Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Hopewell North Water System
Route 82 Hopewell Junction, NY 12533
(Public Water Supply ID# **1330769***)*

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Hopewell North Water, 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 met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact VRI Environmental Services at (845) 677-3839. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

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 number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system serves 990 people through 300 service connections. Our primary water source is from two gravel wells (Cannon Wells) located across the street from Town Hall, which draw water from an aquifer located along the Fishkill/Sprout Creek drainage basin. Water from the Cannon Wells gets dosed with sodium hypochlorite and pumped through 3 green sand filters for iron and manganese removal, then passes through cartridge filtration prior to the 149,000 gallon and 370,000 gallon storage tanks. Water in storage is blended. Water from the storage tanks is pumped to the distribution system with variable frequency pumps. The Hopewell North Water District also has an alternate water source, Hopewell Glen Water District. The Hopewell Glen Water District's source originates at the Poughkeepsie Water Treatment Facility (PWTF) (PWS # 1302774). The Sole source of water for the PWTF is the Hudson River (surface water). The plant is located along the Hudson River within the Marist College Campus on Rt. 9. The raw river water is drawn from the Hudson River adjacent to the PWTF, approximately 1000 feet from the shore at a depth of 48 feet below the mean river level. After the water has been treated, it is delivered to the Poughkeepsie Town wide Water District. (PWS # NY1302812), and then delivered to the Central Dutchess Water Transmission Line (CDWTL) customers. Hopewell Glen purchases their water from the Dutchess County Water/Wastewater Authority CDWTL. A constant pressure is provided by a series of booster pumps. The levels of chlorine and turbidity are continuously monitored at the Pump Station, located at 21 Page Park Drive, in Poughkeepsie. Chlorine is added at the Pump Station as needed to adjust the chlorine residuals to the required concentrations. Daily sampling and analysis for these parameters are also performed at the entry points to the Hopewell Glen Development.

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, inorganic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, synthetic organic compounds, and radiologicals. The table presented below depicts 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.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Department of Health at (845) 486-3404.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, AL or TT)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper *	No	September 2024	238 (Range = 43 – 240)	ug/L	1300	AL = 1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead **	No	September 2024	4.7 (Range = ND – 25.6)	ug/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	Quarterly 2024	51.28 (Range = 48.5 – 53.3)	mg/L	n/a	See Health Effects ***	Naturally occurring; Road Salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	Quarterly 2024	105.83 (Range = 96.3 – 116)	mg/L	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Total Trihalomethanes	No	Quarterly 2024	33.15 **** (Range = 21.80 – 50.57)	ug/L	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acid	No	Quarterly 2024	14.13 **** (Range = 7.9 – 18.8)	ug/L	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)**	**Unit Measure -ment**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit (MCL, AL or TT)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Turbidity Entry Point	No	Yearly Average	0.31 (Range = 0.17 – 0.48)	NTU	n/a	5	Soil Runoff.

Footnotes:

* 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 copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value is the reported value. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

** The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at one of the 10 sites tested.

*** 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 on moderately restricted sodium diets.

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

Definitions:

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

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).

Action Level (AL) - The concentrations 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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's 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.

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

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. 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. Hopewell North 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 VRI Environmental Services for Hopewell North Water. 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 2024, 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 preliminary lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by visiting https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY1330769.htm

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

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 on moderately restricted sodium diets. 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.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it up 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.

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 if you have any questions.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Hopewell Hamlet Water System
Rt 376 Hopewell Junction, NY 12533
(Public Water Supply ID# 1330288)

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Our water system serves 903 people through 90 service connections. We have two water sources for this system. Our primary water source is from two gravel wells (Cannon Wells) located across the street from Town Hall, which draw water from an aquifer located along the Fishkill/Sprout Creek drainage basin. Water from the Cannon Wells gets dosed with sodium hypochlorite and pumped through 3 green sand filters for iron and manganese removal, then passes through cartridge filtration prior to the 149,000 gallon and 370,000 gallon storage tanks. Water in storage is blended. Water from the storage tanks is pumped to the distribution system with variable frequency pumps. Our secondary water source is from an interconnection to the Hopewell Glen Water District. The Hopewell Glen Water District receives water from DCWWA via the Central Dutchess Water Transmission Line (CDWTL). If there is a pressure drop in the Hopewell Hamlet Water System, the interconnection will open and Hopewell Hamlet Water System will receive water from Hopewell Glen Water System.

The New York State Department of Health completed a source water assessment of the water supply in 2003. The source water assessment has rated our water source as having a potential susceptibility to microbial and nitrate contamination. These ratings are due primarily to the reported proximity of the wells to permitted discharge facilities (facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and the residential land use and related activities in the assessment area. The full results of this report are available from the Town of East Fishkill or the Dutchess County Department Behavioral and Community Health. For questions regarding this report, please contact the Dutchess County Department of Behavioral and Community Health at 845-486-3404.

