Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
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	3/20/2025	50.1	mg/L	n/a	See Health Effects ***	Naturally occurring; Road Salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	3/20/2025	111	mg/L	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Total Trihalomethanes	No	Quarterly 2025	35.61 **** (Range = 25.32 – 43.96)	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 2025	19.68 **** (Range = 16.0 – 21.8)	ug/L	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.

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Turbidity Entry Point	No	Yearly Average	0.32 (Range = 0.16 – 0.49)	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 2025, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

Information on lead service line inventory

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a 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 2025
Hopewell Hamlet Water System
Rt 376 Hopewell Junction, NY 12533
(Public Water Supply ID# 1330288)

INTRODUCTION

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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.

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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	3/25/2025 6/18/2025	51.3 55.4	mg/L	n/a	See Health Effects ***	Naturally occurring; Road Salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	3/25/2025 6/18/2025	115 113	mg/L	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Nitrate	No	3/25/2025	0.07	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.

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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	8/14/2025	21.70 (Range = 21.20 – 22.20)	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	8/14/2025	14.2 (Range = 13.1 – 15.3)	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 = 0.03 – 0.05)	NTU	n/a	5	Soil Runoff.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Cannon Well 1	No	12/17/2025	1.12	ng/L	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) Cannon Well 1	No	12/17/2025	0.747	ng/L	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Cannon Well 2	No	12/17/2025	1.80	ng/L	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

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Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) Cannon Well 2	No	12/17/2025	0.611	ng/L	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

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*** 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 2025 and were non-detected:

Iron and Manganese
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)			ng/L	2000 (1)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Cannon Well 1	3/27/2025 6/26/2025 12/17/2025	2.83 2.67 1.87			
Cannon Well 2	3/27/2025 6/262025 9/25/2025 12/17/2025	2.41 3.36 5.03 5.75			
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)			ng/L	n/a (2)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Cannon Well 1	3/27/2025 6/26/2025 12/17/2025	3.01 1.90 2.13			
Cannon Well 2	3/27/2025 6/262025 9/25/2025 12/17/2025	2.60 3.17 2.63 3.27			

Contaminant	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG or Health Advisory Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)			ng/L	n/a (2)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Cannon Well 1	3/27/2025 12/17/2025	2.07 2.02			
Cannon Well 2	3/27/2025 6/26/2025 9/25/2025 12/17/2025	2.06 2.13 2.11 2.91			
Pefluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)			ng/L	n/a (2)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Cannon Well 1	12/17/2025	1.49			
Cannon Well 2	12/17/2025	1.98			
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)			ng/L	n/a (2)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Cannon Well 1	12/17/2025	0.635			
Cannon Well 2	12/17/2025	0.899			
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)			ng/L	n/a (2)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Cannon Well 1	12/17/2025	0.672			
Cannon Well 2	12/17/2025	0.934			

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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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.

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.

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Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

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Why Save Water and How to Avoid Wasting It?

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- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
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- 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:

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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.

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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 53,387,000 gallons of water for distribution to a population of 977 via 291 service connections throughout the year with an average daily production of approximately 146,265 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	1.43 (Range = 1.10 – 1.7)	mg/L	n/a	4.0	Chemical additive to control microbes
Turbidity Entry Point	No	Yearly Average	0.24 (Range = 0.18 – 0.33)	NTU	n/a	5.0	Soil Runoff
Total Trihalomethanes Entry Point **	No	3/19/2025	25.80	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	3/19/2025	19.9	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	No	Quarterly 2025	60.88 (Range = 25.53 – 136.1)	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	No	Quarterly 2025	26.84 (Range = 16.0 – 37.3)	ug/L	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Sodium	No	September – December 2025	62.61 (Range = 25.7 – 211)	mg/L	n/a	See Health Effects ***	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	September – December 2025	122.43 (Range = 41.8 - 357)	mg/L	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.

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).

