



2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the
 Fairways Water System
 Red Hook NY12571
 Public Water Supply ID NY1330342

Introduction

We are pleased to present you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report provides details about your water source, what it contains, how we treat it, and how it compares to the standards set by State and Federal regulatory agencies. DCWWA works to provide safe and dependable drinking water. Our personnel conducted over 50 tests for water contaminants in 2023 and we proudly inform you that your drinking water met all regulatory standards.

If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact 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 about Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority, please visit our 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 or substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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.

Our water system serves 168 people through 48 service connections. Our water source is groundwater drawn from two drilled wells, which are located on the west side of Route 199. The water is disinfected with chlorine and then pumped to a 20,000-gallon storage tank. It is transferred to a pneumatic (pressure) tank to supply adequate pressure to the distribution system.

Are there contaminants in our drinking water?

As 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 radiological isotopes. 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 Behavioral and Community Health at 845-486-3404.

Summary of the Regulated Contaminants Detected in our Water

Disinfectants

Contaminant Name	Sample Location	Violation (Yes/No)	Level Detected (Range)	Sample Date(s)	Unit	Regulatory Limit (MCL/MRDL)	MCLG	Sources in drinking water
Chlorine Residual	Entry Point	No	1.41 1.22 - 1.59	1/1/2023 through 12/31/2023	mg/L	4	N/A	Water additive used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant Name	Sample Location	Violation (Yes/No)	Level Detected (Range)	Sample Date(s)	Unit	Regulatory Limit (MCL/MRDL)	MCLG	Sources in drinking water
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	System Wide	No	8.7	8/25/2021	ug/L	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	System Wide	No	29	8/25/2021	ug/L	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant Name	Sample Location	Violation (Yes/No)	Level Detected (Range)	Sample Date(s)	Unit	Regulatory Limit (MCL/MRDL)	MCLG	Sources in drinking water
Barium	Entry Point	No	0.07	3/11/2022	mg/L	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (1)	System Wide	No	78 51 - 90	8/30/2022 through 8/31/2022	mg/L	Action Level = 1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Nickel	Entry Point	No	0.01	3/11/2022	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring, byproduct of some manufacturing waste.
Nitrate (as N)	Entry Point	No	0.34 0.29 - 0.381	4/25/2023 through 6/14/2023	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant Name	Sample Location	Violation (Yes/No)	Level Detected (Range)	Sample Date(s)	Unit	Regulatory Limit (MCL/MRDL)	MCLG	Sources in drinking water
Uranium	Entry Point	No	0.71	3/7/2019	ug/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Footnotes

- (1) The copper level presented represents the 90th percentile of 5 samples collected. 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. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

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.
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 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)	Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

What does this information mean?

As the table shows, our system had no violations in 2023. Although we have learned through testing that some contaminants are present in our water, all of the regulated contaminants are present at concentrations lower than the levels allowed by the State.

Although testing did not reveal hazardous levels of lead in our 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. It is possible that lead levels at your home may higher than at other homes in the community because of materials used in your home’s plumbing. DCWWA 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 the 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 2023, our system was compliant 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 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 several reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both 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.
- 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 looking for ways to use less whenever you can. Fairways Water customers used an average of 32 gallons of water per person per day in 2023, which is seven gallons less than our average customer's daily use. You're doing great, but there's always room to improve. 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. We understand that rising utility bills are a major concern for our customers and our dedicated staff is working hard to provide you with safe and dependable water at the lowest cost possible.