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, inorganic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, synthetic organic compounds, and radiologicals. The table presented below depicts 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.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Department of Health at (845) 486-3404.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, AL or TT)	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	No	3/21/2023	0.064	mg/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper *	No	9/30/2022	120 (Range = 54 – 130)	ug/L	1300	AL = 1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead **	No	9/30/2022	13 (Range = ND – 22)	ug/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	Quarterly 2024	50.58 (Range = 41.8 – 55.0)	mg/L	n/a	See Health Effects ***	Naturally occurring; Road Salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	Quarterly 2024	105.6 (Range = 92.4 – 114)	mg/L	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Nitrate	No	3/20/2024	0.11	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha	No	11/18/2020	3.26	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)**	**Unit Measure -ment**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit (MCL, AL or TT)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Beta particle and photon activity from manmade radionuclides	No	11/18/2020	0.841	pCi/L	0	50 ****	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Combined Radium 226 & 228	No	11/18/2020	1.02	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	No	11/18/2020	2.79	ug/L	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes	No	8/21/2024	27.62 (Range = 12.50 – 42.74)	ug/L	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acid	No	8/21/2024	21.1 (Range = 21.0 – 21.2)	ug/L	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Turbidity Entry Point	No	Yearly Average	0.03 (Range = 0.04 – 0.07)	NTU	n/a	5	Soil Runoff.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Well 1	No	2/18/2021 3/11/2021	6.15 6.49 3.23	ng/L	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) Well 1	Yes	2/18/2021 3/11/2021	33.2 42.4 28.6	ng/L	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Well 2	Yes	2/18/2021 3/11/2021	10.1 9.47 6.97	ng/L	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)**	**Unit Measure -ment**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit (MCL, AL or TT)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) Well 2	Yes	2/18/2021 3/11/2021	152 141 67.8	ng/L	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Well 3	No	2/18/2021 3/11/2021	7.13 4.92 3.00	ng/L	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) Well 3	Yes	2/18/2021 3/11/2021	44.8 26.1 28.8	ng/L	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Well 5	Yes	2/18/2021 3/11/2021	10.2 9.93 7.94	ng/L	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) Well 5	Yes	2/18/2021 3/11/2021	71.2 42.8 41.9	ng/L	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Cannon Well 2	No	9/19/2024	1.01	ng/L	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Footnotes:

* 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 copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value is the reported value. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

** The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at one of the 10 sites tested.

*** 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 on moderately restricted sodium diets.

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

The following tests were sampled in 2024 and were non-detected:
Iron and Manganese
PFOA – Cannon Well 1
PFOS – Cannon Well 1 and 2
1,4 Dioxane – Cannon Well 1 and 2
Principal Organic Contaminants

Table of Unregulated Detected Contaminants					
Contaminant	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected (Max) (Range)**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG or Health Advisory Level**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) Well 1 Well 2 Well 3 Well 5 Cannon Well 1 Cannon Well 2	3/11/2021 6/20/2024 9/19/2024 3/15/2024 6/20/2024 9/19/2024 12/19/2024	 21.9 11.8 25.1 16.3 6.71 4.59 37.3 34.5 1.01 1.54 2.44 1.90 2.94 2.61	ng/L	2000 (1)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) Cannon Well 1 Cannon Well 2	 3/15/2024 6/20/2024 9/19/2024 3/15/2024 6/20/2024 9/19/2024 12/19/2024	 1.38 1.46 1.82 2.04 1.89 2.67 2.45	ng/L	n/a (2)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) Cannon Well 1 Cannon Well 2	 3/15/2024 6/20/2024 9/19/2024 3/15/2024 6/20/2024 9/19/2024	 1.24 1.24 1.54 1.39 1.58 2.51	ng/L	n/a (2)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Pefluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) Well 1 Well 2	3/11/2021	 8.83 12.0	ng/L	n/a (2)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Well 3 Well 5 Cannon Well 2	 9/19/2024	5.10 13.6 1.20			
Contaminant	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected (Max) (Range)**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG or Health Advisory Level**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) Well 1 Well 2 Well 3 Well 5	3/11/2021	 3.50 2.36 4.72 2.64 2.15 ND 5.65 5.50	ng/L	n/a (2)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) Well 1 Well 2 Well 3 Well 5	3/11/2021	 0.912 1.26 0.583 1.48	ng/L	n/a (2)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) Well 2 Well 5	3/11/2021	 0.792 0.616	ng/L	n/a (2)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) Well 1 Well 2 Well 3 Well 5	3/11/2021	 22.1 11.4 55.2 37.1 18 12.9 21.6 15.2			

Footnotes:

(1) 1 USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.

(2) All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L.

Definitions:
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Action Level (AL) - The concentrations 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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's 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.
Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – A measure of the radioactivity in water.
Nanograms per liter (ng/L) – Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion – ppt).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

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. Hopewell Hamlet 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 VRI Environmental Services for Hopewell Hamlet Water. 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 2024, 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 preliminary lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by visiting https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY1330288.htm

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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.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it up 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.

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 if you have any questions.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Hopewell Glen Water System
Governors Blvd, Hopewell Junction, NY 12533
(Public Water Supply ID# 1330699)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Hopewell Glen Water 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, our tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contamination level or any other water quality 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact VRI Environmental Services at (845) 677-3839. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

