Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Town Center Water Improvement Area
Stringham Road, Lagrangeville, NY
Public Water Supply NYID#1330320

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Town Center Water Improvement Area, 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. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. 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 Innovation at 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; 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 system serves 1,005 people through 318 service connections. Our water source is four groundwater wells, which are located off Stringham Road, next to the water facility. SLI-7425, an polyphosphate, is added to address the high levels of iron and manganese in well #4 & #5. The water is chlorinated prior to distribution.

The NYSDOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" For a list of the contaminants that have been detected, if any. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters in the future.

The source water assessment has rated our water source as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial and nitrate contamination. These ratings are due primarily to the proximity of the wells to permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial 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. In addition, the wells are in an area which is prone to flooding. The county and state health departments will use this information to direct source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting us.

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, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, 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, lead and copper, 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***	8/23/19	.0575	mg/l	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	***No***	8/23/19	1.3	ug/l	N/a	N/a	Naturally occurring in low levels
Lead	***No***	12/30/24	ND ND – ND	ug/l	0	AL- 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
Copper	***No***	12/30/24	0.08 (1) 0.003 - 0.108	mg/l	1.3	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	***No***	2/9/22 2/9/22	EP – 0.016 W3 – 0.537	mg/l	N/a	300	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	***No***	12/18/24	<0.25	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks
Sodium	***No***	12/15	33.0	mg/l	N/A	*see health effects noted below	Naturally occurring

Chloride	***No***	8/15/18	71.7	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Uranium	***No***	6/1/23	.234	Pci/l	0	30	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Combined radium -226 and 228	***No***	6/1/23	0.807	Pci/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha activity (including radium –226 but excluding radon and uranium)	***No***	6/1/23	0.142	Pci/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants: PFOA, PFOS and 1,4 Dioxane Well #2

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	***No*** ***No*** ***Yes*** ***No*** ***No***	03/13/24 06/28/24 09/30/24 10/17/24 12/18/24	ND ND 16 3.8 ND	ng/l	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanesulfonic (PFOS)	***No*** ***No*** ***Yes*** ***No*** ***No***	03/13/24 06/28/24 09/30/24 10/17/24 12/18/24	2.4 1.1 23 1.2 5.1	ng/l	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications

Un-Regulated Contaminants

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFBA)	***No*** ***No*** ***No*** ***No***	03/13/24 06/28/24 09/30/23 12/18/24	ND ND ND ND	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications
PerfluorbutanesulfonicAcid (PFBS)	***No*** ***No*** ***No*** ***No***	03/13/24 06/28/24 09/30/24 12/18/24	ND ND ND ND	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorhexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	***No*** ***No*** ***No*** ***No***	03/13/24 06/28/24 09/30/24 12/18/24	ND ND ND ND	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications

Synthetic Organic Contaminants: PFOA, PFOS and 1,4 Dioxane Well #3

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	***No*** ***No*** ***No*** ***No***	03/13/24 06/28/24 09/30/24 12/18/24	ND ND 2.7 3.1	ng/l	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanesulfonic (PFOS)	***No*** ***No*** ***No*** ***No***	03/13/24 06/28/24 09/30/24 12/18/24	ND 0.957 2.5 5.1	ng/l	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications

Un-Regulated Contaminants

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFBA)	***No*** ***No*** ***No*** ***No***	03/13/24 06/28/24 09/30/24 12/18/24	ND 0.688 3.2 ND	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications
PerfluorbutanesulfonicAcid (PFBS)	***No*** ***No*** ***No*** ***No***	03/13/24 06/28/24 09/30/24 12/18/24	ND 1.14 1.7 ND	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorhexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	***No*** ***No*** ***No*** ***No***	03/13/24 06/28/24 09/30/24 12/18/24	ND ND ND ND	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications

Synthetic Organic Contaminants: PFOA, PFOS and 1,4 Dioxane Well #4

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	***No*** ***No***	09/30/24 12/18/24	ND ND	ng/l	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanesulfonic (PFOS)	***No*** ***No***	09/30/24 12/18/24	ND 0.66	ng/l	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications

Un-Regulated Contaminants

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFBA)	***No*** ***No***	09/30/24 12/18/24	ND ND	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications
PerfluorbutanesulfonicAcid (PFBS)	***No*** ***No***	09/30/24 12/18/24	ND ND	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorhexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	***No***	09/30/24	ND	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from

	No	12/18/24	ND				widespread commercial and industrial applications

Synthetic Organic Contaminants: PFOA, PFOS and 1,4 Dioxane Well #5

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	***No***	12/18/24	0.65	ng/l	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanesulfonic (PFOS)	***No***	12/18/24	0.73	ng/l	10	10	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications

Un-Regulated Contaminants

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFBA)	***No***	12/18/24	ND	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications
PerfluorbutanesulfonicAcid (PFBS)	***No***	12/22/23	ND	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorhexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	***No***	12/22/23	ND	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread commercial and industrial applications

1 – The level presented is the 90th percentile of the 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 8 sites are below the 90th percentile value and 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 and/or visiting our website at: https://health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY1330320.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.

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 questions.