This 2024 Water Quality Report is made available to every resident in the Cortlandt Consolidated Water District as mandated by the New York State Department of Health.

Dear Cortlandt Residents:

The quality and protection of our drinking water are critical issues that our administration considers a major priority. We are pleased to report that recent testing confirms that the quality of our town's drinking water is **excellent**.

The monitoring of our water and meeting strict Federal standards has been a project that our Department of Environmental Services Water Division has addressed in collaboration with the Northern Westchester Joint Waterworks on a regular basis.

The Northern Westchester Joint Waterworks (which includes the towns of Cortlandt, Yorktown, Somers, as well as the Montrose Improvement District) is continually upgrading our water facilities and this collaboration also creates a secure backup water system for our residents. This regional plan is historic and proactive in the region and saves our taxpayers money, as we continue to provide water services that meet and exceed federal mandates for filtered drinking water.

Yours truly,
Richard H. Becker, M.D.
Supervisor

Supervisor Richard H. Becker, M.D.

Town Board Members:

James F. Creighton
Joyce C. White
Cristin Jacoby
Robert E. Mayes

TOWN OF CORTLANDT

Contact Us
For a copy of this report, or to report unusual water characteristic please call
(914) 734-1026

Important Numbers
Town of Cortlandt Consolidated Water (24 hour/7days)
(914) 734-1026

To report any polluting activities
1-(888)-H2O-SHED or
1-(888)-426-7433, 24-hour

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Cortlandt Consolidated Water District

167 Roa Hook Road
Cortlandt Manor, NY 10567
(New York State I.D.#: 5903423)
(Westchester County I.D.#: 00017)

Contacts:
Stephen Ferreira, P.E., Director of Environmental Services

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Cortlandt Consolidated Water District, will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of our 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 and Federal drinking water health standards.

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. The office for the Water Division is located at 167 Roa Hook Road across from Camp Smith.

If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town board meetings. The Town Board holds it monthly meetings on Tuesday in the Vincent F. Nyberg General Meeting room at the Town Hall at 7:30 pm. They also have three work sessions a month, meeting on Mondays. Special meetings are held as necessary. All meetings are open to the public. For more information, contact the Supervisors Office at 734-1002 or visit the Town of Cortlandt Website.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Stephen J. Ferreira, P.E. at (914) 734-1026.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 the following: 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 that 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 main source is the New York City DEP Catskill Aqueduct in the Town of Cortlandt. Water at The Catskill Water Treatment Plant is treated with the following processes prior to distribution: pH adjustment, coagulation, filtration, chlorine disinfection and corrosion control.

A connection with the City of Peekskill water system is maintained as a supplementary supply in the event that the Catskill water is not available. Also, treated water from the Amawalk Water Treatment Plant on Route 35 in Somers, can be used as an emergency water supply via a 24" transmission main from Yorktown. The City of Peekskill water system was not utilized in 2024 and Yorktown water system was utilized less then 5% of the time only when the Catskill water system was shut down.

The NYS DOH 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 paragraphs 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 this potable water supply (PWS).This PWS provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

This PWS obtains water from the New York City water supply system. Water either comes from the Catskill/Delaware watersheds east of the Hudson River and/or from the Croton watershed in Putnam and Westchester counties. 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 of partnership programs that target specific sources of pollution in the watersheds.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approx. 28,600 people through 8,100 services connections. The total water distributed in 2024 was 960 million gallons. The daily average of treated water pumped into the distribution system is 3.1 million gallons per day. The highest daily amount reported was 3.6 million gallons. The amount delivered to customers was approximately 672 million gallons or 70%. This leaves 288 million gallons as unaccounted for water or 30%. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires, and lost in water main and service connection leakage, etc. Water customers in 2024 were charged $9.33 per 1,000 gallons of water for an average annual bill of approximately $850.00.

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 tables presented below depict 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.

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 or 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 providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking 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 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 at (914) 813-5000.

