

DUTCHESS COUNTY

WATER AND
ASTEWATER AUTHORITY



DALTON FARMS WATER SYSTEM

WATER QUALITY REPORT

2025

WHO WE ARE

Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority (DCWWA) is an independent, not-for-profit public benefit corporation that was established in 1991 by an act of the State at the request of Dutchess County. Authority actions are governed by a Board of Directors appointed by the Dutchess County Legislature.

As owner and operator of 18 drinking water systems that collectively serve over 22,000 people, DCWWA is committed to providing reliable drinking water with quality customer service at a reasonable cost, proportionate to the cost of proper operation and environmental stewardship.

OUR MISSION

To protect and enhance the health, environmental sustainability and economic stability of Dutchess County and its residents through the provision of clean drinking water and proper treatment of wastewater.

CONTACT US

Call our office Monday-Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at

(845) 486-3601



Email us anytime at

DCWWA@dutchessny.gov



Visit our website to sign up for system-specific Alerts and Advisories

<http://www.dcwwa.org/>



Attend one of our monthly Board Meetings virtually, or in person at our office located at

1 Lagrange Ave, Poughkeepsie, NY



DRINKING WATER FACTS

FROM THE U.S. EPA AND THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



How water sources can contain contaminants

Drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) comes from natural sources, including rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells.

As water travels over the surface of the land and through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals. Substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity, even radioactive material, can also be picked up along the way.

Potential contaminants in New York water sources

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amount of contamination. This does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In the Hudson Valley's groundwater supplies, potential sources of contamination include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, bacteria, and protozoa
- Inorganic contaminants, including metals, salts, and radioactive materials that may occur naturally in rocks and soils or leach from manmade sources
- Organic contaminants, which often result from chlorine combining with naturally occurring organic matter



How safe water standards are set and enforced

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA set regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Water providers are required to perform routine testing for regulated contaminants and report the results to the New York State Department of Health and water users. If a water system fails to meet drinking water standards or violates regulations, penalties can be imposed. These penalties might include fines, mandatory corrective actions, or, in extreme cases, legal action to shut down or restrict a water system. If something is wrong with your water, you will be notified.

More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791 or the Dutchess County Department of Health at (845) 486-3404.



**Department
of Health**

Important Information from the New York State Department of Health

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this water source were evaluated. The State source water assessments include 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. 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 be 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 a landfill and a permitted discharge facility (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and the residential and agricultural land use and related activities in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from fractured bedrock and overlying soils may not provide adequate protection from potential contamination. The county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. The source water assessment summary for your system is available by calling the Dutchess County Department of Behavioral and Community Health at (845) 486-3404 and requesting a copy.