*** 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.

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

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a 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 2025
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 2025 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 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. 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. 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 some small amounts of 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	0.21 (0.07 -0.66)	NTU	0	< 5.0	Soil runoff and Hydrant flushing
Route 52 Entry Point (1)	No	Daily	0.36 (0.08- .90)	NTU	0	< 5.0	Soil runoff and Hydrant flushing
DCWAL Entry Point (1)	No	Daily	0.36 (0.13-1.02)	NTU	0	<5.0	Soil runoff and Hydrant flushing
Free Chlorine							
Pump Station Influent	No	Daily	1.63 (0.55 – 2.63)	mg/l	N/A	< 4.0	Added for disinfection
Route 52 Entry Point	No	Daily	1.19 (0.58-1.78)	mg/l	N/A	< 4.0	Added for disinfection
DCAWL Entry Point	No	Daily	.94 (0.45-1.64)	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	18.6 ug/l (9.9—23.4)	ug/l	0	60	Byproduct of disinfection
Route 52 tap Entry point	No	Quarterly	17.8 ug/l (8.9-26.9)	ug/l	0	60	Byproduct of disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (4)							
Griffith Way Entry Point	No	Quarterly	61.4 ug/l (24.9-103)	ug/l	0	80	Byproduct of disinfection
Route 52 tap Entry Point	No	Quarterly	49.9 ug/l (18.6-90.6)	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-2025	ND	ug/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits and corrosion of plumbing systems
Copper (2)	No	July-2025	0.03 (0.014-0.031)	ug/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 percentage 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 0.03 ug/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 no lead was detected.

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

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of 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 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 contaminants 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 more than 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 2025 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 formulas, 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 2025 the CDWTL followed all applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements.

" INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY "

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by visiting our website at:https://health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY1330640.htm,

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 people such as people 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 all our customers to 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 2025

Public Water Supply NY1302812

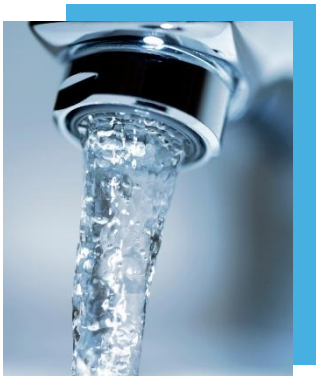
1 Overocker Rd, Poughkeepsie NY 12601

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.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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 Town of Poughkeepsie receives treated drinking water from the Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility which is jointly owned by the City and Town of Poughkeepsie. The source of our drinking water is the Hudson River. 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.

The Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility focuses on protecting our source of drinking water through work with the Hudson River Drinking Water Intermunicipal Council. Known as the "Hudson 7," the council focuses on protecting the Hudson River as the source of drinking water for seven mid-Hudson municipalities that are voting members: the City and Town of Poughkeepsie, the Village and Town of Rhinebeck, and the towns of Esopus, Hyde Park and Lloyd. Dutchess and Ulster County are also voting members. In addition to advocating for a range of actions to protect our drinking water in the last year, the Council drafted the first ever Drinking Water Source Protection Plan with support from New York State. Hudson 7 meetings are open to the public, and more information is available at hudson7.org.

Facts and Figures

The Poughkeepsie Townwide Water District serves a population of approximately 45,000 through 11,031 service connections. In 2025 a total volume of 3,180,656,072 gallons of potable water was consumed. The Town billed its customers for an estimated 3,022,073,340 gallons of water. Non-billed water was estimated at 158,582,732 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 4.9% 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.

In 2025, 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:

There were no facility modifications to the City Distribution System in 2025.

