Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2020
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. Of those contaminants, one was detected at a level above the respective MCL. The site where the exceedance occurred was notified and they replaced the sinks and plumbing at those locations. Further monitoring by DCWWA-CDW will be done. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact the Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority at (845) 486- 3601. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please visit the Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority website at WWW.DCWWA.org.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the 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 approximately 4500 people through six service connections and three consecutive systems (GlobalFoundries, Hopewell Glen and the Dutchess County Airport). Our water source originates at the Poughkeepsie Water Treatment Facility (PWS # 1302774). A copy of their AWQR is attached for reference. The sole source of water for the Poughkeepsie Water Treatment Facility (PWTF) is the Hudson River (surface water) The plant is located along the Hudson River within the Marist College Campus on Route 9. The raw river water is drawn from the Hudson River adjacent to the PWTF, approximately 1000 feet from the shore at a depth of 48 feet below the mean river elevation. The PWTF utilizes a conventional filtration process. After filtration is completed, the water is aerated to improve taste. It is then disinfected using ultraviolet light and a carefully monitored chlorination process. Orthophosphate and Sodium Hydroxide are added to the water to reduce corrosion of customer piping and fixtures. After the water has been treated, it is delivered to the Poughkeepsie Town wide Water District (PWS # NY1302812), and then delivered to the CDWTL

customers via the CDWTL. A constant pressure is provided by a series of booster pumps. The levels of chlorine and turbidity are continuously monitored at the Pump Station, located at 21 Page Park Drive, in Poughkeepsie. Chlorine is added at the Pump Station as needed to adjust the chlorine residuals to the required concentrations. Daily sampling and analysis for these parameters are also performed at the entry point to the Global Foundries site, Dutchess county airport water line and the Hopewell Glen development.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include total coliform, turbidity, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, and halo acetic acids. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity							
Pump Station Influent (1)	No	Daily	0.16 (0.07 -0.41)	NTU	0	< 5.0	Soil runoff and Hydrant flushing
Global Foundries Entry Point (1)	No	Daily	0.22 (0.09- 2.89)	NTU	0	< 5.0	Soil runoff and Hydrant flushing
DCAWL Entry Point (1)	No	Daily	0..26 (0.09- 1.28)	NTU	0	<5.0	Soil runoff and Hydrant flushing
Free Chlorine							
Pump Station Influent	No	Daily	1.55 (0.54 – 2.35)	mg/l	N/A	< 4.0	Added for disinfection
Global Foundries Entry Point	No	Daily	1.24 (0.34-1.81)	mg/l	N/A	< 4.0	Added for disinfection
DCAWL Entry Point	No	Daily	1.11 (0.09- 1.28)	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	14.2 (12.3-15.3)	ug/l	0	60	Byproduct of disinfection
Globalfoundries Entry point	No	Quarterly	17.2 (9.7-23.5)	ug/l	0	60	Byproduct of disinfection
Globalfoundries Internals	No	Quarterly	19.6 (14.1-22.0)	ug/l	0	60	Byproduct of disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (4)							
Griffith Way Entry Point	No	Quarterly	44.4 (16.0-76.3)	ug/l	0	80	Byproduct of disinfection
Globalfoundries Entry Point	No	Quarterly	44.4 (18.3-78.9)	ug/l	0	80	Byproduct of disinfection
Globalfoundries Internals	No	Quarterly	46.9 (20.0-84.4)	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)	Yes	May 2020	.204 (.0001-.232)	ug/l	0	0.15	Erosion of natural deposits and corrosion of plumbing systems
Lead (3)	Yes	July 2020	.0962 (0.001 – .264)	ug/l	0	0.15	Erosion of natural deposits and corrosion of plumbing systems
Copper (2)	No	May 2020	.458 (0.01-2.15)	ug/l	0	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits and corrosion of plumbing systems.
Copper (2)	No	July 2020	.619 (.0125-3.21)	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 10 samples taken. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case 10 samples were collected at your water system in May and the 90th percentile value was 0.458 mg/l. The 10 samples that were collected in July the 90th percentile was 0.619 mg/l. The action level for copper was exceeded in two of the twenty samples taken.

3 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. In this case 10 samples were collected at your water system in May and the 90th percentile value was 0.204 mg/l. The 10 samples that were

collected in July the 90th percentile was 0.0962 mg/l. The action level for lead was exceeded in 5 of the twenty samples taken.

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

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).
Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

Lead levels exceeded the action level in 5 of the 20 samples taken from the water system. We are required to present the following information on lead in Drinking water.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. . *Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population.* It is possible that lead levels where you work may be higher than at other workplaces in the community as a result of materials used in your workplace plumbing. Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2020 the CDWTL was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded most state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia, and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are 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 you are using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- Check every faucet in your office for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.

- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

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