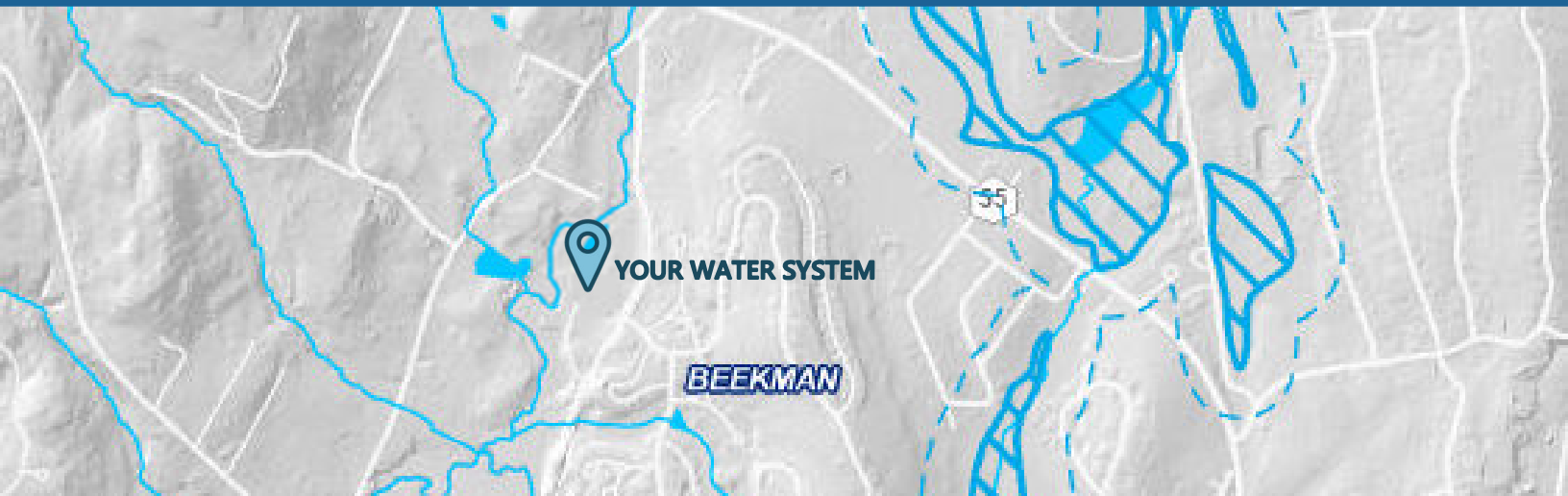
WHERE DOES OUR

WATER COME FROM?

The Dalton Farms Water System has been a cornerstone of your community since 2000. Owned by DCWWA since 2004 and operated by our dedicated staff since 2022, the system serves over 2,000 residents each day.

Dalton Farms's water source is groundwater drawn from four wells along Recreation Rd. Water from the wells is pumped to the treatment plant, where it goes through a multi-step process to make sure it's clean and safe. First, it's filtered to remove naturally occurring sediments. Next, the water is disinfected using sodium hypochlorite to eliminate harmful microorganisms.

At any given time, up to 185,000 gallons of treated water are stored in an underground tank, ready to supply the needs of the Dalton Farms Community. Water flows to most of the system's homes and businesses by gravity. A 5,500-gallon hydropneumatic tank provides a pressure boost to higher areas, helping to ensure consistent service throughout the system.



Are There Contaminants in Our Drinking Water?

We work hard to ensure your drinking water is safe, and that starts with testing. In 2025, as required by New York State regulations, our team tested your water for over 30 different contaminants. Of those, 7 were detected at measurable levels, and all were within safe limits.

In 2025, four samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria. All samples were collected from the same location and were ultimately traced to conditions within household plumbing rather than the public water supply. Harmful bacteria such as *E. coli* have never been detected in treated water supplied to customers of the Dalton Farms Water System. Please see page 10 of this report for more information.

The following pages show what was detected, when samples were collected, how much was found, and how those results compare with State health standards. Some contaminants are tested less often because their levels usually remain stable over time. When that happens, the most recent available result may be from an earlier year, but it still reflects the current quality of your drinking water.

Keep reading to learn more about what's in your water and what it means for you.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Dalton Farms Water System

Public Water System ID Number NY1330010

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria

Common bacteria naturally present in soil, vegetation, and surface water.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
System Wide	3 Samples per Month	1/23/25 - 12/3/25	4 positive samples			TT = 2 or more positive samples after April 1, 2016	0	N/A	No X

Note: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution.

Disinfectants and Treatment Chemicals

Chlorine Residual

An oxidizing chemical added during water treatment to kill bacteria and other pathogens.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MRDL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Daily	1/1/25 - 12/31/25	0.49	1.3	3.7	4	N/A	mg/L	Yes ✓

Lead and Copper Monitoring

Lead

A heavy metal commonly used in plumbing until 1986 that can enter drinking water when older household plumbing systems corrode. Less-common sources include erosion of natural mineral deposits.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	90th Percentile	Max	AL	MCLG		Yes/No
System Wide	10 Samples Every 3 Years	8/7/24 - 9/25/24	ND	2.3	4.5	15	0	µg/L	Yes ✓

Note: The value presented above represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested for lead. In this case, 10 samples were collected throughout the distribution system, and the action level was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Copper

A metal commonly used in household plumbing that can enter drinking water when piping corrodes. It may also come from erosion of natural mineral deposits or from copper released by some wood preservatives.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	90th Percentile	Max	AL	MCLG		Yes/No
System Wide	10 Samples Every 3 Years	8/7/24 - 9/25/24	0.0239	0.142	0.147	1.3	1.3	mg/L	Yes ✓

Note: The value presented above represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested for copper. In this case, 10 samples were collected throughout the distribution system, and the action level was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Inorganic Contaminants

Selenium

An element that occurs naturally in rocks and soils and can enter drinking water from natural deposits. It may also come from industrial discharges, including refineries and mines.

