

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Pinewood Knolls Water System
Brusk Dr, Hopewell Junction, NY 12533
(Public Water Supply ID# 1302785)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Pinewood Knolls 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 had an MCL violation for PFOS in 1st and 4th quarter. 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'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 150 through 44 service connections. Our water source is groundwater from the Fishkill/Sprout Creek drainage basin drawn from two drilled wells located at the end of Brusk Drive. The water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite prior to the storage tank. Water from the storage tank is pumped to the distribution system and to a hydro-pneumatic tank. Backup power is provided with an emergency generator. Last year we pumped a total of 2,223,600 gallons, with an average of 6,092 gallons per day.

The New York State Department of Health completed a source water assessment of the water supply in 2003. While the water delivered to the homes is of good quality, 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 of Health. For questions regarding this report, please contact 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, nitrate, principal organic compounds, primary inorganic compounds, lead and copper, disinfection byproducts, 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 Dutchess County 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
Nitrate	No	Quarterly 2025	4.14 (Range = 3.32 – 4.85)	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	No	5/23/2023	0.001	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Corrosion of plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	No	5/23/2023	0.030	mg/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes	No	9/20/2023	45.90	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	9/20/2023	15.0	ug/L	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Copper *	No	September 2025	180 (Range = 60 – 212)	ug/L	1300	AL = 1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead **	No	September 2025	3 (Range = ND – 3.8)	ug/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, AL or TT)	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	No	Quarterly 2025	114.75 (Range = 106 – 129)	mg/L	n/a	See Health Effects ***	Naturally occurring; Road Salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	Quarterly 2025	178.75 (Range = 158 – 207)	mg/L	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Iron	No	3/14/2025	1	ug/L	n/a	300	Naturally occurring.
Manganese	No	3/14/2025	23	ug/L	n/a	300	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Well 1	No	Quarterly 2025	2.68 (Range = ND – 4.50)	ng/L	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) Well 1	No	Quarterly 2025	4.84 (Range = 2.16 – 6.69)	ng/L	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Well 2	No	Quarterly 2025	5.41 (Range = 3.66 – 6.94)	ng/L	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) Well 2	No	Quarterly 2025	9.75 (Range = 7.62 – 12.1)	ng/L	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Footnotes:

* The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 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.

** 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 lead 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 lead was not exceeded at any of the 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 250 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

The following tests were sampled in 2025 and were non-detected:
1,4 Dioxane

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.
Well 1	9/19/2025 11/19/2025	1.95 2.54			
Well 2	3/21/2025 6/18/2025 9/19/2025 11/19/2025	3.11 1.97 2.47 3.13			
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)			ng/L	n/a (2)	
Well 1	3/21/2025 9/19/2025 11/19/2025	2.81 2.40 3.35			
Well 2	3/21/2025 6/18/2025 9/19/2025 11/19/2025	4.26 2.85 3.14 5.02			
Pefluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)			ng/L	n/a (2)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Well 1	3/21/2025 9/19/2025 11/19/2025	2.67 2.12 2.96			
Well 2	3/21/2025 6/18/2025 9/19/2025 11/19/2025	4.37 3.04 3.24 4.84			
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)			ng/L	n/a (2)	
Well 1	11/19/2025	1.27			
Well 2	11/19/2025	1.82			
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)			ng/L	n/a (2)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Well 1	3/21/2025 11/19/2025	1.87 2.12			
Well 2	3/21/2025 9/19/2025 11/19/2025	3.02 2.10 2.95			

Contaminant	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG or Health Advisory Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)			ng/L	n/a (2)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Well 1	11/19/2025	0.885			
Well 2	11/19/2025	0.961			
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)			ng/L	n/a (2)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Well 2	11/19/2025	0.854			

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:

- 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.
- 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 an MCL violation in the 1st and 4th quarter for PFOS in Well 2. 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.

Health Effects for PFOS - PFOS caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOS in animals.

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. Pinewood Knolls 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 Pinewood Knolls 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/NY1302785.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 250 mg/L of sodium 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.