



# 2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT



## Dykeer Water System (The Willows)

Public Water Supply ID# NY5920065

January 1 to December 31, 2020

### Introduction:

To comply with State regulations, Dykeer Water System 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 did not meet all State drinking water health standards. We did report that our system did violate a maximum contaminant level for chlorides, and we have taken steps to rectify this problem. We removed the worst contributing well from service, we have trucked in water to supplement for the loss of that well, and we also are pursuing a new source of supply. 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 Environmental Consultants at 845-486-1030, American Water at 877-426-6999, or Westchester Department of Health at 914-864-7332. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

### A Message from the New York American Water President



To Our Valued Customer:

Thank you for the opportunity to serve you. I am pleased to share our **Annual Water Quality Report** with you – this is our report card on the quality of the drinking water delivered to our customers. We encourage our customers to review this report as it

provides important details about the source and quality of your drinking water between January and December 2020.

New York American Water invests in our infrastructure to ensure the delivery of quality drinking water. This includes the facilities and technology needed to draw water from the source and treat it, along with miles and miles of pipeline hidden below the ground to bring water to your tap. In addition, our plant operators, water quality experts, engineers and maintenance crews work around the clock to provide you with quality water.

Delivering safe, reliable water service requires significant investment to maintain and upgrade aging facilities. **In 2020, we invested approximately \$62 million in system improvements across the state.** New York American Water is also making important investments in water treatment technology to comply with New York State Department of Health's new drinking water standards for emerging compounds, specifically 1,4-Dioxane, PFOA and PFOS.

The COVID-19 public health emergency highlighted how essential water is for public health. We remain steadfast in our commitment to delivering safe and reliable water service while maintaining a safe environment for our employees and customers. New York American Water extends our sincerest gratitude to our field employees as well as all frontline workers and essential employees who are on the job and keeping life flowing. Thank you!

Sincerely,

Lynda DiMenna  
President, New York American Water



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## About New York American Water

New York American Water, a subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), is the largest investor-owned water company in New York, providing high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to approximately 350,000 people.

## About American Water

With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,100 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater, and other related services to more than 14 million people in 46 states and Ontario.

## 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 promote public health, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The NYAW Dykeer water system serves 117 homes located in the Town of Somers N.Y. The water source is groundwater drawn from four (4) drilled rock well that are under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI). Water treatment includes disinfection with sodium hypochlorite & Ultraviolet light (UV) and sequestration using zinc orthophosphate.

The New York State Department of Health 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's 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. While nitrates (and other inorganic contaminants) were detected in our water, it should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants from natural sources. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. See the section, "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" 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 4 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium to high susceptibility to microbial matter and nitrates. These ratings are primarily due to wells drawing from an unconfined aquifer, and the hydraulic conductivity is unknown. In addition, the wells draw from fractured bedrock and the overlying soils are not known to provide adequate protection from potential contamination. While the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbial matter and nitrates, 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. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us at the telephone number provided in this report.

## Are there contaminants in our drinking water?

As NY State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants, including: Total coliform, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, and synthetic organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids and radiologicals. The tables presented below show 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. Please refer to the "Water Quality Results" chart for more information.

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 at 800-426-4791.

## Definitions:

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

**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.

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

**Micrograms per liter (µg/l):** Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

**Nanograms per liter (ng/l):** Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion – ppt)

**N/A:** Not applicable.

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

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

## Water Quality Results

### Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample (mo/ yr)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected MAX/Ave	Range (low - high)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium, mg/l	10/2020	N	0.196	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride, mg/l	2020	Y	Max= 271	159 - 271	N/A	250	Natural occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Manganese, ug/L	10/2020	N	16.9	N/A	N/A	300	Naturally occurring.
Nickel, ug/l	10/2020	N	3.39	N/A	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Sodium, mg/l	10/2020	N	57.5	N/A	N/A	See Health Effects <sup>1</sup>	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners.
Sulfate, mg/l	10/2020	N	32.8	N/A	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
Nitrate, mg/l	10/2020	N	2.40	N/A	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits, fertilizers, sanitary waste systems.
Color (Units)	10/2020	N	5	N/A	N/A	15	Natural color caused by organic matter.
Odor (TON)	10/2020	N	1.0	N/A	N/A	3	Natural sources
<b>Radiological Contaminants <sup>2</sup></b>							
<b>Entry Point</b>							
Combined Radium- 226 and 228, pCi/L	04/2018	N	2.47	N/A	0	5	Erosion and decay of natural deposits.
Gross Beta, pCi/L	04/2018	N	6.95	N/A	0	50*	
Uranium, ug/L	04/2018	N	6.45	N/A	0	30	
<b>Microbiological Contaminants <sup>3</sup></b>							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample (mo - yr)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected Max/Aver	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination	
Turbidity (Entry), NTU	08/2020	N	Max= 0.80	N/A	TT <= 5.0	Soil Runoff	
Turbidity (Entry), NTU	2020	N	100% ≤1.0	N/A	TT=95%≤1.0		
Turbidity (Distribution), NTU	2020	N	Max= 2.14 Avg= 0.65	N/A	MCL=5.0		

<sup>1</sup> Sodium (mg/l): Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on a *severely* restricted sodium diet. Water more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on a *moderately* restricted diet.

