

***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022***  
***Village of Larchmont Water Department***  
***(Public Water Supply ID#5903433)***

**INTRODUCTION**

To comply with State regulations, the Village 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. Last year, we conducted tests for over 135 contaminants. 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 Henry Oswald Chief Operator at the Village of Larchmont Water Department at 914-834-4893. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings of our Board of Trustees. The Larchmont Village Board meets at 7:30 pm every third Monday of the month at 120 Larchmont Avenue, Larchmont, New York. The public is invited to attend these meetings.

**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 supply is a blend of the Catskill and Delaware watersheds of the New York City water system obtained through a connection at Shaft 22 of the Delaware Aqueduct in Yonkers and delivered to Larchmont via the Westchester Joint Water Works Larchmont Pump Station. During 2021 our water system did not experience any restrictions of our water source.

**WATER TREATMENT**

Shaft 22 water is fluoridated and chlorinated at the Kensico Reservoir and goes through UV treatment at the New York City UV Plant at Grasslands. The Westchester Joint Water Works provides additional chlorination at its Larchmont Station. In addition caustic soda is added to increase PH and blended poly-orthophosphate is added as a corrosion inhibitor at that point.

Although surface waters in general are highly sensitive to microbial contaminants, NYSDOH's assessment found no noteworthy risks to water quality.

## **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM**

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 the Water Works. The Village of Larchmont provides regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

### **New York City Watershed Protection**

Westchester Joint Water Works (Water Works) obtains its water from the New York City water supply system. The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) 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 the Water Works. Additional information on the water quality and protection efforts in these New York City watersheds can be found at DEP's web site [www.nyc.gov/dep/watershed](http://www.nyc.gov/dep/watershed).

Specifically, the Water Works obtains its water from the Catskill and Delaware watersheds west of the Hudson River. The reservoirs in this mountainous rural area are relatively deep with little development along their shorelines. The main water quality concerns associated with land cover is agriculture, which can contribute microbial contaminants, pesticides, and algae producing nutrients. There are also some potential contaminations concerns associated with residential lands and associated wastewater discharges. However, advanced treatments which 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 significant water quality problems associated with these facilities are unlikely due to the size of the watershed and surveillance and management practices.

### **Facts & Figures**

The Village of Larchmont Water Department is a public utility that supplies water to the incorporated area of the Village of Larchmont. It purchases its water supply from Westchester Joint Water Works (WJWW) on a wholesale basis. The water is purchased through four interconnections and the Larchmont Pump Station at which the pressure is reduced from 110 psi to a working pressure of 65-70 psi.

Our water system serves a retail population of 6,485 persons through 1750 service connections. In 2022, the Water Department purchased 357,332,447.27 gallons. Average daily water usage is 89,333,111.gallons. Unaccounted-water, consisting of water lost due to leaks and main breaks, under-registration of meters, use at fires, hydrant flushing and theft of service amounted to 91,002,016 or 24.9% of production.

## **COST OF WATER**

The Village of Larchmont Board of Trustees set the water rates for the Village of Larchmont. The current rate \$6.38 Off Peak and \$7.50 Peak per 100 cubic feet (748 gallons). These rates were put into effect for 2019.

## **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 and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented herein depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. Analytical test results for 2022 are listed below.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be 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 contaminant and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or the Westchester County Health Department at 914-813-5000.

## **ANALYTICAL TESTING RESULTS DEFINITIONS:**

<b>Action Level (AL):</b>	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
<b>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):</b>	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.
<b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b>	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.
<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):</b>	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.
<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):</b>	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.
<b>Milligrams per liter (mg/l):</b>	Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).
<b>Non Detect (ND):</b>	The contaminant was not detected in the water by laboratory analysis.

**No Determined Limit (NDL):**

No level has been established for drinking water.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):**

A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**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.

**(LRAA):**

Locational Running Annual Average.

**Treatment Technique:**

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**UCMR3:**

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Three

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected Avg/Max (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Regulated Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
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	10/26/2022	0.76 (0.52-0.76)	mg/l	-	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Manganese	No	10/26/2022	46.8 (30.5-46.8) (a)	ug/l	-	300	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	10/26/2022	0.23 (0.13-0.23)	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	10/26/2022	9.38 (7.84-9.38) (b)	mg/l	-	NDL	Naturally occurring; road salt
Sulfate	No	10/26/2022	3.47 (3.37-3.47)	mg/l	250	250	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity - Entry Point)	No	10/26/2022	1.03 (0.71 - 1.03) (c)	NTU	N/A	5	Soil runoff
Zinc	No	10/26/2022	0.0501 (0.0211-0.0501)	mg/l	-	5	Naturally occurring

<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected Avg/Max (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform - Distribution	No	2022	0 Total	samples	0	5% in one month	Naturally present in the environment

### Radioactive Contaminants

Gross alpha activity (including radium - 226 but excluding radon and uranium)	No	10/24/2018	0.288 +/- 0.29 (d)	pCi/L	-	<15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta particle and photon activity from manmade radionuclides	No	10/24/2018	0.635 +/- 0.459 (d)	mrem/yr	-	<4	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium -226 and 228	No	10/24/2018	0.625 +/- 0.635 (d)	pCi/L	-	<5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>UCMR3 Detects(f)</b>							
Chromium	No	7/10/2014	0.310	ug/l	-	NDL	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium	No	7/10/2014	19.700	ug/l	-	NDL	Naturally occurring mineral