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 quantity of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our primary water source originates at the Poughkeepsie Water Treatment Facility (PWTF) (PWS # 1302774). The Sole source of water for the PWTF is the Hudson River (surface water). The plant is located along the Hudson River within the Marist College Campus on Rt. 9. The raw river water is drawn from the Hudson River adjacent to the PWTF, approximately 1000 feet from the shore at a depth of 48 feet below the mean river level. After the water has been treated, it is delivered to the Poughkeepsie Town wide Water District. (PWS # NY1302812), and then delivered to the Central Dutchess Water Transmission Line (CDWTL) customers. Hopewell Glen purchases their water from the Dutchess County Water/Wastewater Authority CDWTL. A constant pressure is provided by a series of booster pumps. The levels of chlorine and turbidity are continuously monitored at the Pump Station, located at 21 Page Park Drive, in Poughkeepsie. Chlorine is added at the Pump Station as needed to adjust the chlorine residuals to the required concentrations. Daily sampling and analysis for these parameters are also performed at the entry points to the Hopewell Glen Development. The Hopewell Glen Water District also has an alternate water source, Hopewell Hamlet Water District. There is an interconnection on Fishkill Road that allows water from Hopewell Hamlet Water District to feed Hopewell Glen Water District if a drop in pressure is observed from the Central Dutchess Water Transmission Line. The Hopewell Hamlet Water District's sources are two gravel wells (Cannon Wells) located across the street from Town Hall, which draw water from an aquifer located along the Fishkill/Sprout Creek drainage basin. Water from the Cannon Wells gets dosed with sodium hypochlorite and pumped through 3 green sand filters for iron and manganese removal, then passes through cartridge filtration prior to the 149,000 gallon and 370,000 gallon storage tanks. Water in storage is blended. Water from the storage tanks is pumped to the distribution system with variable frequency pumps. The Hopewell Glen Water District Facilities produced 42,308,000 gallons of water for distribution to a population of 977 via 291 service connections throughout the year with an average daily production of approximately 115,912 gallons. A copy of the Poughkeepsie Water Treatment Facility Annual Water Quality Report and a copy of the Hopewell Hamlet Water District Annual Water Quality Report are included in this mailing.

The New York State Department of Health completed a source water assessment of the water supply in 2003. The source water assessment has rated our water source as having a potential susceptibility to microbial and nitrate contamination. These ratings are due primarily to the reported proximity of the wells to permitted discharge facilities (facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and the residential land use and related activities in the assessment area. The full results of this report are available from the Town of East Fishkill or the Dutchess County Department Health. For questions regarding this report, please contact the Dutchess County Department of Health at 845-486-3404.

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, lead and copper, total trihalomethanes, and haloacetic acids. The table presented below depicts 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.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or the Department of Health at (845) 486-3404.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, AL or TT)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper *	No	August 2024 September 2024	0.030 (Range = 0.009 – 0.031)	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Chlorine Residual Entry Point	No	Yearly Average	1.48 (Range = 1.18 – 1.83)	mg/L	n/a	4.0	Chemical additive to control microbes
Turbidity Entry Point	No	Yearly Average	0.24 (Range = 0.18 - 0.32)	NTU	n/a	5.0	Soil Runoff
Total Trihalomethanes Entry Point **	No	Quarterly 2024	37.95 (Range = 14.09 – 57.30)	ug/L	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.
Haloacetic Acids Entry Point	No	Quarterly 2024	20.5 (Range = 10.3 – 28.1)	ug/L	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)**	**Unit Measure -ment**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit (MCL, AL or TT)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Total Trihalomethanes 57 East Tilden 62 Marcy 57 East Tilden 62 Marcy 57 East Tilden 62 Marcy 57 East Tilden 62 Marcy	No	 3/20/2024 3/20/2024 6/19/2024 6/19/2024 9/17/2024 9/17/2024 12/19/2024 12/19/2024 LRAA	 14.12 29.90 56.00 57.10 55.30 90.30 26.60 23.20 44.07 (Range = 14.12 – 90.30)	ug/L	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.
Haloacetic Acids 57 East Tilden 62 Marcy 57 East Tilden 62 Marcy 57 East Tilden 62 Marcy 57 East Tilden 62 Marcy	No	 3/20/2024 3/20/2024 6/19/2024 6/19/2024 9/17/2024 9/17/2024 12/19/2024 12/19/2024 LRAA	 10.8 25.2 28.1 26.9 30.1 41.3 16.5 15.8 24.34 (Range = 10.8 – 41.3)	ug/L	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.

Footnotes:

* The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 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 copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value is the reported value. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

** TTHM: Although TTHM samples are higher the MCL at times, compliance is based on an annual running average (4 quarters).

Definitions:

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

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).

Action Level (AL) - The concentrations 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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's 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.
Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – A measure of the radioactivity in water.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. 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. Hopewell Glen 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 VRI Environmental Services for Hopewell Glen Water. 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 2024, 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 preliminary lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by visiting https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY1330699.htm

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it up 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.

Closing

Thank you for allowing us to provide your family with 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 if you have any questions.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Central Dutchess Water Transmission Line
21 Page Park Dr.
Poughkeepsie, NY 12603
(Public Water Supply ID#1330640)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Central Dutchess Water Transmission Line (CDWTL), 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, we conducted tests for all required regulated contaminants. There were no water quality violations in 2024 in the CDWTL system. 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 the Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority at (845) 486- 3601. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please visit the Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority website at WWW.DCWWA.org.

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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the number 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 system serves approximately 4500 people through six service connections and three consecutive systems (Onsemi corporation, Hopewell Glen and the Dutchess County Airport). Our water source originates at the Poughkeepsie Water Treatment Facility (PWS # 1302774). A copy of their AWQR is attached for reference. The sole source of water for the Poughkeepsie Water Treatment Facility (PWTF) is the Hudson River (surface water) The plant is located along the Hudson River within the Marist College Campus on Route 9. The raw river water is drawn from the Hudson River adjacent to the PWTF, approximately 1000 feet from the shore at a depth of 48 feet below the mean river elevation. The PWTF utilizes a conventional filtration process. After filtration is completed, the water is aerated to improve taste. It is then disinfected using ultraviolet light and a carefully monitored chlorination process. Orthophosphate and Sodium Hydroxide are added to the water to reduce corrosion of customer piping and fixtures. After the water has been treated, it is delivered to the Poughkeepsie Town wide Water District (PWS # NY1302812) and then delivered to the CDWTL (PWS #NY1330640) customers via the CDWTL. A constant pressure is provided by a series of

booster pumps. The levels of chlorine and turbidity are continuously monitored at the Pump Station, located at 21 Page Park Drive, in Poughkeepsie. Chlorine is added at the Pump Station as needed to adjust the chlorine residuals to the required concentrations. Daily sampling and analysis for these parameters are also performed at the entry point to the Onsemi site, Dutchess County airport water line and the Hopewell Glen development.