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 City's 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 (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 sodium and chloride levels during low rainfall periods. The salt front of the Atlantic Ocean moves up the river when there is reduced freshwater flow coming down the river. The salt front is defined by USGS as chloride levels exceeding 100 mg/L. During 2025, the Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility experienced a salt front episode from August 13th to October 31st. During the salt front episode, the plant effluent was tested 104 times for sodium with values ranging from 37 mg/L to 560 mg/L and an average of 129 mg/L. Chloride was tested 102 times with values ranging from 59 mg/L to 1,100 mg/L and an average of 223 mg/L. Additionally, during the salt front the distribution system was tested for sodium 23 times with values ranging from 27 mg/L and 271 mg/L with an average of 97 mg/L. Chloride was also tested for 23 times with values ranging from 46 mg/L and 568 mg/L with an average of 188 mg/L.

During normal water conditions in 2025, the sodium level was tested 14 times (at least once per month) with sodium concentrations ranging from 23 mg/L to 40 mg/L with an average of 29 mg/L. **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, Dottie DiNobile at 451-4173 x 2003.

Harmful Agal Bloom (HAB)

In 2025, a HAB was detected in the Hudson River which lasted from September through November. HABs contain a species of cyanobacteria that produced a toxin that may affect human health. The water treatment facility worked closely with federal, state, and local officials to monitor the situation. Testing showed that the treatment process was effective at removing the algal toxin before any water was distributed to customers. No toxin was detected in the finished drinking water.

Hardness

The water obtained from the Hudson River is considered moderately hard. The average hardness of the plant effluent in 2025 was 74.5 mg/L or 4.36 grains/gallon (range 57 mg/L to 120 mg/L)

Table of Detected Contaminants 2025
Poughkeepsie Townwide Water District

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date(s)	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbial Contaminants							
Total Coliform	No	50 per month	3 positive samples 6/2/25 6/10/25 6/11/25	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.
Lead and Copper Monitoring							
Copper	No	8/21/23 thru 10/6/23	0.070[1] Range = 0.010 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 = 0.58 Range = 0.51 to 0.66	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 = 0.09 Range = 0.04 to 0.99	NTU	N/A	MCL = 5.0[3]	Soil runoff
Chloride	Yes	9/11/2025 9/12/2025 9/15/2025 9/16/2025 9/17/2025 9/22/2025	Average = 188 Range = 46 to 568	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination

		9/23/2025 9/24/2025 10/1/2025 10/9/2025 10/15/2025 10/23/2025 10/24/2025 10/29/2025 10/30/2025 11/6/2025 11/12/2025 11/14/2025 11/20/2025 12/2/2025 12/10/2025					
Sodium	No	9/11/2025 9/12/2025 9/15/2025 9/16/2025 9/17/2025 9/22/2025 9/23/2025 9/24/2025 10/1/2025 10/9/2025 10/15/2025 10/23/2025 10/24/2025 10/29/2025 10/30/2025 11/6/2025 11/12/2025 11/14/2025 11/20/2025 12/2/2025 12/10/2025	Average = 97 Range = 27 to 271	mg/L	N/A	N/A[6]	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Disinfection Byproducts							
Free Chlorine Residual	No	minimum of 50 per month	Average = 1.45 Range = 0.20 to 2.60	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 4[4]	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs -- chloroform, bromo-dichloromethane, dibromochloro-methane, and bromoform)	No	2/12/25 5/14/25 8/13/25 11/12/25	Stage 2 Calculation[5] Highest LRAA = 54.1 (Range of detects = 17.7 – 82.2)	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	2/12/25 5/14/25 8/13/25 11/12/25	Stage 2 Calculation[5] Highest LRAA = 21.6 (Range of detects = 8.79 – 32.2)	ug/L	N/A	MCL = 60 for four-quarter average	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 2025.
6. 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.

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. Due to the salt front episode, chloride levels exceeded the maximum contaminant level. The duration of the violation was from 9/5/25 to 10/31/25. Chloride is essential for maintaining good health. Research has not conclusively demonstrated that human exposure to chloride itself causes adverse health effects, although exposure to high levels of certain chloride salts has been associated with adverse health effects in humans. For example, high dietary intake of sodium chloride can be a contributing factor to high blood pressure, but this has been attributed mainly to the presence of sodium. The New York State standard for chloride is 250 milligrams per liter and is based on chloride's effects on the taste and odor of the water.