Table # 1
Catskill (NWJWW) Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Average & Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Inorganic							
Alkalinity	no	1/1 - 12/31/24	16.78 (12.1-25.6)	mg/L as CaCO3	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Barium	no	5/31/2024	0.0059	mg/L	2	MCL 2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	no	5/31/2024	9.9	mg/L	N/A	MCL 250	Naturally occurring or road salt contamination
Chlorine, Free	no	1/1 – 12/31/24	1.40 (1.18-1.71)	mg/L	N/A	MRDL 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Hardness	no	1/1 – 12/31/24	16.90 (11.8-24.1)	mg/L as CaCO3	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	no	5/31/24	7.5	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Odor @ 60 Deg C	no	5/31/24	1	N/A	N/A	3	Naturally occurring or byproduct of treatment
pH	no	1/1 - 12/31/24	7.69 (7.27-8.04)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phosphorus, Ortho	no	1/1 - 12/31/24	0.79 (0.70-0.91)	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Additive to prevent corrosion
Sodium *1	no	5/31/24	7.34	mg/L	N/A	(20)	Naturally occurring, road salt, water softening, animal waste
Nitrate	no	5/31/24	0.097	mg/L	0	10.0	Naturally occurring and soil run off
Synthetic Organic							
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	no	2/23/24	ND	ng/L	N/A	MCL 10	Released into the environment from widespread use of commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic (PFOS)	no	2/23/24	ND	ng/L	N/A	MCL 10	Released into the environment from widespread use of commercial and industrial applications.
1,4 Dioxane	no	2/23/24	ND	ng/L	N/A	MCL 1000	Released into the environment from widespread use of commercial and industrial applications.
Microbiological							
Filtration Turbidity *2	no	2/26/24	Max Turb=0.25 %<0.3=100% (Range 0.01-0.25) Average 0.07	NTU	N/A	TT=95% of samples<0.3 NTU	Soil runoff.
Radioactive							

Combined Radium 226 and Radium 228 [6]	no	8/13/2021	0.1961	pCi/L	0	MCL 5 pCi/L	Decay of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha Activity (including radium-226 but excluding radon and uranium)	no	8/13/2021	-0.322	pCi/L	0	MCL 15	Decay of natural deposits.
Beta particle and photon activity from manmade radionuclides *3	no	8/12/21 / 8/13/2021	1.35	pCi/L	0	MCL 50 pCi/L	Decay of natural deposits and human-made emissions.
Total Uranium	no	8/13/2021	0.016	µg/L	0	30 µg/L	Erosion of natural deposits

1. People on severely restricted sodium diets should not consume water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used by people on moderately restrictive sodium diets.
2. Turbidity is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. This value is the highest single combined filter measurement. At least 95% of the samples collected must be below 0.30 NTU
3. This combined sample collected from the Amawalk treatment plant and Catskill filter plant must be collected every 6 years. The State consider: 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for Beta particles.

Table # 2
Yorktown Consolidated Water District Detected Contaminants

Contaminants	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample (Amawalk/ Catskill)	Average Level Detected Amawalk/Catskill (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminants
Inorganic							
Alkalinity	no	Daily	47.44 (12.10-93.60)	mg/L as CaCO3	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Hardness	no	Daily	45.423 (11.80-106.00)	mg/L as CaCO3	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Barium	no	5/31/24	0.01645 (0.0059-0.027)	mg/L	2	MCL 2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	no	5/31/24	50.9 (9.9-91.9)	mg/L	N/A	MCL 250	Naturally occurring or road salt
Nitrate as N	no	5/31/24	0.212 (0.095-0.33)	mg/L	10	MCL 10	Erosion of natural deposits, fertilizer runoff
pH	no	Daily	7.65 (7.27-8.04)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phosphorus, Ortho	no	Daily	0.79 (0.24-1.34)	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Additive to prevent corrosion
Sodium *1	no	5/31/24	29.02 (7.34-50.7)	mg/L	N/A	(20) [1]	Naturally occurring or road salt
Sulfate	no	5/31/24	7.05 (ND-9.1)	mg/L	N/A	MCL 250	Naturally occurring
Synthetic Organic							

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	no	2/26/24	Amawalk 4.6	Catskill ND	ng/L	N/A	MCL 10	Released into the environment from widespread use of commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid(PFOS)	no	1/13/24	Amawalk 2.9	Catskill ND	ug/L	N/A	MCL 10	Released into the environment from widespread use of commercial and industrial applications.
1,4 Dioxane	no	1/13/24	Amawalk ND	Catskill ND	ug/L	N/A	MCL 1000	Released into the environment from widespread use of commercial and industrial applications.

Microbiological

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample Amawalk/Catskill	Level Detected Amawalk & Catskill Average (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminants
Filtration Turbidity *2	No	2/26/24, 4/3/24 & 5/15/24	0.07 (0.01-0.25)	NTU	N/A	TT=95.00% of samples <0.3 NTU	Soil Runoff

Radioactive

Combined Radium 226 & Radium 228	no	8/12/21-8/13/21	Amawalk 0.559	Catskill 0.1961	pCi/L	0	MCL 5 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Activity (including radium-226 but excluding radon and uranium)	no	8/12/21-8/13/21	Amawalk -1.27	Catskill -0.322	pCi/L	0	MCL 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Bea particle and photon activity from manmade radionuclides *3	no	8/12/21-8/13/21	Amawalk .01	Catskill 1.35	pCi/L	0	MCL 50 pCi/L	Decay of natural deposits and human-made emissions
Total Uranium	no	8/12/21-8/13/21	Amawalk .01	Catskill 0.016	ug/L	0	30 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits

1. People on severely restricted sodium diets should not consume water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used by people on moderately restrictive sodium diets.
2. Turbidity is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. This value is the highest single combined filter measurement. At least 95% of the samples collected must be below 0.30 NTU
3. This combined sample collected from the Amawalk treatment plant and Catskill filter plant must be collected every 6 years. The State consider: 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for Beta particles.

