

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023

Village of Ossining Water System

101 Route. 9A, Ossining, NY 10562

(Public Water Supply ID# 5903451)

"We want you to know about your drinking water."

Karen D'Attore, Village Manager Paul Fraioli, P.E., Village Engineer

Andrew Tiess, Superintendent of Water Jeffery S. Wynans, Chief Filter Plant Operator

Thomas Pasquel, Water Department Foreman

Information for Non-English Speaking Residents Spanish

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

INTRODUCTION: To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Village of Ossining annually issues a report which describes 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 and information as to the source of your water and the various treatment processes. Also included are details regarding test results for 29 contaminants and how they compare to State standards, as well as a listing of 128 additional compounds not detected. We want you to be informed about your drinking water and that we have met water quality standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your drinking water, please call Jeffery S. Wynans, Chief Filter Plant Operator, at (914) 941-0128, Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. You can also attend the Village of Ossining Board Meetings, which are held every first and third Wednesday of the month at the Birdsall-Fagan Police Court Facility, 86-88 Spring Street, Ossining, N.Y.

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 is supplied from two surface water sources: The Indian Brook Reservoir, located at 25 Fowler Avenue, and the Croton Reservoir, which is part of the New York City Water System. The average blend ratio for 2023 was approximately 77% from the Croton Reservoir and 23% from the Indian Brook Reservoir. The two waters are blended together and treated at the Indian Brook Water Filtration Plant. The raw water entering the plant undergoes several treatment processes, which include oxidation, aeration, coagulation/flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, pH adjustment and corrosion control, fluoridation and disinfection. The treated water is then pumped into the distribution system from three finished water storage tanks (Pleasantville Road, Lakeville and Torbank Tanks) for the public's use. There were no water restrictions for 2023.

The New York State Department of Health 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 occurred or will occur while regular monitoring ensures that water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

The Village obtains its water from the New York City Croton watershed in Putnam and Westchester counties. The reservoirs in this mixed land use area are moderately shallow with various degrees of development along their shorelines. The main water quality concern associated with land cover is residential development and its associated wastewater discharges, which can contribute to microbial contaminants, pesticides, and algae producing nutrients. However, advanced treatments that reduce contaminants are in place for most of these discharges. 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 scale water quality problems associated with these facilities are unlikely due to the watershed surveillance and management practices. In addition, the shallow nature of the reservoirs, along with excess algae nutrients and the presence of wetlands in the watershed, contribute to periods of elevated water color and disinfection byproduct (DBP) precursor levels.

The assessment area for Indian Brook Reservoir's drinking water source contains no discrete Permit Compliance Systems (PCSs). None of the land cover contaminant prevalence ratings are greater than low. However, the high mobility of microbial contaminants in reservoirs results in this drinking water intake having medium-high susceptibility ratings for protozoa, enteric bacteria and viruses. In addition, reservoirs are highly susceptible to water quality problems caused by phosphorus additions.

FACTS AND FIGURES: Our water system serves approximately 32,000 people through approximately 6,032 service connections. The total water produced in 2023 was approximately 1.1 billion gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 2.85 million gallons per day (MGD). The peak day was 3.64 million gallons. In 2023, water customers located within the Village were charged \$25.00 for the first 748 gallons and \$10.5408 for each additional 748 gallons of water. All other water customers were charged \$37.50 for the first 748 gallons and \$15.8113 for each additional 748 gallons of water. Of the 1.1 billion gallons produced, 0.946 billion gallons was charged to paying users. The remaining unaccounted-for water, 0.154 billion gallons, is attributable to flushing mains, fighting fires and miscellaneous leakage, and is 14% of the total water produced.