Sodium levels were also elevated due to the salt front episode. 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.

We have also learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

Information on Lead

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:

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

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.

Information on Fluoride

In February 2008, the Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility stopped adding fluoride to the water. You may want to discuss this with your family dentist to see if some other form of fluoride supplement should be considered for your dental protection.

Is Our Water System Meeting Other Rules That Govern Operations?

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

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 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 and our way of life.

save water

Addendum

Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility
Table of Detected Contaminants 2025

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 = 0.56 Range = 0.27 to 0.98	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 = 0.036 Range = 0.027 to 0.12	NTU	N/A	MCL = 1 NTU monthly average[2] MCL = 5 NTU two-day average	Soil runoff
jmTurbidity (Filter Effluent)	No	Continuous Monitoring[1]	Average = 0.050 Range = 0.003 to 0.229	NTU	N/A	TT = 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU[3]	Soil runoff
Aluminum	No	1 per week	Average = 32 Range = ND to 95	ug/L	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; water treatment process
Barium	No	10/16/25	0.019	mg/L	2	MCL = 2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Chlorate	No	Monthly	Average = 227 Range = 78 to 440	µg/L	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection at treatment plants using sodium hypochlorite.
Chloride	Yes	At least weekly beginning 9/5/25 for a total of 114 samples	Average = 184 Range = 44 to 1100	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Fluoride	No	10/16/25	0.078	mg/L	2.2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge form fertilizer and aluminum factories
Magnesium	No	1/2/25, 10/2/25, 10/22/25, 11/6/25	Average = 13 Range = 4.7 to 26	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	12/4/25	0.69	mg/L	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer, Leaking septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	No	10/16/25	2.3	µg/L	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	No	Monthly & more frequently during the salt front episode	Average = 97 Range = 23 to 560	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 = 2.54 Range = 1.94 to 3.52	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 4[6]	Water additive used to control microbes.
Plant Effluent - Disinfection Byproducts							
Bromate	No	Monthly	Highest RAA = 5.97 (Range of detects = ND to 26)	µg/L	NA	MCL = 10	By-product of drinking water disinfection at treatment plants using Ozone.
Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromo-dichloromethane, dibromochloro-methane, and bromoform)	No	2/12/25 5/14/25 8/13/25 11/12/25	Stage 2 Calculation[7] Highest LRAA = 4.4 (Range of detects = 1.44 to 7.49)	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	2/12/25 5/14/25 8/13/25 11/12/25	Stage 2 Calculation[7] Highest LRAA = 3.62 (Range of detects = 2.98 to 4.19)	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	02/12/25 6/9/25 9/8/25 12/4/25	Average = 1.4 Range = ND to 3.7	ng/L	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	No	02/12/25 6/9/25 9/8/25 12/4/25	Average = 0.50 Range = ND to 2.0	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	10/22/25	4.86	pCi/L	0	MCL = 4 mrem per year[8]	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Raw Water – Microbiology							
Microcystin	No	9/15/25, 9/17/25 9/23/25, 9/29/25 10/1/25, 10/6/25 10/8/25, 10/14/25 10/16/25, 10/21/25 10/28/25, 11/6/25, 11/13/25, 11/19/25	Range = ND to 5.4	µg/L	N/A	N/A	Algal toxin produced by cyanobacteria during a Harmful Agal Bloom (HAB).
Raw Water – Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	No	09/8/25	3.3	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 (0.12 NTU) occurred on 08/20/25. 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 2025, 100% of samples were less than 0.3 NTU. The highest filter turbidity reading (0.229 NTU) occurred on 02/22/25.
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 2025.
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.