<u>Sample Collection Information</u>			<u>Contaminant Detection Level</u>			<u>Compliance Levels</u>		<u>Units</u>	<u>Compliance</u>
Location	Frequency	Date	Result			MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Every 3 Years	10/2/24	1.74			50	50	µg/L	Yes ✓

Nitrate (as N)

A nutrient that occurs naturally in the environment and is also widely used in fertilizers. It can enter drinking water through runoff from fertilizer use, septic systems or sewage, and erosion of natural mineral deposits.

<u>Sample Collection Information</u>			<u>Contaminant Detection Level</u>			<u>Compliance Levels</u>		<u>Units</u>	<u>Compliance</u>
Location	Frequency	Date	Result			MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Annual	4/9/25	1.353			10	10	mg/L	Yes ✓

Beryllium

This metal can enter drinking water from industrial discharges associated with metal refining and manufacturing in the electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.

<u>Sample Collection Information</u>			<u>Contaminant Detection Level</u>			<u>Compliance Levels</u>		<u>Units</u>	<u>Compliance</u>
Location	Frequency	Date	Result			MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Every 3 Years	10/2/24	1.94			4	4	µg/L	Yes ✓

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)

A synthetic chemical released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

<u>Sample Collection Information</u>			<u>Contaminant Detection Range</u>			<u>Compliance Levels</u>		<u>Units</u>	<u>Compliance</u>
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Well 5A	Quarterly	2/12/25 - 8/7/25	ND	1.68	2.65	10	N/A	ng/L	Yes ✓

Radiological Contaminants

Uranium

A radioactive element naturally present in rocks and soils that can enter drinking water through erosion of natural deposits.

<u>Sample Collection Information</u>			<u>Contaminant Detection Level</u>			<u>Compliance Levels</u>		<u>Units</u>	<u>Compliance</u>
Location	Frequency	Date	Result			MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Every 6 Years	5/27/22	2.44			30	0	µg/L	Yes ✓

Beta particle and photon activity from manmade radionuclides

This measure reflects the presence of radioactive particles and energy in drinking water and can result from the decay of naturally occurring radioactive materials or from releases associated with nuclear, medical, or industrial activities.

<u>Sample Collection Information</u>			<u>Contaminant Detection Level</u>			<u>Compliance Levels</u>		<u>Units</u>	<u>Compliance</u>
Location	Frequency	Date	Result			MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Every 6 Years	5/27/22	1.44			50	0	pCi/L	Yes ✓

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)

This synthetic compound has been released into the environment through widespread commercial and industrial use.

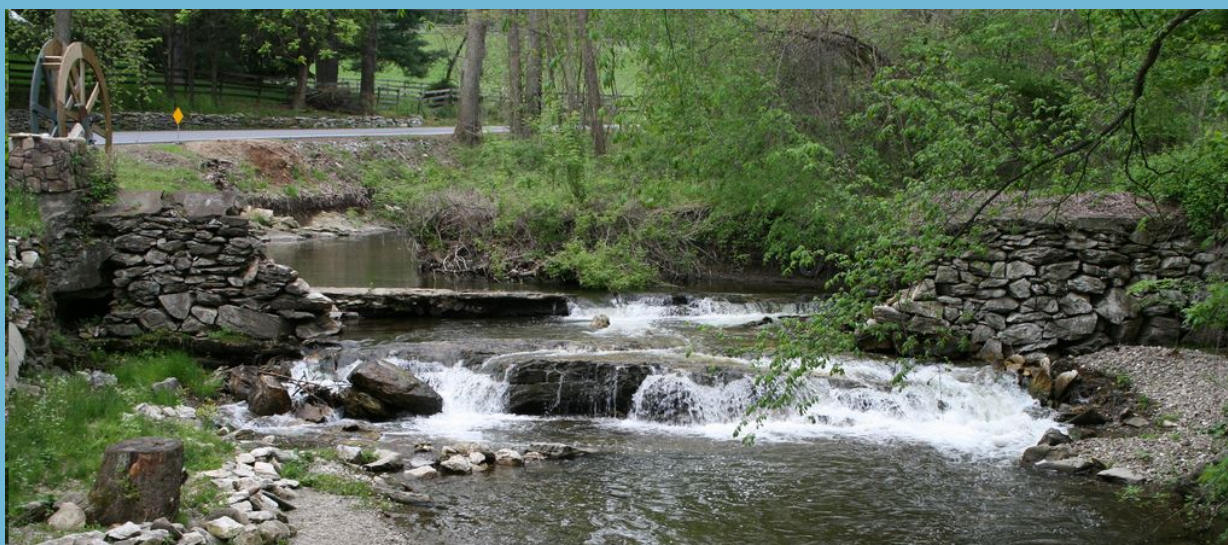
<u>Sample Collection Information</u>			<u>Contaminant Detection Range</u>			<u>Compliance Levels</u>		<u>Units</u>	<u>Compliance</u>
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MCL	HAL		Yes/No
Well 5A	Quarterly	2/12/25 - 8/7/25	ND	1.4	2.1	50,000	N/A	ng/L	Yes ✓

Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)

A synthetic chemical released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

<u>Sample Collection Information</u>			<u>Contaminant Detection Level</u>			<u>Compliance Levels</u>		<u>Units</u>	<u>Compliance</u>
Location	Frequency	Date	Result			MCL	HAL		Yes/No
Well 2A	Annual	8/6/25	0.336			50,000	2,000	ng/L	Yes ✓
Well 4A	Annual	8/6/25	0.545			50,000	2,000	ng/L	Yes ✓
Well 5A	Quarterly	2/12/25 - 8/7/25	ND	2.9	4.82	50,000	2,000	ng/L	Yes ✓
Entry Point	As Needed	8/11/21	1.88			50,000	2,000	ng/L	Yes ✓

Note: All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L = 50,000 ng/L.



DCWWA routinely tests your water for many other potential contaminants, not just those listed in the main table.

In the Dalton Farms Water System, the following contaminants were tested during the reporting period, but were not detected at measurable levels.

Entry Point

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony • Arsenic • Barium • Cadmium • Chromium • Cyanide • Fluoride • Mercury • Nickel • Thallium

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) • Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

11-Chloroeicosafuoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) • 4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluoronanoic Acid (ADONA) • 9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) • Hexafluoro-propylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) • N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA) • N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA) • Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) • Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) • Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) • Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) • Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA) • Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) • Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA) • Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTTrDA) • Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)

System Wide

Microbiological Contaminants

Escherichia coli (E. coli)

Disinfection Byproducts

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) • Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

Well 2A

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

1,4-Dioxane • Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) • Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

11-Chloroeicosafuoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) • 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid (8:2FTS) • 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (4:2FTS) • 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (6:2FTS) • 4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluoronanoic Acid (ADONA) • 9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) • Hazard Index • Hexafluoro-propylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) • N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA) • N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA) • Nonafluoro-3,6-Dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA) • Perfluoro(2-Ethoxyethane)Sulfonic Acid (PFEEESA) • Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid (PFMPA) • Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid (PFMBA) • Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) • Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) • Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) • Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS) • Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) • Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) • Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA) • Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) • Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS) • Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA) • Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA) • Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTTrDA) • Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)

Well 3A

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

1,4-Dioxane • Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) • Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

11-Chloroeicosafuoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) • 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid (8:2FTS) • 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (4:2FTS) • 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (6:2FTS) • 4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluoronanoic Acid (ADONA) • 9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) • Hazard Index • Hexafluoro-propylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) • N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA) • N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA) • Nonafuoro-3,6-Dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA) • Perfluoro(2-Ethoxyethane)Sulfonic Acid (PFEEESA) • Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid (PFMPA) • Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid (PFMBA) • Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) • Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) • Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) • Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) • Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS) • Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) • Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) • Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA) • Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) • Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS) • Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA) • Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA) • Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA) • Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)

Well 4A

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

1,4-Dioxane • Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) • Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

11-Chloroeicosafuoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) • 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid (8:2FTS) • 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (4:2FTS) • 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (6:2FTS) • 4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluoronanoic Acid (ADONA) • 9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) • Hexafluoro-propylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) • N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA) • N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA) • Nonafuoro-3,6-Dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA) • Perfluoro(2-Ethoxyethane)Sulfonic Acid (PFEEESA) • Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid (PFMPA) • Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid (PFMBA) • Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) • Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) • Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) • Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS) • Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) • Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) • Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA) • Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) • Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS) • Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA) • Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA) • Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA) • Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)