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, radiological and synthetic organic compounds and pesticides. 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. The table presented below (*Table 1*) depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. 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 Health Department (914-813-5000).**

Table 1

| TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Date of Sample | Level Detected (Range) | Unit Measurement | MCLG | Regulatory Limit (MCL or TT) | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Chloride | No | 7/05/2023 | 83.0 | mg/L | N/A | MCL = 250 | Naturally occurring; road salts |
| Color | No | 7/05/2023 | 5 Units | units | N/A | MCL = 5 | Naturally occurring |
| Fluoride | No | 01/03/2023 Monthly | 0.578 (0.53 – .60) | mg/L | N/A | MCL = 2.2 | Water additive, promotes strong teeth |
| Sulfate | No | 7/05/2023 | 12.0 | mg/L | N/A | MCL = 250 | Naturally occurring |
| Sodium ¹ | No | 7/05/2023 | 43.0 | mg/L | N/A | 20 – 270 | Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste |
| Nickel | No | 7/05/2023 | 0.00024 | mg/L | N/A | N/A | Naturally occurring |
| Barium | No | 7/05/2023 | 0.31 | mg/L | 2 | MCL = 2 | Vacuum tubes; well drilling fluid; naturally occurring |
| Alkalinity | No | 6/06/2023 | 76 | mg/L | N/A | N/A | Naturally occurring |
| Total Organic Carbon | No | 5/02/2023 Monthly | 4.5 (3.10-5.60) | mg/L | N/A | TT | Naturally occurring |
| Inorganic Contaminant-Nitrate | | | | | | | |
| Nitrate | No | 7/05/2023 | 0.470 | mg/L | 10 | MCL = 10 | Runoff from fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks; naturally occurring |
| Disinfectant | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine Residual ² | No | Daily | 1.63 (1.29-1.87) | mg/L | N/A | MRDL ² | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Radioactive Contaminants³ | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha | No | 10/04/22 | 0.673 | pCi/L | 0 | MCL = 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta | No | 10/04/22 | 2.49 | pCi/L | 0 | 50 ⁴ | Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions. |
| Combined Radium 226/228 | No | 10/04/22 | .189 | pCi/L | 0 | Combined MCL = 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Composite Filter ⁵ | Turbidity/ No | Daily | 0.05 (0.02-0.09) 99% ≤ 0.3 | NTU | N/A | TT ≤1.0 | Soil runoff |
| Entry Point Turbidity ⁵ | No | Daily | 0.20 (0.13-0.29) 99.9% ≤ 0.5 | NTU | N/A | TT ≤1.0 | Soil runoff |
| UCMR4 | | | | | | | |
| Manganese | No | 7/7/2020 | 69.0 | ug/L | N/A | MCL = 300 | Naturally occurring |
| Anatoxin | No | 10/15/2020 | <.030 | ug/L | N/A | N/A | Naturally occurring from algae |
| Cylindrospermopsin | No | 10/15/2020 | <.090 | ug/L | N/A | N/A | Naturally occurring from algae |
| Total Microcystins | No | 10/15/2020 | 0.83 | ug/L | N/A | N/A | Naturally occurring from algae |
| UCMR5 | | | | | | | |
| Litium | No | 3/17/2023 | <3.0 | ug/L | N/A | N/A | Naturally occurring and released from batteries |
| PFOA | No | 10/28/2023 | <0.0013 | ug/L | N/A | MCL=10 | Released to environment as a solvent; Fire fighting foam, Manufacturing of products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease. |
| PFOS | No | 10/28/2023 | <0.0013 | ug/L | N/A | MCL=10 | |

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Date of Sample | Level Detected (Range) | Unit Measurement | MCLG | Regulatory Limit (MCL) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------|------------------------|--|
| SEMIVOLATILES | | | | | | | |
| 1,4 Dioxane | No | 11/06/2023 | ND | ug/L | N/A | MCL=1 | Released to environment as a solvent; textile processes, printing |
| perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) | No | 11/06/2023 5/02/2023 | Croton 2.9 I.B. 3.5 | ng/L | N/A | MCL=10 | Released to environment as a solvent; Fire fighting foam, Manufacturing of products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and |
| perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) | No | 11/06/2023 5/02/2023 | Croton 2.6 I.B. 2.1 | ng/L | N/A | MCL=10 | Released to environment as a solvent; Fire fighting foam, Manufacturing of products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and |

