

Village of Buchanan
Municipal Building
236 Tate Avenue
Buchanan, New York 10511

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Village of Buchanan Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

Important Information About Your Drinking Water * Consumer Confidence Report 40 CFR and 142

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

Village of Buchanan

236 Tate Avenue, Buchanan, New York 10511

(Public Water Supply ID#5903422)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Buchanan, 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. The Village of Buchanan purchases water from the Montrose Improvement District (MID) and the City of Peekskill. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system, The Montrose Improvement District (MID), and the City of Peekskill 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 Marcus Serrano, Village Administrator, at (914) 737-1033. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings. The meetings are generally held on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the Municipal Building located at 236 Tate Avenue.

The MID AWQR for 2025 and additional information is available by contacting the Operations Director, Matthew Geho, at the Northern Westchester Joint Water Works Office located at 2065 East Main Street, Cortlandt Manor, New York 10567, Phone: (914) 737-0558 Ext. # 111. The City of Peekskill AWQR for 2025 and additional information is available by contacting the Water & Sewer Superintendent, David Rambo, at City Hall, 840 Main Street, Peekskill, New York 10566, Phone: (914) 734-4110.

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.

BUCHANAN'S DRINKING WATER SOURCES

The Village of Buchanan purchases all of its water from the Montrose Improvement District (MID) and the City of Peekskill. The total volume of water purchased by the Village of Buchanan in 2025 was 141.2 million gallons. Of this amount, 76.3 million gallons, or 54%, was purchased from the Montrose Improvement District, with the remainder, 64.9 million gallons, or 46%, purchased from the City of Peekskill. The average amount of water that is purchased daily is 0.3868 million gallons.

Montrose Improvement District

The MID source of water is the Catskill Aqueduct, which is located in the Town of Cortlandt. The MID's source of supply is New York City's Catskill Aqueduct which is fed from the Ashokan Reservoir located in the Catskill Mountains. New York City has also produced an Annual Supply and Quality Statement, which is available at the New York City Department of Environmental Protection web site at http://www.nyc.gov/html/dep/html/drinking_water/wsstate.shtml. The Northern Westchester Joint Water Works' Catskill Water Treatment Plant produces potable water from this source. During 2025, MID did not experience any restriction of the water source. Water is treated with the following processes prior to distribution: pH adjustment, coagulation, dissolved air flotation, filtration, chlorine disinfection, and corrosion control. A connection with the City of Peekskill water system is maintained as a supplementary water supply. In addition, treated water from the Amawalk Water Treatment Plant on Route 35, in Somers, can be used as an emergency water supply via the Yorktown 24" transmission main. The Village of Buchanan purchases water from the MID through a metered connection.

City of Peekskill

Peekskill has two (2) sources of water, both of which are surface waters. Peekskill's year-round major source originates in the Town of Putnam Valley. The second is an emergency source from a neighboring community, via the Catskill Aqueduct, which can be used should the primary source be unavailable. During 2025, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The water is pumped to the Campfield Reservoir in Peekskill, where it is then treated with coagulants, flocculated, dissolved air flotation, filtered, and disinfected. The pH is then adjusted for corrosion control prior to distribution. The Village of Buchanan purchases water from the City of Peekskill through a metered connection.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

Montrose Improvement District

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has evaluated the susceptibility of water supplies statewide for 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 our Public Water Supply(s) (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.

Due to these intensive efforts, the SWAP methodologies applied to the rest of the state were not applied for this PWS. 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.

Specifically, this PWS obtains its water from the Catskill/Delaware watersheds east of the Hudson. 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 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.

City of Peekskill

The NYSDOH recently completed a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). This assessment found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of pasture in the assessment area results in a medium potential for protozoa contamination. There is also a moderate density of sanitary wastewater discharges which results in elevated susceptibility for nearly all contaminate categories. Non-sanitary wastewater discharges may also contribute to contamination. In addition, it appears that the total amount of sanitary wastewater discharged to surface water in this assessment area is high enough to further raise the potential for contamination (particularly protozoa). There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include: landfills. Finally, it should be noted that relatively high flow velocities make brook or stream drinking water supplies highly sensitive to existing and new sources of microbial contamination. These reports do not address the safety or quality of treated finished potable tap water.