City of Poughkeepsie

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

Public Water Supply NY1330291

26 Howard Street, Poughkeepsie NY 12601

To comply with State regulations, the City of Poughkeepsie 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.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Michael Paolillo, Water Distribution Operator, Veolia North America, (845) 471-8165, or the Dutchess County Health Department at (845) 486-3404. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled Joint Water Board meetings held the first Tuesday of every month in the conference room at the Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility (behind Marist College). For further information about the Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility, telephone the Joint Water Board Administrator, Dorothy DiNobile at (845) 451-4173, ext. 2003. You may also visit the Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility website at https://www.cityofpoughkeepsie.gov/223/Water-System. This report can be found on the City of Poughkeepsie's web site http://www.cityofpoughkeepsie.gov/departments/dpw/waterdistribution.

Where does our water come from?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The City of Poughkeepsie receives treated drinking water from the Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility which is jointly owned by the City and Town of Poughkeepsie. The source of our drinking water is the Hudson River. 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.

The Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility focuses on protecting our source of drinking water through work with the Hudson River Drinking Water Intermunicipal Council. Known as the "Hudson 7," the council focuses on protecting the Hudson River as the source of drinking water for seven mid-Hudson municipalities that are voting members: the City and Town of Poughkeepsie, the Village and Town of Rhinebeck, and the towns of Esopus, Hyde Park and Lloyd. Dutchess and Ulster County are also voting members. In addition to advocating for a range of actions to protect our drinking water in the last year, the Council drafted the first ever Drinking Water Source Protection Plan with support from New York State. Hudson 7 meetings are open to the public, and more information is available at hudson7.org.

Facts and Figures

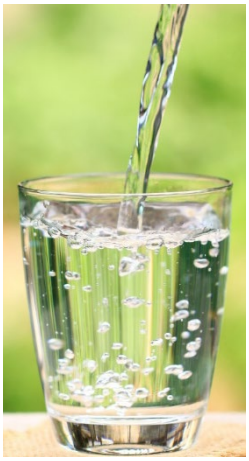
In 2025, the Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility supplied a total of 1,996,869,724 gallons of water to the City of Poughkeepsie. The average daily amount of water received was 5.47 million gallons a day. There are 7,100 service connections in the City which accounted for 965,147,163 gallons of water. In 2025, the City billed its customers $7.13 per metered unit (748 gallons).

Non-revenue water includes water used for firefighting, flushing water mains to maintain good water quality, testing the 1,140 fire hydrants in the city, loss of water during water main breaks, meter inaccuracies, and unaccounted for water loss. In 2025 it is estimated that 146,567,200 gallons were used in water main flushing; 238,622,400 gallons were identified in known leaks which have been repaired; 343,449,950 gallons in meter inaccuracy; and 403,083,011 gallons is unknown water loss.

Facility Modifications:

There were no facility modifications to the City Distribution System in 2025.

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 City's 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 (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 sodium and chloride levels during low rainfall periods. The salt front of the Atlantic Ocean moves up the river when there is reduced freshwater flow coming down the river. The salt front is defined by USGS as chloride levels exceeding 100 mg/L. During 2025, the Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility experienced a salt front episode from August 13th to October 31st. During the salt front episode, the plant effluent was tested 104 times for sodium with values ranging from 37 mg/L to 560 mg/L and an average of 129 mg/L. Chloride was tested 102 times with values ranging from 59 mg/L to 1,100 mg/L and an average of 223 mg/L. Additionally, during the salt front the distribution system was tested for sodium 21 times with values ranging from 20 mg/L and 595 mg/L with an average of 112 mg/L. Chloride was also tested for 21 times with values ranging from 47 mg/L and 362 mg/L with an average of 174 mg/L.

During normal water conditions in 2025, the sodium level was tested 14 times (at least once per month) with sodium concentrations ranging from 23 mg/L to 40 mg/L with an average of 29 mg/L. **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, Dottie DiNobile at 451-4173 x 2003.