Well 5A

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

1,4-Dioxane • Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

11-Chloroeicosafuoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) • 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid (8:2FTS) • 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (4:2FTS) • 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (6:2FTS) • 4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluoronanoic Acid (ADONA) • 9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) • Hexafluoro-propylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) • N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA) • N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA) • Nonafuoro-3,6-Dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA) • Perfluoro(2-Ethoxyethane)Sulfonic Acid (PFEEESA) • Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid (PFMPA) • Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid (PFMBA) • Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) • Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) • Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS) • Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) • Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) • Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA) • Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) • Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS) • Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA) • Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA) • Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA) • Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)



DEFINITIONS

AL Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

HAL Health Advisory Level: 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.

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.

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

mg/L Milligrams per Liter: One part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.

mrem/yr Millirems per Year: A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

ND Non-Detect: Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

ng/L Nanograms per Liter: One part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

pCi/L Picocuries per Liter: A measure of the radioactivity in water.

TON A subjective measure of odor in drinking water, determined by diluting a sample with odor-free water until the smell is no longer detectable. Higher TON values indicate stronger odor.

TT Treatment Technique: Required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

µg/L Micrograms per Liter: One part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

One milligram per liter equals about one drop of water in a 10-gallon fish tank.

1 ppm



1 ppb

One microgram per liter equals about one drop of water in a 13,000-gallon swimming pool.

WHAT DOES THIS

INFORMATION MEAN?

Through regular testing, we sometimes detect small amounts of naturally occurring substances in drinking water, which is common in public water systems. The good news is that every substance detected in 2025 was well below the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) set by the State. MCLs are strict safety standards designed to protect public health, and your water continues to meet those rigorous standards.

As noted in the table in this report, total coliform bacteria sample results required us to perform additional monitoring. Coliforms are naturally present throughout the environment, including in soil, on vegetation, and on the skin of people and animals. While most coliform bacteria are not harmful, they are used as an indicator that a pathway may exist for disease-causing bacteria, such as *E. coli*, to enter the water system.

In August, one of our three routine monthly samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria. Three additional follow-up samples collected from the same location were also found to contain bacteria indicating the need to evaluate potential issues at the treatment plant and within the distribution system. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify any problems and correct them as needed.

In 2025, we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment, which was completed on August 14. The assessment determined that the positive results were related to conditions within household plumbing rather than the public water system. Additional testing confirmed that the system itself remained safe and unaffected. Follow-up samples from neighboring homes and throughout the distribution system did not detect bacteria, and harmful bacteria such as *E. coli* were not found at any location.

In addition, Dalton Farms provides 4-log disinfection of the water supply before it reaches customer taps. This treatment process is designed to remove or inactivate at least 99.99% of harmful microorganisms, providing an additional layer of protection for public health.

You can trust in the safety of your water supply.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Although the drinking water provided to the Dalton Farms community met or exceeded all health-based State and Federal standards, 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).

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM COMPLYING WITH OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

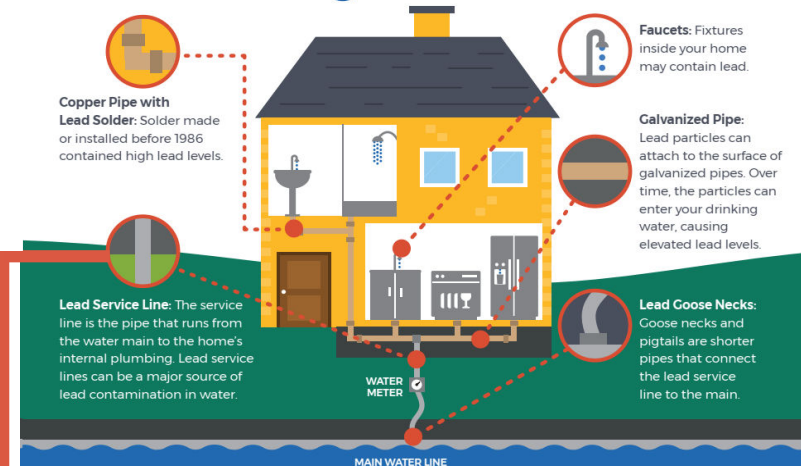
Yes! During 2025, Dalton Farms complied with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.





CONCERNED ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER?

