Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Town of Lagrange-Manchester Water District
White Bridges Lane, Poughkeepsie, NY 12603
Public Water Supply NYID#1330550

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Manchester Water District, 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 standard. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact H2O Innovations on (845) 486-1030. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. The meetings are held every second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the town hall.

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.

Our water source are two ground wells (Well #17 and Well #19) which is located on White Bridges Road. During 2024, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 3,978 people through 1,307 service connections The total water produced in 2024 was 178.377 million gallons,the daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 488,704 gallons per day. The amount of water delivered to customers was 177.4 million gallons, with an approximate 900,000 gallons lost due to main breaks and fighting fires. In 2024, water customers were charged an average of $5.65/ 1000 gallons, with an average quarterly bill of $250.00

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. 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 Health Department at (845)-486-3404.

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic compounds. None of the compounds we analyzed for were detected in your drinking water.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	***No***	6/1/23	.033	Mg/l	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	***No***	6/1/23	.0016	Ug/l	N/a	N/a	Naturally occurring
Copper	***No***	9/2024	0.0305[2] ND -.0310	Mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	***No***	9/2024	.001[3] ND-.02	Mg/l	0	AL-0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	***No***	12/18/24	3.1	Mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks
Sodium	***No***	12/18/24	73.1	Mg/l	N/a	** (see health effects below)	Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Chloride	***No***	12/18/24	89.8	Mg/l	N/a	250	Naturally occurring
Calcium hardness	***No***	11/07	212 12.4 grains	Mg/l	N/a	N/a	Naturally occurring
Disinfection By-Products							

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	***No***	7/19/24	1.2 4.8	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 Acids (mono-,di-,and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid)	***No***	7/19/24	<2.0 <2.0	Ug/l	N/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms

Synthetic Organic Contaminants
<u>Entry point</u>

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	1/22/24 7/24/24	<0.004 0.0043	ng/L	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanesulfonate Acid (PFOS)	No	1/22/24 7/24/24	<0.004 <0.004	ng/L	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications

Well #17

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	02/21/24 06/18/24 9/30/24 12/21/24	ND 3.72 4.0 ND	ng/L	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanesulfonate Acid (PFOS)	No	02/21/24 06/18/24 09/30/24 12/22/23	ND 2.47 3.6 0.85	ng/L	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications

Well #19

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	02/21/24 06/18/24 09/30/24 12/21/24	4.0 3.51 3.8 3.1	ng/L	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanesulfonate Acid	No	02/21/24 06/18/24 09/30/24	4.9 2.72 3.6	ng/L	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in

(PFOS)		12/21/24	3.2				commercial and industrial applications

Radioactive Contaminants							
Uranium	***No***	6/1/23	0.617	pCi/l	0	MCL=30	Erosions of natural deposits
Gross alpha	***No***	6/1/23	0.274	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	***No***	6/1/23	0.483	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Entry Point

Substance/ Unit of measure	Date	Amount Detected				
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	1/22/24 7/24/24	<0.003 0.0059	ng/L	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	1/22/24 7/24/24	<0.003 0.0030	ng/L	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	1/22/24 7/24/24	<0.003 <0.003	ng/L	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) ng/L	1/22/24 7/24/24	<0.003 <0.003	ng/L	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications

Well 17

Substance/ Unit of measure	Date	Amount Detected				
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) ng/L	02/21/24 06/18/24 09/30/24 12/21/24	ND ND ND ND	ng/L	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications

Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) ng/L	02/21/24 06/18/24 09/30/24 12/21/24	ND 2.14 1.9 ND	ng/L	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorobutanonic Acid (PFBA) ng/L	02/21/24 06/18/24 09/30/24 12/21/24	ND ND 5.0 ND	ng/L	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluporopentanoic Acid (PFPeA) ng/L	02/21/24 06/18/24 09/30/24 12/21/24	ND ND ND ND	ng/L	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-[1,1,2,2,3,3,3-Heptafluoropropoxy]-propanoicAcid (HFPO-DA ng/L	02/21/24 06/18/24 09/30/24 12/21/24	ND ND ND ND	ng/L	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	02/21/24 06/18/24 09/30/24 12/21/24	ND 0.978 ND ND	ng/L	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications

Well 19

Substance/ Unit of measure	Date	Amount Detected				
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) ng/L	02/21/24 06/18/24 09/30/24 12/21/24	2.4 2.17 3.1 ND	ng/L	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) ng/L	02/21/24 06/18/24	2.3 2.11	ng/L	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in

	09/30/24 12/21/24	ND ND				commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) ng/L	02/21/24 06/18/24 09/30/24 12/21/24	ND 0.914 ND ND	ng/L	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications

1 – The level presented is the 90th percentile of the (include number, e.g., 10) sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent measurements that is equal to or below it. This means in our system copper levels in (insert number, e.g., 8) sites are below the 90th percentile value and (insert number, e.g., 2) sites are above the 90th percentile.The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 – The level presented is the 90th percentile of the (include number, e.g., 10) sites tested. The action level for lead was exceeded at two of the 10 sites tested.

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

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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).
Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by visiting the following website at: https://health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY1330550.htm

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).

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Spanish

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

French

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

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 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 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.

CLOSING

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