

Lewisboro Commons Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

Lewisboro Commons - 100 Beekman Lane, Goldens Bridge, NY 10526
Public Water Supply ID#5930083

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, Lewisboro Commons annually issues 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:

John Muro II, President of Allied Pollution Control, Inc. at (845) 878-0007, or
Olga Rodriguez, Property Manager, WB Residential Communities, Inc., Chappaqua, NY 10514 at (914) 301-2027 or
orodriguez@wbpdev.com

If you want to learn more about your water supply, please contact Lewisboro Commons as listed above to set-up a meeting or a conference call.

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.

The water system serves approximately 170 people through 5 service connections. Our water source is groundwater drawn from four drilled wells located within the property boundaries of the community. Wells #1 and #2 are classified as Ground Water Under the Direct Influence of surface water wells. Water from wells #1 and #2 pass through five and one micron filters and then through an ultraviolet disinfection system. Water from all the wells is then disinfected with sodium hypochlorite and pumped to two storage tanks with a total volume of 30,000 gallons prior to distribution.

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, haloacetic acids, total trihalomethanes, radiologicals and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below 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 Westchester County Department of Health at (914) 813-5000.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Organic Carbon – Well #2	No	2024	1.7 ^{*1} (<1.0 – 1.7)	mg/l	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity - Distribution	No	2024	0.90 ^{*2} (0.09-0.90)	NTU	N/A	TT<5 NTU	Soil runoff.
Turbidity – Entry Point	No	2024	0.44 ^{*3} (0.01-0.44)	NTU	N/A	TT=1 NTU	Soil Runoff.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Beta Entry Point	No	2023	2.1 ^{*4} (ND – 4.0)	pCi/l	0	50 ^{*5}	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Combined Radium 226&228 Entry Point	No	2023	0.6 (ND – 1.4)	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium Entry Point	No	2023	1.0 (1.2 – 1.4)	ug/L	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids							
Haloacetic Acids	No	8/16/24	2.3 ^{*6} (ND – 2.3)	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Trihalomethanes							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	8/16/24	11.82 ^{*7} (7.90-11.82)	ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	2/27/24	0.21	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	No	2/27/24	0.100	mg/l	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	No	2/27/24	26.5	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring, road salt.
Color	No	2/27/24	3	Units	N/A	15	Large quantities of organic chemicals, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand and the potential for production of excess amounts of disinfectant byproducts such as trihalomethanes, the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese; Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter.
Iron	No	2/27/24	36	ug/l	N/A	300	Naturally occurring.
Manganese	No	2/27/24	29	ug/l	N/A	300	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Nickel	No	2/27/24	0.009	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.
Sodium ^{*8}	No	2/27/24	8.9	mg/l	N/A	see health effects	Naturally occurring, Road salt, water softeners; animal waste.
Sulfate	No	2/27/24	79.1	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.

Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Zinc	No	2/27/24	0.014	mg/l	N/A	5	Naturally occurring.
Synthetic Organic Compounds *9							
Perfluorooctanoic acid - (PFOA)							
Well #1	No	2/23/24	ND				
Well #2	No	2/23/24	2.71				
Well #3	No	2/23/24	ND				
Well #4	No	2/23/24	ND	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid - (PFOS)							
Well #1	No	2/23/24	ND				
Well #2	No	2/23/24	ND				
Well #3	No	2/23/24	ND				
Well #4	No	2/23/24	ND	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
1,4-Dioxane							
Well #1	No	2/23/24	ND				
Well #2	No	2/23/24	ND				
Well #3	No	2/23/24	ND				
Well #4	No	2/23/24	ND	ug/l	N/A	1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.

Lead and Copper Information									
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (90 th Percentile Value Range)	Unit Measurement	Regulatory Limit (AL)	MCLG	Number of Samples Taken	Number of Exceedances	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead ^{*10}	No	Aug/Sept 2024	<1.0 (<1.0 – <1.0)	ug/L	15	0	10	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper ^{*11}	No	Aug/Sept 2024	0.1 (0.020 – 0.129)	mg/L	1.3	1.3	10	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Notes:

*1 - This level represents the highest detected total organic carbon level and range of values detected in 2024.