<b>Disinfection Byproducts - Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acid</b>							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected Avg/Max (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2022	34.89 (d)(e) (16.98 – 41.0)	ug/l	0	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid 5 (HAA5)	No	2022	45.59 (d) (e) (4.53-38.34)	ug/l	0	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Bromochloroacetic Acid	No	2022	1.20	ug/l	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper Rule Sampling Results									
Contaminant	Number of Samples Taken	Date of Sample	Level Detected Avg/Max (Range)	Unit Measurement	Number of Samples Above AL		MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	41	July-Sept.2021	6.0 (f) (ND-7.22)	ug/l	0		0	AL: 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	41	July-Sept.2021	146 (f) (11.7-267)	ug/l	0		0	AL: 1,300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### Footnotes

(a) If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 500 ug/l

(b) Water with > 20 mg/l of sodium should not be consumed by those on a severely restricted sodium diet. Water with >270 mg/l of sodium should not be consumed by people on a moderately restricted diet.

(c) Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of water quality. The highest monthly average turbidity measurement for the year (1.03 NTU) occurred in October 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 represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from the data collected.

(e) This represents the range for the location.

(f) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 41 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, 41 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 7.7 ug/l, the 4th highest value of the samples taken. In the case of copper, 41 samples were collected from your water system and the 90th

percentile value was 151.0 ug/l, the 3rd highest value of the samples taken. Of the 41 sites tested, 2 sites exceeded the action level for lead and zero sites exceed the action level for copper. 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.

(g) For further information related to the UCMR3 results please contact Henry Oswald Chief Operator at 914-4893.

## **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.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Larchmont 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 Larchmont Water Department and Contact Information]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize Henry Oswald Chief Operator at 914-4893. 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 2022, as shown in the attached table of the Analytical Testing Results our system was in compliance with the applicable state limits. Under the federal Surface Water Treatment Rule, surface supplies such as that used by the City of New York require filtration unless certain rigid requirements can be met. New York City's filtration avoidance of its Catskill-Delaware supply was renewed in 2017. This filtration avoidance is ongoing and is anticipated to remain in effect into the future. This filtration avoidance applies to the Shaft 22 aqueduct connection.

## **WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS**

During 2022 our system was in compliance with applicable state drinking water operation monitoring and reporting requirements.

The New York City Department of Environmental Protection conducted a test protocol to determine the concentration of cryptosporidium and giardia in their source water. The results are as follows:

Parameter	Reservoir Outflow	Number of Samples	Number of Samples Positive	Range	Likely Sources In Drinking Water
Cryptosporidium (oocysts/50L)	Kensico	52	4	0 - 1	Animal fecal waste
Giardia (cysts/50L)	Kensico	52	21	0 - 6	Animal fecal waste

**GIARDIA** is a microbial pathogen presents 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. The above table represents our 2021 Giardia routine sampling plan. 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 risk 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.

**CRYPTOSPORIDIUM** is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and ground water under the influence of surface water. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. The above table represents our 2021 Cryptosporidium routine sampling plan. 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, immune-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immune-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 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 York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYC DEP) before it is delivered to us. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at an optimal level of 0.7 mg/l. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the NYC DEP monitors fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained a target level.

During 2022, the average fluoride value was 1.1 mg/l with none of the monitoring results showing fluoride at levels greater than 1.8 mg/l hence, the 2.2 mg/l Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) was not exceeded.



2022, none of the monitoring results showed fluoride levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL

### **Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)**

Under the 1996 amendments to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act and the Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3), EPA is required once every five years to issue a new list of up to 30 unregulated contaminants which public water systems must monitor. The intent of the rule is to provide baseline occurrence data that EPA can combine with toxicological research to make decisions about potential future drinking water regulations. Westchester Joint Water Works is currently participating in the third round of this contaminant testing. The data from this sampling can be found in the tables of this report. Please see the “Analytical Testing Results – 2021” table for a list of the unregulated contaminants. For more information on the rule or any questions, please call Henry Oswald the Chief Operator for the Larchmont Water System at 914-834-4893.

### **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**

Water is a precious resource. Although the New York City system can provide adequate quantities of water for the City and the suburbs to the north, including the service area of the Larchmont Water Department, during periods of above-normal rainfall, there are years when the usage exceeds the safe yield of the supply. During droughts this can cause serious problems, including the need to restrict water usage. Therefore, by conserving today you can ensure an adequate supply of water for tomorrow. We must use water wisely. Observe the following practices and you will not only conserve water; you will save money as well.

- Use your water meter to check for leaks. Read your meter before going to bed and before you use water in the morning. If there is any registration on the meter, you probably have a leak.
- Use low flow shower heads - save 2 gallons per minute or more
- Repair leaky faucets - a 1/16" leak can waste 100 gallons a day
- Don't flush toilets unnecessarily - use a wastebasket for tissues, etc.
- Check for toilet leaks by adding a little food dye in the toilet tank. If it shows up in the bowl you have a leak

- Use of a toilet dam or installation of a low flush model toilet will reduce your water usage
- Run your dishwasher and washing machine only with a full load
- Water your lawn early in the morning to reduce evaporation loss
- Don't cut the lawn too short - longer grass saves water
- Mulch your trees and plants to retain moisture
- Monitor your sprinkler system settings.

### **SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS**

During 2022, a total of eighteen (18) leaks (9-service line & 9 water main) throughout the distribution system were repaired amounting to the elimination of approximately 641 gallons per minute (gpm) of leakage from the system. Nine (9) lead service lines were replaced in various parts of the Village.

### **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 and our way of life. Please call our office if you have questions.