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, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, and halo acetic acids. The table presented below depicts 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.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Dutchess County Department of Behavioral and Community Health at 845-486-3404

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity							
Pump Station Influent (1)	No	Daily	0.14 (0.05 -0.38)	NTU	0	< 5.0	Soil runoff and Hydrant flushing
Route 52 Entry Point (1)	No	Daily	0.23 (0.08- 2.40)	NTU	0	< 5.0	Soil runoff and Hydrant flushing
DCWAL Entry Point (1)	No	Daily	0.23 (0.10-0.76)	NTU	0	<5.0	Soil runoff and Hydrant flushing
Free Chlorine							
Pump Station Influent	No	Daily	1.68 (0.85 – 2.36)	mg/l	N/A	< 4.0	Added for disinfection
Route 52 Entry Point	No	Daily	1.28 (0.52-1.94)	mg/l	N/A	< 4.0	Added for disinfection
DCAWL Entry Point	No	Daily	1.06 (0.53-1.89)	mg/l	N/A	<4.0	Added for disinfection

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (AL)	Likely source of Contamination
Disinfection Byproducts							
Halo acetic acids HAA5 (4)							
Griffith Way Entry Point	No	Quarterly	21.15 (15.2—22.2)	ug/l	0	60	Byproduct of disinfection
Route 52 tap Entry point	No	Quarterly	14.33 (10.6-20.8)	ug/l	0	60	Byproduct of disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (4)							
Griffith Way Entry Point	No	Quarterly	46.3 (16.7-69.9)	ug/l	0	80	Byproduct of disinfection
Route 52 tap Entry Point	No	Quarterly	36.28 (13.2-61.5)	ug/l	0	80	Byproduct of disinfection
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	(90th) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (AL)	Likely source of Contamination
Lead (3)	No	July-2024	1.9 (ND-3.8)	ug/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits and corrosion of plumbing systems
Copper (2)	No	July-2024	0.06 (0.011-0.075)	mg/l	0	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits and corrosion of plumbing systems

1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5 NTU.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 samples taken. 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 5 samples were collected at your water system in July and the 90th percentile value was 0.06 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded in any of the Five samples taken.

3 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 samples collected. In this case 5 samples were collected at your water system in July and the 90^{th} percentile value was 2.4 ug/l. The action level for lead was not exceeded.

4 – This level represents the annual quarterly average calculated from data collected.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

During 2024 the CDWTL followed in compliance with all applicable state drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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. ***Central Dutchess Water Transmission Line*** 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 ***(845) 486-3601***.
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 2024 the CDWTL followed all applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded most 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 several 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 you are using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- Check every faucet in your office 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.

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide you with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

Town of Poughkeepsie

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

Public Water Supply NY1302812

1 Overocker Road Poughkeepsie, NY 12603

To comply with State regulations, the Poughkeepsie Townwide Water District annually issues this 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. 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. Sampling and analyses are carried out routinely as directed by the Dutchess County Health Department and the New York State Department of Health and currently meet the drinking water standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Tom Colgan, Department Manager, at the Town of Poughkeepsie Water Department, at (845) 462-6535, or the Dutchess County Health Department at (845) 486-3404. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Town of Poughkeepsie Board and Committee of the Whole meetings are scheduled on Wednesdays at 7:00 pm in the Town Hall at One Overocker Road in Poughkeepsie; please phone the Water Department to confirm meetings at (845) 462-6535. You may also visit the Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility website at http://www.pokwater.com. Learn more about the water treatment plant by attending any of the regularly scheduled Joint Water Board meetings held the first Tuesday of every month in the conference room at the Joint Water Plant (behind Marist College); for further information about the Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility, telephone the Joint Water Board Administrator's office at (845) 451-4173, ext. 2003.

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 Environmental Protection Agency (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.

The source of water for the Town of Poughkeepsie is treated surface water (Hudson River) which is purchased from the jointly owned town and city treatment plant, Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility. The Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility utilizes conventional, state of the art, filtration process to treat the water supply. This process includes chemical application of polyaluminum chloride to stabilize the small particles in the raw water supply. Once stabilized, the particles are combined with an organic polymer and previously settled solids, then slowly mixed to form larger particles. The larger particles are then removed through settling. Occasionally carbon dioxide is added prior to this process to aid coagulation for enhanced removal of organic compounds. Following the settling process, ozone is added to assist in the breakdown of organic compounds. The water is then passed through filters made of biologically activated carbon and sand.These filters help polish the water and reduce the organic compounds that can cause disinfection byproducts when water is chlorinated. Disinfection, the process used to kill disease-producing organisms, is accomplished through application of ultraviolet light followed by a carefully monitored chlorination process. Post treatment includes the addition of phosphoric acid and sodium hydroxide. Phosphoric acid is added at 2.0 mg/L to reduce corrosion of customer's lead piping and fixtures. Sodium hydroxide is added when necessary to increase the treated water to a pH of 7.7 in effort to minimize corrosion of pipes within the distribution system and customers plumbing.