*2 - This level represents the highest detected distribution turbidity level and range of values detected in 2024.

*3 - This level represents the highest detected entry point turbidity level and range of values detected in 2024.

*4 – The level presented in the table above represents the rolling annual average as well as the range of detected values in 2023.

*5 – The State considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

*6 - During 2024 we collected and analyzed samples at two locations for Haloacetic Acids. The level presented in the table above represents the highest value of the detected levels and the range of the sites tested.

*7 - During 2024 we collected and analyzed samples at two locations for Trihalomethanes. The level presented in the table above represents the highest value of the detected levels and the range of the sites tested.

*8 - 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.

*9 - PFOA and PFOS are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). PFAS are manmade chemicals that have been widely used in various consumer, commercial, and industrial products since the 1950s. These chemicals' unique properties make them resistant to heat, oil, stains, grease, and water and useful in a wide variety of everyday products. One of the PFAS' was widely used in fire-fighting foam. On August 26, 2020, New York State adopted new drinking water standards for public water systems that set maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) of 10 parts per trillion (10 ppt) each for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and 1 part per billion (1 ppb) for 1,4-dioxane.

PFOA and PFOS have caused a wide range of health effects when studied in animals that were exposed to high levels. The most consistent findings in animals were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. PFOA and PFOS also cause cancer in laboratory animals exposed to high levels over their lifetimes. Additional studies of exposures PFOA and PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans.

*10 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system.

In August/September 2024, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was <1.0 ug/L. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

*11 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system.

In August/September 2024, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.1 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

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.

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

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The arithmetic average of analytical results for samples taken at a specific monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

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.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM): By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. Includes Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Chloroform & Dibromochloromethane.

Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. Includes Bromochloroacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid & Monochloroacetic Acid.

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

Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by 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.

Although lead was detected below the action level, it was detected, therefore we are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Lewisboro Commons water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Lewisboro Commons water supply c/o WB Residential Communities. 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>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2024, our system was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory. We identified all service lines in the water system and found none to be made of lead.

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 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.

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. 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 up 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.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL INFORMATION

Cross-connections are any unprotected connections through which contaminants could possibly enter a water supply. The contaminate enters the water system typically by back siphonage when a loss in pressure in the water system, such as water main breaks, to allow contaminants into the distribution system through a submerged inlet. While in a residential water system like ours, such contamination is relatively rare, it is important for all users to understand how cross-connections can occur, your obligation as users to avoid them, and how to prevent contamination from any cross-connections.

Some examples are useful to clarify the situations under which cross-connection contamination might occur. One example is someone using a hose to fill a container of pesticide or weed-killer who left the hose under the surface of the liquid. If a sufficient drop in water pressure from the supply line occurred, it is possible that the pesticide would travel back up the hose and into the house water supply. Another example is if antifreeze is put into the pipes while a house is vacant. If there was a drop in pressure outside the house, it is possible that the antifreeze would drain out of the house and into the public water lines. A private well connected to the plumbing system served by public water is another example of a cross-connection; such a connection is not permitted. Other examples could involve other chemical pollutants, such as photography chemicals, and "used" water, such as bathtubs with a spigot (or a detachable spray handle) which is under the level of the water in the tub.

The first defense is knowledge and common sense. Once you know that cross-connection contamination can occur, you can prevent it. Always be very careful in your use of chemicals, and always have an air gap between a filler hose or spigot and the level of liquid in a container.

If you have cross-connections in your plumbing system, you must have a containment device installed between your house pipes and the water system. The EPA indicates that a dual check valve supplies reliable and inexpensive protection for individual residences. All hose bibs should have vacuum breakers. Installing these devices is the responsibility of the homeowners and would be done at their expense.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.

This report was compiled and prepared by your water system operator:

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