Table # 3
Cortlandt Consolidated Water District Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (# samples)	Violation	Sample Date	Level Detected (90th Percentile) (ug/L/mg/L)	Samples Above Action Limit	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source
Lead *1 (30)	No	7/24/2024	1.40 ug/L (ND – 6.50)	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of Household Plumbing. Erosion of natural deposit
Copper *2 (30)	No	7/24/2024	0.061 mg/L (0.01 – 0.091)	0	1300	AL=1300	Corrosion of Household Plumbing. Erosion of natural deposit
Organic							
Contaminants	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Sample**	**Average Level Detected (Range)**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)**	**Likely Source of Contaminants**
Halo acetic Acids	No	Jan. 2024 April 2024 July 2024 Oct. 2024	21.86 *3 (9.5 – 26.3) *4	ug/L	N/A	MCL= 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Trihalomethanes	No	Jan. 2024 April 2024 July 2024 Oct. 2024	55.22 * 3 (8.7-62.27) * 4	ug/L	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Turbidity * 5 (distribution)	No	2024	0.21 (0.05 – 1.3)	NTU	N/A	MCL = 5	Soil runoff
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily	0.92 (0.08 -1.60)	Mg/l	N/A	MRDL=4	Water Additive used to Control Microbes.

1. This concentration presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested for Lead in 2024. 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. This value was 1.40 ug/L. The action level was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. Next sampling event will be 2027.
2. This concentration represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested for copper in 2024. 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. This value was 0.061 mg/L. The action level was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. Sample frequency for lead & copper is every three years. Next sampling event will be 2027.
3. This level represents the highest value of the location annual running average calculated from the data collected.
4. This range represents the minimum and maximum values out of all the TTHM and HAA5 data collected throughout the year.
5 Turbidity is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. This value is the highest single combined filter measurement. A least 95% of the samples collected must be below 0.30 NTU

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. Cortlandt Consolidated Water 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 Cortlandt Consolidated Water District (914) 734-1026. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

MONTROSE, YORKTOWN, CORTLANDT REPORT FOR 2024
NON-DETECTED SUBSTANCES AND THE FREQUENCY OF TESTING

According to State regulations, the following lists of substances (along with test frequencies) were tested for in your drinking water and **not detected**. Bromochloromethane, Bromoform, and dibromoacetic acid was tested quarterly from four sites. Arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, color, mercury, nitrite, selenium, silver, and thallium were tested for annually. Bromomethane, carbon tetrachloride, chloroethane, chloromethane, dibromomethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, 1,1-dichlorrethane, 1,2-dichloroetnane, 1,1-dichloroethene, cis-1, 2-dichlroethene, trans-1, 2-dichloroethene, 1,2-dichloropropane, 1,3-dichloropropane, 2,2-dichloropropane, 1,1-dichloropropene, cis-1, 3-dichloropropene, trans-1, 3-dichlroprpene, methylene chloride, 1,1,1,2-tetrachlorosthane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachlroethane, tetrachloroethene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, trichloroethene, trichlorofluoromethane, 1,2,3-trichloropropane, vinyl chloride, benzene, bromobenzene, n-butylbenzene, sec-butylbenzene, tert-butylbenzene, chlorobenzene, 2-chlorotoluene, 4-chlorotoluene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, ethyl benzene, hexachlorobutadiene, isopropylbenzene, p-isopropyltoluene, napthalene, n-propylbenzene, styrene, toluene, 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trichloromethylbenzen, p&m-xylene, o-xylene, methyl t-butyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, 1,2-dibromoethane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane, aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, lindane, methoxychlor, toxaphene, proachlor, PCB's, 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T, silvex, dalapon, dicamba, dinoseb, pentachlorophenol, pichloram, alachlor, atrazine, simazine, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, benzo(a)pyrene, di (2-ethylexyl) adipate, di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, aldicarb sulfoxide, aldicarb sulfone, oxamyl, methomyl, 3-hydroxycarbofuran, aldicarb, carbofuran, carbaryl, glyphosate, and diquat were tested annually.

DEFINITIONS FOR TABLES

Action Level **(AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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 microbiological 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 microbiological contamination.
Micrograms per liter **(µg/l)**: Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion – ppb).
Milligrams per liter **(mg/l)**: Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million – ppm).
Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit **(NTU)**: A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) A measure of the radioactivity in water
Treatment Technique **(TT)**: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

COMMITMENT OF CONTINUING SERVICE

Again we are pleased to present our annual water quality report. This report covers the results of completed testing done on our water system from January 2024 to December 2024. Your Water District is committed to delivering the best quality drinking water to its residence. We remain committed to meet the challenges of education and of water conservation and of serving the needs of all of our water consumers. For additional information on this report or any questions feel free to contact the Water Division Office at 914-734-1026.

INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM

Cortlandt Consolidated Water District 914-734-1026
Westchester County Health Department 914-813-5000

INFORMATION ON LEAD

The information summarized in Table 3 shows that our distribution system had no violations. Lead was below the Action Level of 15 ug/L in 30 of the 30 first draw water samples collected. We present the following required statement on lead in drinking water for your information:

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. Cortlandt Consolidated Water 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 Cortlandt Consolidated Water District (914) 737-1026. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the tables in the previous section, we are proud to report our system had no violations with respect to contaminants. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the New York State Department of Health.

The appropriate updated Emergency Response Plan and Vulnerability Assessment has been submitted and approved by the New York State Department of Health.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

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

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

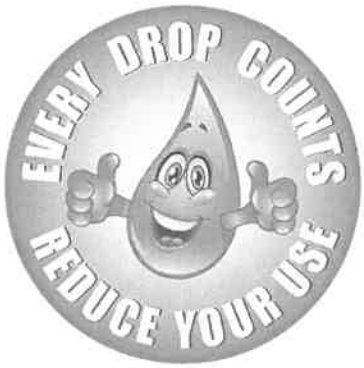
The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requires every federally defined community and non-transient, non-community water system to develop a service line inventory (also called a lead service line inventory (LSLI)). Water systems serving more than 50,000 people must also provide their inventory online.

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory. For access to the NYSDOH database please visit: ***health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY5903423.htm***

We are happy to report there were no lead service lines found during the inspection of the service lines. Approximately 95% of the lines were inspected during this effort. We are currently working towards the 100% mark as we complete the inspections of those consumers that had not responded to our request for an inspection.

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).



WATER CONSERVATION

Please be aware that although the Town of Cortlandt has not implemented any restrictions on water usage at this time, it is expected that we all conserve this natural resource.

Here are some ways that you can help save water and money:

- Repair all leaks promptly. Leaks waste water 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Check all faucets and toilets for leaks.
- Install aerators on all sinks and use a high-pressure, low-flow showerhead. Replacing old fixtures with water conserving models can produce substantial savings without reducing effectiveness and comfort.
- Water your gardens and lawns in the early morning or evening instead of the heat of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Do not over-water! Measure the rainfall and install the proper moisture sensors on your lawn sprinkler systems. Your lawn only needs one inch of water per week. Your gardens may need more, you can usually tell by the droop of the leaves. Using too much water is not only expensive but can cause damage. If you do water, water deeply, not in short busts.
- Raise the blade on your mower and keep the grass longer, leave the clippings on the lawn as compost. This will lead to a more robust and healthier lawn.

COMPLETED PROJECTS

We performed our annual fire hydrant flushing program which serves two functions: the first is clearing the water mains of sediment and debris, the second is it gives us the opportunity to operate each hydrant and find any that may be in need of repair and/or service.

We performed am annual leak detection surveys of our entire system in 2024. This allows us to find and address all the leaks throughout our distribution system.

We are continuing to update our GIS system, which is used to locate hydrants, water mains, and curb box. The system is also used to create work orders used for the daily operations of the system.

We completed a mandatory water service line inspection Town wide in 2024. The report was submitted to the New York State health Department as per the set deadline by the EPA. We are happy to report there were no lead service lines found during the inspection of the service lines. Approximately 95% of the lines were inspected during this effort. We are currently working towards the 100% mark as we complete the inspections of those consumers that had not responded to our request for an inspection.

PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR 2025

Replacement of water mains for the following locations:
Water main installation will begin for the replacement of ACP water mains on Root Street, Hollowbrook Lane and Hollowbrook Court. We expect the Phase I improvements to be completed this year and Phase II to be completed at the end of 2026.

Water storage tank inspections on all water storage tanks to establish capital program for maintenance and repairs if necessary.

Water Service line inspections, Town wide, to establish list of type of service line that feeds each resident.

Water meter register head upgrades to all residential meters in the Town of Cortlandt to assure accurate and timely meter readings.

Upgrade to all meter reading software for the Town of Cortlandt radio read meter reading system. Allowing real-time reads and inventory of past consumption data.

The Cortlandt Consolidated Water District will continue an aggressive Fire Hydrant and valve inspection program that will exercise, inspect and repair hydrants and valves throughout the Distribution System.

SUMMARY

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide you and your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect all of our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please do not hesitate to call our office at (914) 737-0100 if you have questions or concerns.

TOWN OF CORTLANDT

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2024 DRINKING WATER SUPPLY & QUALITY STATEMENT

Cortlandt Consolidated Water District
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Cortlandt Manor, NY 10567