Harmful Agal Bloom (HAB)

In 2025, a HAB was detected in the Hudson River which lasted from September through November. HABs contain a species of cyanobacteria that produced a toxin that may affect human health. The water treatment facility worked closely with federal, state, and local officials to monitor the situation. Testing showed that the treatment process was effective at removing the algal toxin before any water was distributed to customers. No toxin was detected in the finished drinking water.

Hardness

The water obtained from the Hudson River is considered moderately hard. The average hardness of the plant effluent in 2025 was 74.5 mg/L or 4.36 grains/gallon (range 57 mg/L to 120 mg/L)

Table of Detected Contaminants, City of Poughkeepsie, 2025
Water Distribution System

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date(s)	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Monitoring							
Copper	No	10/9/25 thru 12/16/23	0.072[1] Range = 0.0053 to 0.150	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	No	10/9/25 thru 12/16/23	3.4[2] Range = ND to 160	ug/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Orthophosphate (reported as Phosphorus)	N/A	1 per week	Average = 0.57 Range = 0.49 to 0.66	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 = 0.14 Range = ND to 2.15	NTU	N/A	MCL = 5.0[3]	Soil runoff
Chloride	Yes	9/12/2025 9/15/2025 9/16/2025 9/17/2025 9/22/2025 9/23/2025 9/24/2025 9/29/2025 9/30/2025 10/1/2025 10/8/2025 10/14/2025 10/23/2025 10/29/2025	Average = 174 Range = 46 to 362	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination

		11/6/2025 11/12/2025 11/14/2025 11/20/2025 12/2/2025 12/10/2025					
Sodium	No	9/12/2025 9/15/2025 9/16/2025 9/17/2025 9/22/2025 9/23/2025 9/24/2025 9/29/2025 9/30/2025 10/1/2025 10/8/2025 10/14/2025 10/23/2025 10/29/2025 11/6/2025 11/12/2025 11/14/2025 11/20/2025 12/2/2025 12/10/2025	Average = 112 Range = 20 to 596	mg/L	N/A	N/A[6]	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Disinfection Byproducts							
Free Chlorine Residual	No	Minimum of 40 per month	Average = 1.46 Range = 0.20 to 3.10	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 4[4]	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs -- chloroform, bromo-dichloromethane, dibromochloro-methane, and bromoform)	No	2/12/25 5/14/25 8/13/25 11/25/25	Stage 2 Calculation[5] Highest LRAA = 43.15 (Range of detects = 7.85 – 71.8)	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	2/12/25 5/14/25 8/13/25 11/25/25	Stage 2 Calculation[5] Highest LRAA = 20.1 (Range of detects = 5.61 – 31.4)	ug/L	N/A	MCL = 60 for four-quarter average	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.

Footnotes:

1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested for copper. In this case, 60 samples were collected throughout the distribution system and the 90th percentile was the 55th highest value (0.072 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 sites tested for lead. In this case, 60 samples were collected throughout the distribution system and the 90th percentile was the 55th highest value (3.4 µg/L). The action level was exceeded at one of the locations tested. Subsequent testing and investigation indicated that the high level was isolated to specific tap within the home.
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 City purchases its water from the Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility, Treatment Technique regulations do not apply to the City'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. The MRDL is based on a running annual arithmetic average, computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected by the system.
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 2025.
6. 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.

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. Due to the salt front episode, chloride levels exceeded the maximum contaminant level. The duration of the violation was from 9/5/25 to 10/31/25. Chloride is essential for maintaining good health. Research has not conclusively demonstrated that human exposure to chloride itself causes adverse health effects, although exposure to high levels of certain chloride salts has been associated with adverse health effects in humans. For example, high dietary intake of sodium chloride can be a contributing factor to high blood pressure, but this has been attributed mainly to the presence of sodium. The New York State standard for chloride is 250 milligrams per liter and is based on chloride's effects on the taste and odor of the water.