<sup>2</sup> Radiological constituents were also sampled on raw water wells, as per health department requirements.

(a) The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

(b) 30 µg/l of uranium is approximately 20.1 pCi/L.

<sup>3</sup> Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred in August (0.80 NTU). State regulations require that turbidity must always be less than or equal to 5.0 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1.0 NTU.

Distribution Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water found in the distribution system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Our highest average monthly distribution turbidity measurement detected during the year (2.14 NTU) occurred in January 2020. This value is below the State's maximum contaminant level (5 NTU).



Disinfectant/ Disinfection By-product (D/DBP) Parameters							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample (mo/ yr)	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), µg/l <sup>4</sup>	08/2020	N	1.45	1.23 – 1.66	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes], µg/l <sup>4</sup>	08/2020	N	14.8	13.7 – 15.9	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.
Total Organic Carbon mg/l	2020	N	1.20	ND – 1.67	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Disinfectants							
Chlorine, mg/l *	2020	N	1.03	0.60 – 2.12	N/A	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

<sup>4</sup> The Highest Level Detected from the table above for TTHM's and HAA's represent the highest level from the two distribution locations sampled. (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform). (HAA5 – mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid)  
 \* Chlorine residual results in the table above represent averages of samples taken at the treatment plant Point-of-Entry location to the distribution system. The Level Detected from the table above for TTHM's and HAA's represent the highest level (from the two distribution locations sampled).

Lead and Copper (Tap water at homeowners' premise) *								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample (mo/ yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result * Range	# of samples	# of samples exceeding AL	MCLG	EPA's Action Level (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, mg/l	07/2020	N	0.247 (0.087 – 0.302)	10	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead, µg/l	07/2020	N	3.55 (ND – 3.61)	10	0	0	15	

\* 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 and copper values detected at your water system. In this case, ten samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 2nd highest value. The action level for lead and copper was *not* exceeded at any of the sites tested.

We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. It is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher than at other homes in the community because of materials used in your home's plumbing. NYAW is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Synthetic Organic Contaminants\*

Contaminant (units)	Date Sampled	Violation (Y/N)	Maximum Amount Detected	MCL	MCLG	Range: Low-High	Typical Source
Perfluorooctanoic acid – (PFOA) (ng/l)	09-10/2020	N	32.2	10	N/A	7.82 – 32.2	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid –(PFOS) (ng/l)	09-10/2020	N	32.3	10	N/A	5.69 – 32.3	

\* On August 26, 2020 NYS adopted new drinking water standards for public water systems that set maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) of 10 ng/l each for PFOA and PFOS. These required sampling at Dykeer Water System starting February 25, 2021.

### What does this information mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had one violation in 2020 for chlorides. We removed the worst contributing well from service, we have trucked in water to supplement for the loss of that well, and we also are pursuing a new source of supply. See attached public notification mailed to you in July 2020.

Also, at the end of 2020, Dykeer was granted a deferral for PFOA and PFOS from an MCL violation while pursuing corrective action. New York American Water is pursuing treatment and is expected to be in place end of 2021. See attached public notification mailed to you January 2021.



We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. It is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher than at other homes in the community because of materials used in your home's plumbing. NYAW is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

During 2020, our system was in compliance with all applicable New York State drinking water operating, 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).

### 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 water resources.
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy for pumping water and can avoid costs for developing new sources of supply; and
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions to ensure supply for essential uses.

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:

- Washing machines can use up to 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of the size of the load. Try to always run full loads.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. A slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it 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.

**New York American Water is offering a free 'leak detection kit' for home use. If desired, please call our 24-hour customer call center at 877-426-6999 and request one.**

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. For questions concerning this report or your water quality, please contact Natasha Niola, Water Quality Manager, at 516-273-5670; or New York American Water's customer call center at 1-877-426-6999; or on the web at [newyorkamwater.com](http://newyorkamwater.com).

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER



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## **Water Quality Requirements Not Met for New York American Water – Dykeer Operations District (PWS# NY5920065)**

Our system violated a water quality standard in 2020 for Chlorides. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards.

### **What happened?**

During the second quarter 2020 monitoring period, the test result for Chlorides was above drinking water standards. The Maximum Contaminant Level (or “MCL”) for Chlorides is 250 milligrams per liter (mg/L). The test result from a sample collected at the Entry Point to the distribution system on 04/08/20 was 270 mg/L. A confirmation sample was taken on 04/20/20 and was 272 mg/L. The average of the two samples is 271 mg/L which exceeds the 250 mg/L MCL. Therefore, a Notice of Violation (NOV) was issued for the Chloride MCL exceedance.