Facts and Figures

The Poughkeepsie Townwide Water District serves a population of approximately 45,000 through 11,031 service connections.In 2024 a total volume of 2,523,498,174 gallons of potable water was withdrawn from sources for the Town Water System. Of this total, 575,970,885 gallons was delivered to 3rd party customers and 1,947,527,286 gallons was delivered to Poughkeepsie Townwide Water District customers. The Town billed its customers for an estimated 2,259,976,532 gallons of water.Non-billed water was estimated at 263,521,642 gallons which were for losses due to the flushing program for water quality purposes, water main breaks, firefighting, and the ongoing fire hydrant maintenance program. This represents a 13% loss of water within the Town's Water System. The Town of Poughkeepsie employs an ongoing leak detection program to locate any system leaks and make repairs in a timely manner.

Water Cost

In 2024, the Town of Poughkeepsie billed its users based on quarterly water meter readings at the rate of $3.00 per 100 cubic feet of water (or 748 gallons), with $22.50 being the minimum rate for 0-7 units of water consumed.

Facility Modifications

No facility modifications were made in 2024.

Are there Contaminants in our Drinking Water?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. Testing is performed within the Town distribution system and at the Poughkeepsie's Water Treatment Facility. These contaminants include: Total Coliform Bacteria, Turbidity, Orthophosphate, Lead and Copper, Residual Chlorine, Bromate, Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids, inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, and radiological compounds. The table presented below and in the addendum depicts 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.

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, or the Dutchess County Health Department at 845-486-3404, or by viewing the EPA drinking water website, www.epa.gov/safewater, and the New York State Health Department website, www.health.ny.gov.

Salt Front

Our water is taken from the Hudson River Estuary, which is subject to increased chloride and sodium levels during low rainfall periods. During 2024, the facility did not experience a salt front episode (defined by USGS as chloride levels exceeding 100 mg/L). The plant effluent was tested for sodium 20 times in 2024 with values ranging from 18 mg/L to 33 mg/L and an average of 24 mg/L.

During normal water years the sodium level varies from 15 – 25 mg/L with higher levels occurring during periods of low rainfall. Customers that are on a salt restricted diet should consult with their physician concerning sodium in their drinking water. Information concerning sodium levels in your water can be obtained at any time by contacting the Water Plant Administrator, Randy Alstadt at 451-4173 x 2003.

Hardness

The water obtained from the Hudson River is considered moderately hard. The average hardness of the plant effluent in 2024 was 69.75 mg/L or 4.07 grains/gallon.

EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 and 5 (UCMR4 and 5)

The purpose of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of suspected contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation or a change to regulation is required. Every five years a new list of suspected contaminants is developed. UCMR4 testing was completed in 2019. UCMR5 testing was completed in 2023. Contaminants detected are listed in the table. For more information on the testing and results please contact Dottie DiNobile at 845-451-4173 ext 2012.

Table of Detected Contaminants, Poughkeepsie Townwide Water District, 2024
Water Distribution System

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date(s)	Level Detected	Unit of Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbial Contaminants							
Total Coliform	Yes	50 per month	6 positive samples 6/6/24 6/6/24 6/10/24 6/12/24 6/13/24 6/24/24	N/A	0	A violation occurs when more than 5% of samples collected in each month are positive for Total Coliform	Naturally present in the environment.
E. Coli	Yes	50 per month	2 positive samples 6/6/24 6/24/24	N/A	0	Any positive sample	Human and animal fecal waste.
Lead and Copper Monitoring							
Copper	No	8/21/23 thru 10/6/23	0.070[1] Range = .010 to 0.10	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	No	8/21/23 thru 10/6/23	4.2[2] Range = ND to 7.3	ug/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Orthophosphate (reported as Phosphorus)	N/A	2 per week	Average = 0.63 Range = 0.58 to 0.75	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Orthophosphate is added at the Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility to inhibit corrosion of lead piping in the distribution system.
Turbidity	No	5 per week	Average = 0.10 Range = 0.04 to 2.65	NTU	N/A	MCL = 5.0[3]	Soil runoff
Disinfection Byproducts							
Free Chlorine Residual	No	minimum of 50 per month	Average = 1.44 Range = 0.24 to 2.70	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 4[4]	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs -- chloroform, bromo-dichloromethane, dibromochloro-methane, and bromoform)	No	02/14/24 05/08/24 08/14/24 11/13/24	Stage 2 Calculation[5] Highest LRAA = 44.7 (Range of detects = 13.2 – 67.2)	ug/L	N/A	MCL = 80 for four-quarter average	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid)	No	02/14/24 05/08/24 08/14/24 11/13/24	Stage 2 Calculation[5] Highest LRAA = 28.1 (Range of detects = 7.36 – 24.4)	ug/L	N/A	MCL = 60 for four-quarter average	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Asbestos							
Asbestos	No	12/30/19	1.2	mf/L	N/A	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4 and UCMR5)							
Manganese	No	2/13/19 5/22/19 9/25/19	Average = 1.404 Range = 0.673 to 2.6	ug/L	N/A	300	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination
Bromochloroacetic acid	No	2/13/19 5/22/19 9/25/19	Average = 3.57 Range = 2.19 to 5.6	ug/L	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Bromodichloroacetic acid	No	2/13/19 5/22/19 9/25/19	Average = 4.0 Range = 2.67 to 5.06	ug/L	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	No	2/13/19 5/22/19 9/25/19	Average = 1.54 Range = 1.02 to 2.4	ug/L	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.

Footnotes:

1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested for copper. In this case, 30 samples were collected throughout the distribution system and the 90th percentile was the 27th highest value (0.070 mg/L). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested for lead. In this case, 30 samples were collected throughout the distribution system and the 90th percentile was the 27th highest value (4.2 µg/L). The action level for lead was not exceeded at of the sites tested.
3. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system of the Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility. In accordance with State regulations for distribution systems, we test for turbidity 5 days/week, 52 weeks/year. Results are reported for the year. Since the Town purchases its water from the Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility, Treatment Technique regulations do not apply to the Town's distribution system. State regulations for distribution systems require that the monthly average for turbidity must be below 5 NTU.
4. The value reported 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 health effects.
5. The regulation requires a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) be calculated at each site by averaging the results of the 4 most recent quarters. The LRAA reported in this table is the highest LRAA obtained in 2024.