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT BUCHANAN'S WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The Village water distribution system currently consists of approximately 9.5 miles of water main, 110 fire hydrants and 300 gate valves, which can be used to control, isolate and regulate the water system. The Village provides water to approximately 2,200 residents and four major water consumers: Entergy Nuclear Indian Point 2 LLC (Holtec), Entergy Nuclear Indian Point 3 LLC (Holtec), Lafarge Gypsum, and Westchester Industrial Complex. These four consumers used approximately 98 million gallons, or approximately 69.5% of the total amount purchased by the Village in 2025. The remaining amount of approximately 43 million gallons, or approximately 30.5%, is sold to Village residents and smaller commercial users for general domestic use and unaccounted for water, which is typically lost to hydrant flushing, fire fighting, street cleaning and leakage. The Village provides water to approximately 2,200 residents through 739 service connections. In 2025, the average annual water bill for a residential user was approximately \$618.00.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, our drinking water is routinely tested 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. The Tables presented on pages 4 through 10 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.

Since the Village of Buchanan does not produce the drinking water supplied to its residents, the majority of the quality testing is performed by the MID and the City of Peekskill. The Village however, monitors certain contaminants in the water that is delivered to its residents. Quality tests are periodically taken at locations throughout the Village and tested in accordance with State and Federal regulations. All test results indicate that the water meets or exceeds both the State and Federal requirements. Complete water quality testing results are available for review at the Village Hall, 236 Tate Avenue, Buchanan, New York.

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), www.epa.gov/safewater or the Westchester County Health Department at (914) 813-5000, www.westchester.gov/health. Listed below please find Tables of Detected Contaminants. Table 1 is for the Village of Buchanan, Table 2 is for the Montrose Improvement District (MID), and Table 3 is for the City of Peekskill Water Department.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS (TABLE 1 – VILLAGE OF BUCHANAN)

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED AVERAGE (RANGE)	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT OR AL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Turbidity ¹	No	5 days/week	0.31 (0.06 - 0.75)	NTU	N/A	5.0 NTU	Soil runoff
Copper ²	No	07/19/23-09/29/23	127 (27.5 - 147)	µg/l	1300	AL 1300	Corrosion Of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead ³	No	07/19/23-09/29/23	ND (ND-1.8)	µg/l	0	AL 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) ⁴	No ⁴	03/03/2025 06/04/2025 09/03/2025 12/04/2025	37.11 ⁵ (11.25 – 49.72)	µg/l	N/A	MCL 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms; TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's - mono-, di- & trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid)	No ⁴	03/03/2025 06/04/2025 09/03/2025 12/04/2025	36.28 ⁵ (11.62 – 39.41)	µg/l	N/A	MCL 60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.

¹ 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 of 0.75 NTU for the year occurred on 11/10/25. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU.

² The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the ten (10) sites tested for copper in 2023. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 127 µg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. The Village of Buchanan is currently in a three-year monitoring period and will be sampled next in 2026.

³ The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the ten (10) sites tested for lead in 2023. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was ND which means less than the detection limit. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested. Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Village of Buchanan 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 our tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period, if you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Village of Buchanan at (914) 737-1033. 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>. The Village of Buchanan is currently in a three-year monitoring period and will be sampled next in 2026.

⁴ TTHM's and HAA5's can be formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

⁵ This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS (TABLE 2 – MONTROSE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT)

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED AVERAGE (RANGE)	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT OR AL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Inorganic							
Alkalinity	No	1/1-12/31/25	20.20 (13.50-79.0)	mg/l as CaCO ₃	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Hardness	No	1/1 - 12/31/25	18.40 (12.50-56.40)	mg/l as CaCO ₃	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Barium	No	8/20/25	0.0074	mg/l	2	MCL 2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	No	10/20/25	18.1	mg/l	N/A	MCL 250	Naturally occurring or road salt.
Nitrate	No	7/14/25	0.070	mg/l	10	MCL 10	Fertilizer run-off, septic tank leaching, natural deposits.
pH	No	1/1 - 12/31/25	7.67 (7.43-8.02)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phosphorus, Ortho	No	1/1 - 12/31/25	0.95 (0.65-1.63)	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Additive to prevent corrosion.
Sodium	No	8/20/25	10.5	mg/l	N/A	(20) ⁶	Naturally occurring, road salt, water softening, animal waste.
Odor	No	7/14/25	1	T.O.N	N/A	MCL = 3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.

⁶ 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 for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS (TABLE 2 – MONTROSE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT)

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED AVERAGE (RANGE)	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT OR AL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Microbiological Contaminants							
Filtration Turbidity ⁷	No	1/15/25	0.15 100% (0.01 - 0.15)	NTU	N/A	TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU	Soil run-off.
Total Organic Carbon	No	10/20/25	ND	mg/l	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Activity (including radium-226 but excluding radon and uranium)	No	8/13/2021	-0.322	pCi/L	0	15 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta Particle and Photon Activity from Manmade Radionuclides	No	8/13/2021	1.35	pCi/L	0	50 pCi/L ⁸	Decay of natural deposits and man- made emissions.
Combined Radium 226 and 228	No	8/13/2021	0.1961	pCi/L	0	5 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Uranium	No	8/13/2021	0.016	ug/l	0	30 ug/l	Erosion of natural deposits.

