed to kill<br>harmful organisms |

**Notes:**

1 - The level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 6 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 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, six samples were collected at your water system and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value was the average of the two highest values. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 - The level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the six samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the six sites tested.

3 - Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

**Definitions:**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of 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 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 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 disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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

**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).

**Non Detects CND2-** Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

***JYHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?***

As you can see by the table above, 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.

In September 2024, our system performed testing for lead and copper. Copper was detected in all six samples and lead was detected in two of the samples, but all of the detections were below the New York State requirement.

Please note that infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead and/or copper 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 minutes before using your tap water. Additional information regarding lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

***IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?***

During 2025, our system was in compliance with applicable state drinking water operation, monitoring and reporting requirements.

***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.

***INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY***

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory as required. We have identified all services in the water system and found all services to be non-lead.

The Table of Detected Contaminants in this report shows the results of the required Lead testing that was conducted by our water system. We are required to report both the 90th percentile value and the range in the Table, if you would like all tap sampling (this is only the addresses where we are required to sample as per our monitoring plan, we do not test all taps in the distribution system) results, please contact the individual noted in the Introduction of this report.

***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*
- *Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions.*

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 not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- *Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded*
- *Don't run the tap to make cold water. Keep a pitcher of water in the refrigerator for instant cold drinks.*
- *Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth, shaving or washing dishes.*
- *Take shorter showers or fill the bathtub only part way.*
- *Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day.*
- *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.*

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 Operations Coordinator at (845) 294-7960, if you have questions.

Safe Drinking Water Website—[www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)  
NYS Department of Health (800) 458-1158

Safe Drinking Water Hotline—(800) 426-4791  
Orange County Health Department (845) 291-2331