Contaminants Monitored Under Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts)

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Date of Sample | Level Detected (Range) | Unit Measurement | MCLG | Regulatory Limit (MCL) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|------------------------|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes | | | | | | | |
| TTHMs LRAA | No | 11/06/2023 | 0.0408 ⁸ (0.0190-0.0540) | ug/L | N/A | MCL = 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms; formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter. |
| Total Haloacetic Acids | | | | | | | |
| HAA5s LRAA | No | 2/07/2023 | 0.0256 ⁸ (0.0130-0.0280) | ug/L | N/A | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms |

| Contaminant | No. of Sites Above Action Level | No. of Samples Collected | Date of Sample | Unit Measurement | 90 th Percentile | MCLG | Reg. Limit (AL) | Likely Source |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Lead and Copper Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Lead ⁹ | 1 (55) | 30 | June to Sept 2023 | ug/L | 7.5 ug/L (90 th Percentile) | 0 | AL = 15 | Household Plumbing |
| Copper ⁹ | 0 | 30 | June to Sept 2023 | ug/L | 180.0 ug/L (90 th Percentile) | 1300 ug/L | AL = 1300 | Household Plumbing |

Notes:

- 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.
- The value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). MRDLs are not currently regulated but, in the future, they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.
- The next round of sampling for radioactive contaminants is scheduled for year 2031.
- The state considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles.
- 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 for the year occurred
- The levels represent health advisories for 1,4-dioxane and strontium as UCMR3 contaminants. A health advisory is an estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for chemical substances based on health effects information: a health advisory is not a legally enforceable Federal standard but serves as a technical guidance to assist federal, state and local officials and is non-regulatory.
- Each distribution site was sampled 4 times in 2023.
- This level represents the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) calculated from the data collected.
- 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 lead and copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 30 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value for lead was the 27th sample (5.9). The table reveals that the action level for lead exceeded the action level of 15 ug/L at 1 site. 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 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). The AL 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. Maximum

Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

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.

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

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

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

UCMR3/4: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rules 3 and 4. USEPA water quality sampling programs which monitor unregulated but emerging contaminants in drinking water. The results of the sampling will determine if such contaminants will need to be regulated in the future.

N/A: Not Applicable; i.e., no value is assigned by regulatory authorities.

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

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average: compliance is determined on a system-wide basis and the highest locational running annual average is reported along with the range of results.

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

ND: Non-Detect. The level of a contaminant is below the lowest testable level.

Table 1 depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. Not included in the table are other contaminants which were tested for and not detected in the system. These undetected contaminants are listed herein:

Microbiological – Total coliform, fecal coliform, Escherichia coliform, cryptosporidium and giardia.

Organics (including Other Principal Organics and Synthetic Organics) – 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloropropene, 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene, 1,2,3-trichloropropane, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, m-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloropropane, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, o-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichloropropane, p-dichlorobenzene, 2,2-dichloropropane, 2-chlorotoluene, 4-chlorotoluene, cis-1,2-dichloroethane, trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, benzene, bromobenzene, bromochloromethane, bromomethane, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, chloroethane, chloromethane, cis-1,3-dichloropropane, dibromomethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, ethylbenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, isopropylbenzene, m,p-xylene, methyl tert-butyl ether, methylene chloride, n-butylbenzene, n-propylbenzene, o-xylene, sec-butylbenzene, styrene, tert-butylbenzene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, trans-1,3-dichloropropane, trichlorofluoromethane, vinyl chloride, 1,2-dibromoethane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane, p-Isopropyltoluene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, and 1,4-dichlorobenzene.

Inorganics - antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, germanium, selenium, silver, mercury, zinc, iron, nitrite,

cyanide, and thallium.