⁷ 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 less than or equal to 0.30 NTU. These measurements were taken at the water treatment plant.

⁸ The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS (TABLE 2 – MONTROSE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT)

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides						
CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED (AVERAGE) (RANGE)	UNIT MEASUREMENT	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT OR AL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
1,4 Dioxane	No	2/26/25	ND	ug/l	1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Total PFOA	No	2/26/25	ND	ng/l	10	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Total PFOS	No	2/26/25	ND	ng/l	10	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS (TABLE 3 – CITY OF PEEKSKILL)

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED (AVERAGE) (RANGE)	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT OR AL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	8/1/25, 10/1/25	2 positive samples	n/a ⁹	0	TT = 2 or more positive samples ¹⁰	Improper Sampling Technique
E. Coli	No	30 per month	0 positive samples	n/a	0	Any positive sample ¹¹	Human and animal fecal waste
Composite Filter Turbidity ¹²	No	Continuous	0.038 (0.016-0.316)	NTU ¹³	N/A	TT= \leq 0.30 NTU	Soil Runoff ¹
Distribution Point Turbidity	No	Daily	0.124 (0.036-1.820)	NTU	N/A	MCL = 5.0 NTU ¹⁴	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon	No	Monthly	2.78 (1.5-4.4)	mg/l ¹⁵	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment.

⁹ N/A means not applicable.

¹⁰ Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. After April 1, 2016, a Level 1 assessment is triggered if 2 or more routine/repeat samples are total coliform positive in the same month.

¹¹ A violation occurs when a total coliform positive sample is positive for E. Coli and a repeat total coliform sample is positive or when a total coliform positive sample is negative for E. Coli but a repeat total coliform sample is positive and the sample is also positive for E. Coli.

¹² If the results of a monitoring sample analysis exceed the MCL, the water supplier shall collect one more sample from the same sampling point within two weeks of as soon as practicable. An MCL violation occurs when the average (rounded off to the same number of significant figures as the MCL for the contaminant in question) of the two results exceed the MCL.

¹³ NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit; a measure of particles in water.

¹⁴ A violation occurs when the monthly average of all distribution samples collected in any calendar month exceeds the MCL rounded off to the nearest whole number.

¹⁵ Milligrams per liter (mg/l) of parts per million (ppm).

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS (TABLE 3 – CITY OF PEEKSKILL)

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED (AVERAGE) (RANGE)	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT OR AL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Disinfectants							
Chlorine Residual	No	Continuous	0.74 (0.01-1.52)	mg/l	N/A	MRDL = 4.00 ¹⁶	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganics¹⁷							
Barium	No	3/18/25	0.035	mg/l	2.00	2.00	Discharge from drilling. Waste discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Chloride	No	3/18/25	110	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally Occurring or Indicative of Road Salt Contamination.
Nickel	No	3/18/25	0.64	ug/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate ¹⁸	No	3/18/25	0.44	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	3/18/25	60.7	mg/l	N/A	¹⁹	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste. ²
Sulfate	No	3/18/25	25.9	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
Color	No	3/18/25	2	Color Unit	15	15	Color has no health effects. In some instances, color may be objectionable to some people at as low as 5 units. Its presence is aesthetically objectionable and suggests that the water may need additional treatment.

¹⁶ Value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse effects.

¹⁷ If the results of a monitoring sample analysis exceed the MCL, the water supplier shall collect one more sample from the same sampling point within two weeks of as soon as practicable. An MCL violation occurs when the average (rounded off to the same number of significant figures as the MCL for the contaminant in question) of the two results exceed the MCL.

¹⁸ If the results of a monitoring sample analysis is exceeded the MCL, the water supplier shall collect one more sample from the same sampling point within two weeks of as soon as practicable. An MCL violation occurs when the average (rounded off to the same number of significant figures as the MCL for the contaminant in question) of the two results exceed the MCL.

¹⁹ 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 should not be used for drinking by people with moderately restricted diets.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS (TABLE 3 – CITY OF PEEKSKILL)

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED (AVERAGE) (RANGE)	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT OR AL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Radioactive Contaminants							
Beta particle and photon activity from manmade radionuclides	No	7/18/23	1.86	pCi/L ²⁰	0	MCL=50 ²¹	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Gross alpha activity (including radium-226 but excluding radon and uranium)	No	7/18/23	0.16	pCi/L	0	MCL=15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium 226 and 228	No	7/18/23	0.271	pCi/L	0	MCL=5	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	No	7/18/23	0.023	ug/L	0	MCL=30	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	No	2025	8.9 (4.4-22)	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.