Sodium levels were also elevated due to the salt front episode. 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.

We have also learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

Information on Lead

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:

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

Information on Lead Service Line Inventory

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by contacting us 845-318-7224 or by email at leadservice@cityofpoughkeepsie.com or a licensed plumber to determine the service line material and/or visiting our website at: https://cityofpoughkeepsie.gov/467/Lead-Service-Information. Additionally, you can access the City's LSLI through NYSDOH website via their online mapping tool.

https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/New-York-State-Lead-Service-Line-Inventory-Map/fkii-zkcq

Information on Fluoride

In February 2008, the Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility stopped adding fluoride to the water. You may want to discuss this with your family dentist to see if some other form of fluoride supplement should be considered for your dental protection.

Is Our Water System Meeting Other Rules That Govern Operations?

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

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 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 and our way of life.

save water

Addendum

Poughkeepsies' Water Treatment Facility
Table of Detected Contaminants 2025

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 = 0.56 Range = 0.27 to 0.98	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 = 0.036 Range = 0.027 to 0.12	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 = 0.050 Range = 0.003 to 0.229	NTU	N/A	TT = 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU[3]	Soil runoff
Aluminum	No	1 per week	Average = 32 Range = ND to 95	ug/L	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; water treatment process
Barium	No	10/16/25	0.019	mg/L	2	MCL = 2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Chlorate	No	Monthly	Average = 227 Range = 78 to 440	µg/L	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection at treatment plants using sodium hypochlorite.
Chloride	Yes	At least weekly beginning 9/5/25 for a total of 114 samples	Average = 184 Range = 44 to 1100	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Fluoride	No	10/16/25	0.078	mg/L	2.2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge form fertilizer and aluminum factories
Magnesium	No	1/2/25, 10/2/25, 10/22/25, 11/6/25	Average = 13 Range = 4.7 to 26	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	12/4/25	0.69	mg/L	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer, Leaking septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	No	10/16/25	2.3	µg/L	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	No	Monthly & more frequently during the salt front episode	Average = 97 Range = 23 to 560	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 = 2.54 Range = 1.94 to 3.52	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 4[6]	Water additive used to control microbes.
Plant Effluent - Disinfection Byproducts							
Bromate	No	Monthly	Highest RAA = 5.97 (Range of detects = ND to 26)	µg/L	NA	MCL = 10	By-product of drinking water disinfection at treatment plants using Ozone.
Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromo-dichloromethane, dibromochloro-methane, and bromoform)	No	2/12/25 5/14/25 8/13/25 11/12/25	Stage 2 Calculation[7] Highest LRAA = 4.4 (Range of detects = 1.44 to 7.49)	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	2/12/25 5/14/25 8/13/25 11/12/25	Stage 2 Calculation[7] Highest LRAA = 3.62 (Range of detects = 2.98 to 4.19)	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	02/12/25 6/9/25 9/8/25 12/4/25	Average = 1.4 Range = ND to 3.7	ng/L	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	No	02/12/25 6/9/25 9/8/25 12/4/25	Average = 0.50 Range = ND to 2.0	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	10/22/25	4.86	pCi/L	0	MCL = 4 mrem per year[8]	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Raw Water – Microbiology							
Microcystin	No	9/15/25, 9/17/25 9/23/25, 9/29/25 10/1/25, 10/6/25 10/8/25, 10/14/25 10/16/25, 10/21/25 10/28/25, 11/6/25, 11/13/25, 11/19/25	Range = ND to 5.4	µg/L	N/A	N/A	Algal toxin produced by cyanobacteria during a Harmful Agal Bloom (HAB).
Raw Water – Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	No	09/8/25	3.3	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 (0.12 NTU) occurred on 08/20/25. 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 2025, 100% of samples were less than 0.3 NTU. The highest filter turbidity reading (0.229 NTU) occurred on 02/22/25.
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 2025.
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.