The following pesticides, herbicides, carbamates and base neutral extractables were analyzed and not detected: alachlor, atrazine, lindane, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlorepoxyde, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, methoxychlor, metolachlor, PCB, propachlor, simazine, toxaphene, EDB, DBCP, 24D, dalapon, dicamba, dinoseb, pentachlorophenol, picloram, 2,4,5-TP, aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb sulfoxide, carbofuran, 3-hydroxycarbofuran, methomyl, oxamyl, carbaryl, aldrin, benzopyrene, bis(z-ethylhexyl)adipate, bis-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, metribazin, 1,3-dimethyl-2-nitrobenzene, perylene-d12, triphenylphosphate, alpha-BHC, chlorpyrifos, dimethipin, ethoprop, oxyfluorfen, permethrin, profenofos, tebuconazole, tributos, 1-butanol, 2- methoxyethanol, 2-propen-1-ol, BHA, 0-toluidine, and quinaline.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN? As you can see by the above table, our system had no water quality violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the levels allowed by the State.

Ossining maintains a well-equipped laboratory capable of performing all process control tests needed to run the Indian Brook Treatment Plant. Additionally, some required samples from the raw water source entry point and distribution system are taken for analysis and regulatory reporting to an independent laboratory certified by New York State. In 2023, Ossining water met or exceeded New York State Standards for every category of analysis in every sample taken.

It should be noted that the action level (AL) for lead was exceeded in one sample in monitoring period of 2023. We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. *The Village of Ossining* is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact *The Village of Ossining* at (914)-941-0128. 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?

Monitoring Violations:

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

INFORMATION ON CRYPTOSPORIDIUM:

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. During 2018, as part of routine sampling, the Village of Ossining water system collected monthly samples beginning in October from the blended Croton/Indian Brook drinking water supply and analyzed them for *Cryptosporidium* oocysts through the Mohawk Valley Water Authority Certified Laboratory. Of these samples, none were confirmed

positive for Crypto. The analyses recorded a minimum presence of zero oocysts per Liter of sample water. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, a gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

INFORMATION ON GIARDIA:

Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters and groundwater under the influence of surface water. *Giardia* is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection. During 2018, as part of routine sampling, the Village of Ossining water system collected monthly samples beginning in October from the blended Croton/Indian Brook drinking water supply and analyzed them for *Giardia* cysts through the Mohawk Valley Water Authority Certified Laboratory. Of these samples, none were confirmed positive for *Giardia*. This analyses recorded a minimum presence of zero cysts per Liter of sample water. 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 handwashing practices are poor.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS? Although our drinking water met or exceeds 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 (1-800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS: Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. In 2023, the Village monitored for additional contaminants under EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5). The information collected by the Village, as well as nationally, will help the EPA determine future drinking water regulations. The results of our sampling are included in Table 1. If you have any questions regarding the results, please contact Jeffery S. Wynans at (914) 941-0218.

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. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, 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, we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/L. During 2023, monitoring results showed fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/L of the target level 100% of the time. Fluoride was added continuously in 2023 and none of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/L MCL for Fluoride.

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 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 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 not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include: 1) Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and run it only when full; 2) 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; 3) 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; 4) 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; 5) Do not let the water run while brushing your teeth and rinse your mouth with a glass of water. You will save over one gallon of water each time you brush; and 6) Take shallow baths and short showers.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS: The Village of Ossining is committed to constantly improving and maintaining its water system. The beginning of 2023 the village completed the installation of a new eight-inch water main on the Westside of the track off of Snowden Avenue bridge. During April of 2023 the Village of Ossining completed the installation of a water meter fixed network system. This modification will allow us to streamline the meter reading process. In August the personnel at Indian Brook Water Treatment Plant upgraded the chlorination system with a new chlorination panel this panel will help with routine maintenance. During the fall months the Water Treatment Plant personnel completed a filter remediation project. The plant personnel removed the top three inches of filter media and replaced with new media. This is to improve the life and effectiveness of the filters.

In 2023, we continued our leak detection program for unaccounted water loss and continue the New York City Water Demand Management Plan.

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. Please call our office if you have questions