²⁰ Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.

²¹ The state considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS (TABLE 3 – CITY OF PEEKSKILL)

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED (AVERAGE) (RANGE)	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT OR AL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	No	2025	4.8 (3.0-9.4)	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Information on Unregulated Contaminants							
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	No	2025	3.2 (2.2-5.0)	ng/L	n/a	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	No	2025	7.6 (2.2-23)	ng/L	n/a	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	No	2025	8.2 (3.2-23)	ng/L	n/a	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	No	2025	4.2 (2.4-8.8)	ng/L	n/a	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHPA)	No	2025	4.4 (1.8– 12)	ng/L	n/a	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Containment 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 (MRDL): A level of disinfectant measured at a consumer's tap above which the possibility of unacceptable health effects exists.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Testing was done for the following contaminants of which none were detected:

Antimony	Aldrin	Alachlor
Aldicarb	Aldicarb sulfoxide	Aldicarb sulfone
Atrazine	Beryllium	Benzo(a)pyrene
Butachlor	Benzene	Bromobenzene
Bromochloromethane	Bromomethane	1,3-butadiene
Chromium	Cyanide	Carbaryl
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Carbofuran
Chlordane	Chlorodifluoromethane	Carbon Tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene	Chloroethane	Chloromethane
2-Chlorotoulene	4-Chlorotoulene	Cobalt
Cadmium	Dalapon	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Dicamba	Dieldrin
Dinoseb	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,2-Dichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethene	1,2-Dichloropropane	1,3-Dichloropropane
2,2-Dichloropropane	1,1-Dichloropropene	Dibromochloropropane 2,4-D
1,4 Dioxane	Dibromomethane	1,2-Dichlorobenzene
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Ethylbenzene	Endrin
Fluoride	Hexachlorobenzene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Hexachlorobutadiene	Heptachlor
Heptachlor epoxide	Isopropylbenzene	Iron
Lindane	Mercury	Methomyl

Metolachlor	Metribuzin	Methylene Chloride
Methoxychlor	Manganese	Molybdenum
Methyl-tertiary—butyl-ether (MTBE)	M-Xylene	N-Butylbenzene
Nitrite	N-Propylbenzene	O-Xylene
Oxamyl vydate	Picloram	Propachlor
Polychlorinated biphenyls	Pentachlorophenol	P-Xylene
PFNA	PFHpA	PFHxS
P-Isopropyltoluene	Selenium	Silver
Simazine	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Sec-Butylbenzene
Styrene	Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
Tert-Butylbenzene	Toxaphene	Tetrachloroethene
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
Toluene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Trichloroethene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Trichlorofluoromethane	1,2,3,-trichloropropene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Thallium	Vinyl chloride
Zinc		

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see from 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. We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Village of Buchanan is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in 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 it tested, contact the Village of Buchanan at (914) 737-1033. 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>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2025, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. 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 and have made it publicly accessible by visiting the Village of Buchanan's website at: [NYSDOH LSLI Village of Buchanan - 2025.xlsx](#).

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 some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- ◆ Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- ◆ Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential fire fighting 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:

- ◆ Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So, get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- ◆ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth or shaving.
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ 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.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

Village of Buchanan

In 2025 the following improvements were made to the water system.

- The Village of Buchanan repaired leaks within the Village's water distribution system reducing loss and helping to ensure adequate water supply.
- The Village of Buchanan replaced a six (6") inch control valve located in the Bannon Avenue Meter Pit and replaced an eight (8") inch control valve located in the Albany Post Road Meter Pit.

Montrose Improvement District

In 2025 the following improvements were made to the Montrose Improvement District's water distribution system.

- The Montrose Improvement District repaired/replaced 13 service line leaks reducing loss and helping to ensure adequate water supply.

City of Peekskill

In 2025 the following improvements were made to City of Peekskill's water system.

- The City of Peekskill received a Water Quality Improvement Program (WQIP) Grant to acquire 80 acres of forested land abutting the Wiccopee Reservoirs in Putnam Valley to protect the future of their water source.
- The City of Peekskill received DEC Hudson River Estuary Program grants to conduct water quality monitoring of the Peekskill Hollow Creek in partnership with Riverkeeper, as well as Wiccopee Brook.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office at (914) 737-1033 if you have questions.