Sources of LEAD in Drinking Water



Reduce Your Exposure To Lead



Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. *Boiling water does not remove lead from water.*



Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator).



Consider using a water filter certified to remove lead and know when it's time to replace the filter.



Before drinking, flush your pipes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.

To find out for certain if you have lead in drinking water, **have your water tested.**

Replace Your Lead Service Line



Water systems are required to replace lead service lines if a water system cannot meet EPA's Lead Action Level through optimized corrosion control treatment.

Replacement of the lead service line is often the responsibility of both the utility and homeowner.

Homeowners can contact their water system to learn about how to remove the lead service line.

Identify Other Lead Sources In Your Home

Lead in homes can also come from sources other than water. If you live in a home built before 1978, you may want to have your paint tested for lead. **Consider contacting your doctor to have your children tested if you are concerned about lead exposure.**



For more information, visit: [epa.gov/safewater](https://www.epa.gov/safewater)

Although **testing has never revealed hazardous levels of lead in your drinking water**, we are required to present the following

Important Information on Lead Contamination

from the United States Environmental Protection Agency

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. DCWWA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but we 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 our office. 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>.

SCAN AND SEARCH

to quickly identify your service line material



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) DCWWA has prepared a lead service line inventory, which you can access by contacting our office to request a copy or by clicking or scanning the QR code above to search for your address on the New York State DOH's LSLI interactive map.

We are partners in

WATER CONSERVATION

Saving Water Saves Money



Using less water reduces the cost of treatment chemicals and electricity used in pumping water to your home. It also reduces strain on equipment, which means we need to replace wells, pumps, storage tanks, and other vital system components less often.

Saving Water Keeps Your System Sustainable



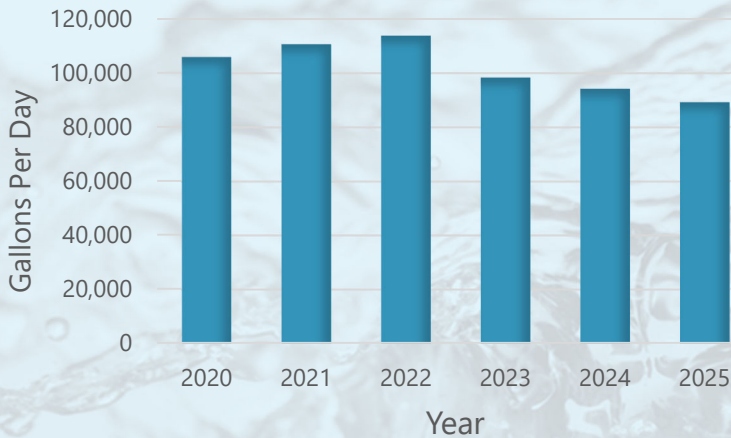
Using less water reduces stress on the aquifer your well draws from, keeping your community prepared for drought conditions and reducing the impact of future shifts in aquifer recharge patterns due to climate change.

Saving Water May Help Improve Water Quality



As the volume of water in the aquifer decreases, certain contaminants may become more concentrated in groundwater, causing users to experience unpleasant taste, color, and odor more often.

Dalton Farms' Average Daily Water Use



Every Drop Counts

Since 2020, water use in the Dalton Farms system has decreased by about 20%. That may not sound like much, but it adds up to over 7 million gallons each year! Even simple changes at home can add up to a lasting impact for the entire system.

If you have a home water softener or filtration system, now's a great time to check that it's running efficiently. These systems can use extra water when they need maintenance or adjustment.

No softener? No problem! Keep reading for easy, effective ways to keep the momentum going and conserve even more water at home.

Simple Tips for Everyday Water Conservation



Don't let leaks drain your wallet. Even a small drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day, adding up to over 6,000 gallons a year! Take a few minutes to check faucets, toilets, and pipes and fix any leaks as soon as you spot them.



Toilet leaks can be sneaky. To check for one, add a few drops of food coloring to the toilet tank and wait 10 to 15 minutes. If color appears in the bowl without flushing, you've got a leak. It's an easy test that could save 30,000 gallons a year.



Water lawns and gardens early in the morning or late in the evening to reduce evaporation. Make the most of every drop by switching to drip irrigation for targeted watering and adding a thick layer of mulch around plants to lock in moisture.