### **What should I do?**

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

### **What does this mean?**

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours. Chloride is commonly found in the environment, most often in the form of rock salt (sodium chloride) or other salts. It can also be present in the environment because of human activity. For example, chloride can become elevated in drinking water from releases to the environment of road de-icing salts, inorganic fertilizers, landfill leachates, and industrial wastewater. Treatment of drinking water with chlorine or chloride can also increase the concentration of chloride in water.

Chloride is essential for good health. While exposure to high levels of certain chloride salts is associated with adverse health effects in humans, research has not conclusively demonstrated adverse effects in humans from exposure to chloride itself. For example, high dietary intake of sodium chloride can be a contributing factor to high blood pressure, but this has been mainly attributed to the presence of sodium. The New York State standard for chloride is 250 milligrams per liter and is based on the effects of chloride on the taste, odor and appearance of the water.

### **What is being done?**

We have been in contact with the Dykeer/The Willows Homeowners Association on the proper standards for road de-icing using road salt, who in turn has educated the snow removal contractor on industry Best Practices. It has been shown in other areas around the country that have similar geology that increased use of road salt has influenced and increased Chloride levels in the surrounding ground waters; and this may have contributed to the increased levels of Chlorides seen in the Dykeer ground water wells and entry point in 2020. In addition, we have taken the worst contributing well out of service and have been trucking in water daily to meet demand. We also are currently drilling a new test well to provide improve water quality and redundant supply.

For more information, please contact our Water Quality Manager, Natasha Niola, at 516-273-5670; or our contract operator, Environmental Consultants, at 845-486-1030; or Westchester County Department of Health at 914-864-7332.

*Please share this information with others who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

This notice is being sent to you by Dykeer Water Company, State Water System ID#: 5920065.

Date distributed: 07/01/2020

### **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**



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## **Deferral Issued for PFOA and PFOS for New York American Water – Dykeer Operations District (NYAW – Dykeer)**

### **Why are you receiving this notice/information?**

You are receiving this notice because testing of our public water system found the chemicals perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) in your drinking water above New York State's maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 ppt for PFOA and PFOS. The MCLs are set well below levels known to cause health effects in animal studies. Therefore, consuming water with PFOA or PFOS at the level detected does not pose a significant health risk. Your water continues to be acceptable for all uses.

NYAW - Dykeer has submitted, and the New York State Department of Health (Department) has issued, a deferral to NYAW - Dykeer. When a public water system is issued a deferral, the water system agrees to a schedule for corrective action and compliance with the new MCLs. In exchange, the Department agrees to defer enforcement actions, such as assessing fines, if the water system is meeting the established deadlines. We are required to update the Department and the Westchester County Department of Health each calendar quarter on the status of our projects. If we do not meet the agreed upon deadlines, the Department can resume enforcement.

### **What are the health effects of PFOA and PFOS?**

The available information on the health effects associated with PFOA and PFOS, like many chemicals, comes from studies of high-level exposure in animals or humans. Less is known about the chances of health effects occurring from lower levels of exposure, such as those that might occur in drinking water. As a result, finding lower levels of chemicals in drinking water prompts water suppliers and regulators to take precautions that include notifying consumers and steps to reduce exposure.

PFOA and PFOS has caused a wide range of health effects when studied in animals that were exposed to high levels. Additional studies of high-level exposures of PFOA and PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The most consistent findings in animals were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOA and PFOS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of animals exposed to high levels of this chemical over their entire lifetimes.

At the level of PFOA and PFOS detected in your water, exposure from drinking water and food preparation is well below PFOA and PFOS exposures associated with health effects.

### **What is New York State doing about PFOA and PFOS in public drinking water?**

The New York State Department of Health (NYS DOH) has adopted a drinking water regulation that requires all public water systems to test for PFOA and PFOS. If found above the MCLs, the water supplier must take steps to lower the level to meet the standard. Exceedances of the MCL signal that steps should be taken by the water system to reduce contaminant levels.

### **What is being done to remove these contaminants?**

New York American Water is actively pursuing drilling additional supply wells to increase supply capacity to meet the current demands to date, one test well has been completed, and two additional wells are planned. Beginning in April of 2020, New York American Water has been trucking in water to both supplement the supply and blend down chloride concentrations. The amount of trucked in water has averaged approximately 50% of the average daily demands and is projected to continue at similar levels until new wells are completed.

NYAW has submitted proposed plans to the NYSDOH and WCDOH for review regarding system treatment intended to mitigate PFOA and PFOS levels. Additional information will be shared as further testing and progress occurs. This process is similar for any chemical detected in public drinking water that requires mitigation. The compliance timetable will ensure that your drinking water will meet the MCL as rapidly as possible. The deferral is effective until December 25, 2021.

### **Where can I get more information?**



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For more information, please contact Natasha Niola at 516-273-5670 or [Natasha.niola@amwater.com](mailto:Natasha.niola@amwater.com). You can also contact the Westchester Department of Health at 914-813-5000.

If you have additional questions about these contaminants and your health, talk to your health care provider who is most familiar with your health history and can provide advice and assistance about understanding how drinking water may affect your personal health.

**Public Water System ID#** NY5920065

**Date** 01/21/2021



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