Definitions:

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

CFU/100 mL: Colony Forming Units per 100 milliliters of sample.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as possible.

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 (ug/L): corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion -- ppb).

N/A: Not Applicable.

ND (Non-Detects): Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant 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.

90th Percentile Value: The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. 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.

Running Annual Average (RAA): This value is determined by first calculating the quarterly average of all 4 locations sampled and then averaging the 4 most recent quarterly averages.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): This value is determined by averaging the 4 most recent quarterly results from one location.

What does this information mean?

The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. In June of 2024 our system exceeded the Total Coliform MCL because more than 5% of samples collected in the month were positive for Total Coliform. Additionally, we exceed the E. coli MCL because two of the Total Coliform positive samples in June were also positive for E. coli. All repeat samples did not confirm the positive results. Through extensive system review it was determined that sample stations needed repair and an increased flushing time was implemented prior sample collection. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Lead in your Drinking Water

We must provide information on lead in drinking water even though our last round of testing showed no problems. Please take a moment to read the following information on lead:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Poughkeepsie Townwide Water District 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.

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 made it publicly accessible by visiting our website www.townofpoughkeepsie.com. To view our lead service line inventory at visit the water department page or use the direct link https://www.townofpoughkeepsie.com/DocumentCenter/View/4131/Lead-Service-Line-Inventory-2024.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

During 2024, our system was in compliance with applicable 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?

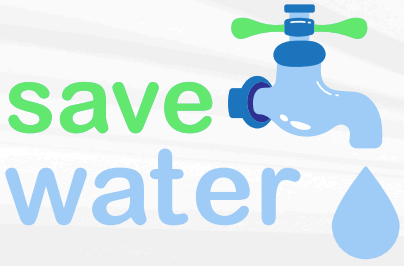
Although our water source has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water 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 firefighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- 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.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day.Fix it up 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.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes, if it moved, you have a leak.

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year.
We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community and our way of life.



Addendum

Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility
Table of Detected Contaminants 2024

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date(s)	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contamination
Plant Effluent - Inorganic Contaminants							
Orthophosphate (reported as Phosphorus)	N/A	2 per day	Average = 0.606 Range = 0.244 to 1.06	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Orthophosphate is added at the Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility to inhibit corrosion of lead piping in the distribution system.
Total Organic Carbon	N/A	1 per week	Average = 1.52 Range = 1.17 to 2.26	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (Plant Effluent)	No	Continuous Monitoring[1]	Average = 0.037 Range = 0.02 to 0.17	NTU	N/A	MCL = 1 NTU monthly average[2] MCL = 5 NTU two-day average	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Filter Effluent)	No	Continuous Monitoring[1]	Average = 0.045 Range = 0.002 to 0.266	NTU	N/A	TT = 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU[3]	Soil runoff
Aluminum	No	1 per week	Average = 36.7 Range = ND to 80	ug/L	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Barium	No	10/15/24	0.017	mg/L	2	MCL = 2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Chlorate	No	Monthly	Average = 230 Range = 80 to 410	µg/L	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection at treatment plants using sodium hypochlorite.
Chloride	No	10/15/24	37	mg/L	250	N/A	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Fluoride	No	10/15/24	0.06	mg/L	2.2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge form fertilizer and aluminum factories
Magnesium	No	10/15/24	5	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	10/15/24	0.42	mg/L	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer, Leaking septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	Monthly	Average = 24.7 Range = 18 to 33	mg/L	N/A	N/A[5]	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	10/15/24	14	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Plant Effluent - Disinfectants							
Free Chlorine Residual	No	Continuous Monitoring[1]	Average = 2.50 Range = 1.62 to 3.61	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 4[6]	Water additive used to control microbes.
Plant Effluent - Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromo-dichloromethane, dibromochloro-methane, and bromoform)	No	02/14/24 05/08/24 08/14/24 11/13/24	Stage 2 Calculation[7] Highest LRAA = 4.5 (Range of detects = 1.08 to 7.09)	µg/L	N/A	MCL = 80 for four-quarter average	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid)	No	02/14/24 05/08/24 08/14/24 11/13/24	Stage 2 Calculation[7] Highest LRAA = 5.30 (Range of detects = 2.68 to 3.85)	µg/L	N/A	MCL = 60 for four-quarter average	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Plant Effluent – Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	No	02/15/24 05/08/24 09/24/24 12/12/24	Average = 1.475 Range = ND to 3.0	ng/L	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	No	02/15/24 05/08/24 09/24/24 12/12/24	Average = 1.25 Range = ND to 2.1	ng/L	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Plant Effluent – Radiological Contaminants							
Beta particle and photo radioactivity from manmade radionuclides	No	10/15/24	2.62	pCi/L	0	MCL = 4 mrem per year[8]	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Combined Radium 226 + 228	No	10/15/24	1.14	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Raw Water – Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	No	09/25/24 12/12/24	Average = 1.8 Range = ND to 2.6	ng/L	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

1. Continuous monitoring is performed by inline meters. The values in this table are from the bench readings taken by operators every two hours to confirm the inline meter readings.
2. 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 on the plant effluent (0.17 NTU) occurred on 02/08/24. An MCL violation occurs when the average of all daily entry point analyses for the month exceed the MCL of 1 NTU or when the daily two-day average exceeds 5 NTU.
3. The turbidity of each filter is monitored to determine treatment compliance. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. State regulations require that 95% of samples are below 0.3 NTU. In 2024, 100% of samples were less than 0.3 NTU. The highest filter turbidity reading (0.266 NTU) occurred on 02/07/24.
4. If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 500 ug/L
5. Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.
6. The 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 health effects.
7. The regulation requires a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) be calculated by averaging the results of the 4 most recent quarters. The LRAA reported in this table is the highest LRAA obtained in 2024.
8. The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Table Definitions

NYSDOH: New York State Department of Health

USEPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit): A measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5.0 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

TT: Treatment Technique

N/A: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

ng/L (nanograms per liter): Corresponds to one mass part in one trillion parts of another liquid (parts per trillion)

mg/L (milligrams per liter): Corresponds to one mass part in one million parts of another liquid (parts per million)

µg/L (micrograms per liter): Corresponds to one mass part in one billion parts of another liquid (parts per billion)

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

mrem/yr (millirems per year): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility
3431 North Road, Poughkeepsie NY 12601
Public Water Supply NY1302774

The Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility, which is owned and operated by the City and Town of Poughkeepsie, provides drinking water to 80,000 individuals within the City of Poughkeepsie, Town of Poughkeepsie, the Dutchess County Water Authority, and the Town of Hyde Park. To comply with State regulations, The Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility annually issues this 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 met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. 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 Randy Alstadt, Water Plant Administrator, Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility at 451-4173 x2003 or the Dutchess County Department of Behavioral & Community Health, 85 Civic Center Plaza, Suite 106, Poughkeepsie 12601 at 486-3404. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Joint Water Board meetings. The meetings are held the first Monday of every month at the Water Treatment Facility. Minutes and information reviewed at those meetings are available on our web site www.pokwater.com. For additional information you may also visit EPA's drinking water web site (*www.epa.gov/safewater/*) and the New York State Department of Health's web site (*www.health.state.ny.us)*.

The tables in this report contain various water quality parameters and the concentration of contaminates detected along with the possible source. A copy of this report and the complete list and results of organic and inorganic contaminates tested throughout the 2024 year can be obtained by contacting Water Plant Administrator, Randy Alstadt at 451-4173 x2003. We are pleased to present to you the 2024 Annual Water Quality Report.

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 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 and require monitoring for the contaminants. 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 source is the Hudson River, which originates from the north in the Adirondacks at Lake Tear of the Clouds, located on the southwest shoulder of Mount Marcy; New York State's highest peak. The Hudson River Watershed is very expansive, covering nearly 12,500 square miles, of which the majority is within New York State, however, small portions are located in Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey. Raw water is taken from the Hudson River adjacent to our treatment plant, approximately 1,000 feet from shore at a depth of 48 feet below the mean river elevation. Water quality tests have shown the river to be of very high quality. During 2024, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

Water Treatment

The Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility utilizes a conventional, state of the art, filtration process to treat the water supply. This process includes chemical application of polyaluminum chloride to stabilize the small particles in the raw water supply. Once stabilized the particles are combined with an organic polymer and previously settled solids, then slowly mixed to form larger particles. The larger particles are then removed through settling. Occasionally carbon dioxide is added prior to this process to aid coagulation for enhanced removal of organic compounds. Following the settling process, ozone is added to assist in the breakdown of organic compounds. The water is then passed through filters made of biologically activated carbon and sand. These filters help polish the water and reduce the organic compounds that can cause disinfection byproducts when water is chlorinated. Disinfection, the process used to kill disease-producing organisms, is accomplished through application of ultraviolet light followed by a carefully monitored chlorination process. Post treatment includes the addition of phosphoric acid

and sodium hydroxide. Phosphoric acid is added at 2.0 mg/L to reduce corrosion of customer's lead piping and fixtures. Sodium hydroxide is added when necessary to increase the treated water to a pH of 7.7 in effort to minimize corrosion of pipes within the distribution system and customers plumbing.

Facts and Figures

The Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility, which is located along the Hudson River within the Marist College Campus on Route 9, was constructed in 1962 and upgraded in 2004 and 2016. The Facility is currently rated at a maximum production capacity of 19.3 million gallons per day (MGD).

In 2024, the treatment facility produced 4,266,851,000 gallons of potable water, approximately 11.658 MGD. Total billed water to the City was 1,847,777,860 gallons (5.049 MGD) while gallons billed to the Town of Poughkeepsie was 1,897,904,059 (5.186 MGD). The cost of production in 2024 was $1.53 per 1,000 gallons. This equates to 10 gallons of water for $0.0153!

Are There Contaminants in our Drinking Water?

To insure maximum water quality for our customers, the Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility staff monitors source, treated and distribution water daily. In addition to continuous plant effluent monitoring for turbidity, chlorine residuals, and pH, approximately 30,000 water quality tests were conducted by the water plant staff in 2024. Operators at our facility analyzed chlorine residual, effluent turbidity and pH 12 times daily or combined or 13,140 analyses. In addition, orthophosphate was analyzed 730 times or twice daily. Additional analyses performed on raw water, plant effluent, and/or distribution system samples included inorganic compounds (metals), volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented in this report depicts 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.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Dutchess County Department of Behavioral & Community Health at 486-3404.

Salt Front

Our water is taken from the Hudson River Estuary, which is subject to increased chloride and sodium levels during low rainfall periods. During 2024, the facility did not experience a salt front episode (defined by USGS as chloride levels exceeding 100 mg/L). The plant effluent was tested for sodium 20 times in 2024 with values ranging from 18 mg/L to 33 mg/L and an average of 24 mg/L.

During normal water years the sodium level varies from 15 – 25 mg/L with higher levels occurring during periods of low rainfall. **Customers that are on a salt restricted diet should consult with their physician concerning sodium in their drinking water.** Information concerning sodium levels in your water can be obtained at any time by contacting the Water Plant Administrator, Randy Alstadt at 451-4173 x 2003.

Hardness

The water obtained from the Hudson River is considered moderately hard. The average hardness of the plant effluent in 2024 was 69.75 mg/L or 4.07 grains/gallon.

Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility
Table of Detected Contaminants 2024

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date(s)	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contamination
Plant Effluent - Inorganic Contaminants							
Orthophosphate (reported as Phosphorus)	N/A	2 per day	Average = 0.606 Range = 0.244 to 1.06	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Orthophosphate is added at the Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility to inhibit corrosion of lead piping in the distribution system.
Total Organic Carbon	N/A	1 per week	Average = 1.52 Range = 1.17 to 2.26	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment

Turbidity (Plant Effluent)	No	Continuous Monitoring[1]	Average = 0.037 Range = 0.02 to 0.17	NTU	N/A	MCL = 1 NTU monthly average[2] MCL = 5 NTU two-day average	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Filter Effluent)	No	Continuous Monitoring[1]	Average = 0.045 Range = 0.002 to 0.266	NTU	N/A	TT = 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU[3]	Soil runoff
Aluminum	No	1 per week	Average = 36.7 Range = ND to 80	ug/L	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Barium	No	10/15/24	0.017	mg/L	2	MCL = 2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Chlorate	No	Monthly	Average = 230 Range = 80 to 410	µg/L	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection at treatment plants using sodium hypochlorite.
Chloride	No	10/15/24	37	mg/L	250	N/A	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Fluoride	No	10/15/24	0.06	mg/L	2.2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge form fertilizer and aluminum factories
Magnesium	No	10/15/24	5	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	10/15/24	0.42	mg/L	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer, Leaking septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	Monthly	Average = 24.7 Range = 18 to 33	mg/L	N/A	N/A[5]	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	10/15/24	14	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Plant Effluent - Disinfectants							
Free Chlorine Residual	No	Continuous Monitoring[1]	Average = 2.50 Range = 1.62 to 3.61	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 4[6]	Water additive used to control microbes.
Plant Effluent - Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromo-dichloromethane, dibromochloro-methane, and bromoform)	No	02/14/24 05/08/24 08/14/24 11/13/24	Stage 2 Calculation[7] Highest LRAA = 4.5 (Range of detects = 1.08 to 7.09)	µg/L	N/A	MCL = 80 for four-quarter average	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid)	No	02/14/24 05/08/24 08/14/24 11/13/24	Stage 2 Calculation[7] Highest LRAA = 5.30 (Range of detects = 2.68 to 3.85)	µg/L	N/A	MCL = 60 for four-quarter average	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Plant Effluent – Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	No	02/15/24 05/08/24 09/24/24 12/12/24	Average = 1.475 Range = ND to 3.0	ng/L	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	No	02/15/24 05/08/24 09/24/24 12/12/24	Average = 1.25 Range = ND to 2.1	ng/L	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Plant Effluent – Radiological Contaminants							
Beta particle and photo radioactivity from manmade radionuclides	No	10/15/24	2.62	pCi/L	0	MCL = 4 mrem per year[8]	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Combined Radium 226 + 228	No	10/15/24	1.14	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Raw Water – Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	No	09/25/24 12/12/24	Average = 1.8 Range = ND to 2.6	ng/L	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

1. Continuous monitoring is performed by inline meters. The values in this table are from the bench readings taken by operators every two hours to confirm the inline meter readings.
2. 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 on the plant effluent (0.17 NTU) occurred on 02/08/24. An MCL violation occurs when the average of all daily entry point analyses for the month exceed the MCL of 1 NTU or when the daily two-day average exceeds 5 NTU.
3. The turbidity of each filter is monitored to determine treatment compliance. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. State regulations require that 95% of samples are below 0.3 NTU. In 2024, 100% of samples were less than 0.3 NTU. The highest filter turbidity reading (0.266 NTU) occurred on 02/07/24.
4. If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 500 ug/L
5. Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.
6. The 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 health effects.
7. The regulation requires a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) be calculated by averaging the results of the 4 most recent quarters. The LRAA reported in this table is the highest LRAA obtained in 2024.

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

Table Definitions

NYSDOH: New York State Department of Health
USEPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency
MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water.
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.
MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.
NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit): A measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5.0 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
TT: Treatment Technique
N/A: Not Applicable
ND: Not Detected
ng/L (nanograms per liter): Corresponds to one mass part in one trillion parts of another liquid (parts per trillion)
mg/L (milligrams per liter): Corresponds to one mass part in one million parts of another liquid (parts per million)
µg/L (micrograms per liter): Corresponds to one mass part in one billion parts of another liquid (parts per billion)
pCi/L (Picocuries per liter): A measure of the radioactivity in water.
mrem/yr (millirems per year): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Lead in Your Drinking Water

The facility adds phosphoric acid at 2.3 mg/L to the treated water in order to protect lead plumbing in customer's homes. This program has resulted in significantly reducing lead levels in most homes. 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. Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility 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 Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility at 845-451-4173. 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 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.

Is Our Water System Meeting Other Rules That Govern Operations?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In 2024, it was noted we did not complete all required testing in 2023 and were therefore issued a monitoring violation. The required testing was performed in April of 2024, and the violation was resolved.

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 water source 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 firefighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- 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.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it up 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.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes, if it moved, you have a leak.

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community and our way of life.