DUTCHESS COUNTY
WATER AND
WASTEWATER AUTHORITY

GREENFIELDS 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

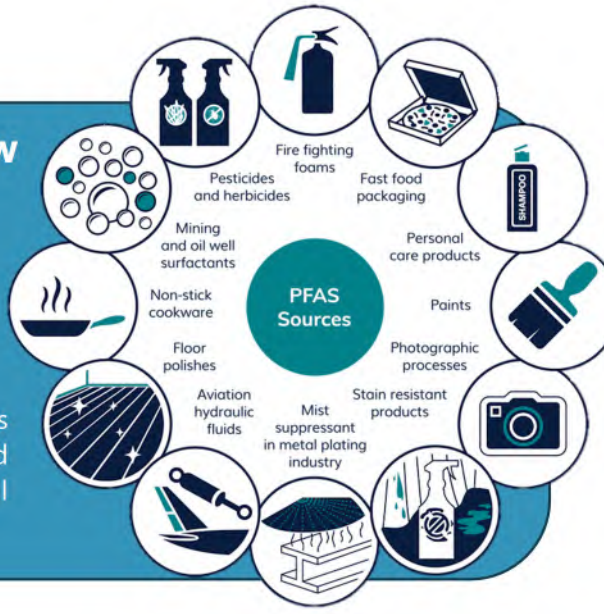
To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA set regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Water providers are required to perform routine testing for regulated contaminants and report the results to the New York State Department 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.

When Science Evolves, Water Standards Follow

Drinking water standards are updated over time as new health research becomes available. In New York State, the current drinking water standard for the PFAS compounds PFOA and PFOS is 10 nanograms per liter (ng/L). In 2024, the EPA established a new national standard of 4 ng/L for each of these compounds based on updated health risk information.

The new federal rule also expands regulation to include the PFAS compounds PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA (GenX chemicals), and PFBS, which are evaluated together using a Hazard Index approach. Water systems across the country will work toward meeting these updated standards as the rule is phased in.



WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Greenfields Water System has been a cornerstone of your community since the 1960s. Owned by DCWWA since 2016 and operated by our dedicated staff since 2022, the system delivers drinking water to about 1,050 residents of the Greenfields community every day.

Your water comes from four groundwater wells, three of which were in service in 2025. Wells pump to the treatment plant, where we add a blended poly-orthophosphate to help control corrosion in the distribution system and reduce the discoloration caused by naturally occurring iron and manganese in the Greenfields wells. We then add sodium hypochlorite to disinfect the water and eliminate harmful microbes. At any given time, up to 45,000 gallons of treated water is available to meet the community's needs, and a 15,000-gallon hydropneumatic tank helps keep water pressure consistent through the distribution piping to your tap.

In 2025, DCWWA began designing a new water main extension that will connect the Greenfields Water System to the Hyde Park Regional Water System. This new connection will provide a new water supply and is expected to resolve the PFAS and manganese exceedances discussed later in this report while improving the long-term reliability of the Greenfields 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 25 different contaminants. Of those, 14 were detected at measurable levels, and two were found at levels above State or Federal water quality standards.

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.

Map of Dutchess County groundwater and surface water sources available online at https://gis.dutchessny.gov/nri/

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Greenfields Water System

Public Water System ID Number NY1302794

Disinfectants and Treatment Chemicals

Total Phosphorus

This value represents the sum of orthophosphate and polyphosphate added during treatment to control corrosion in the distribution system.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Monthly	10/28/25 and 12/12/25	1.055	**1.35**	1.64	N/A	N/A	mg/L	**Yes ✓**
System Wide	Monthly	10/28/25 and 12/12/25	1.057	**1.24**	1.42	N/A	N/A	mg/L	**Yes ✓**

Polyphosphate

A treatment chemical added to control corrosion in water system piping.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Monthly	10/28/25 and 12/12/25	0.408	**0.642**	0.875	N/A	N/A	mg/L	**Yes ✓**
System Wide	Monthly	10/28/25 and 12/12/25	0.082	**0.3**	0.51	N/A	N/A	mg/L	**Yes ✓**

Orthophosphate

A treatment chemical added to control corrosion in water system piping.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Daily	1/1/25 - 12/31/25	0.41	**1.73**	5.36	N/A	N/A	mg/L	**Yes ✓**
System Wide	Monthly	10/28/25 and 12/12/25	0.911	**0.943**	0.975	N/A	N/A	mg/L	**Yes ✓**

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	0.18	**1.5**	3.5	4	N/A	mg/L	**Yes ✓**

Disinfection Byproducts

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

Byproducts formed when chlorine used to disinfect drinking water reacts with naturally occurring organic matter from soil and decaying vegetation in the source water.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
System Wide	Every 3 Years	9/6/23	**15**	80	N/A	µg/L	**Yes ✓**

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Byproducts formed when chlorine used to disinfect drinking water reacts with humic and fulvic acids, naturally occurring organic substances that enter water from soil and rock.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
System Wide	Every 3 Years	9/6/23	**7.6**	60	N/A	µg/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	9/26/24 - 9/30/24	ND	**1.6**	3.2	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	9/26/24 - 9/30/24	0.102	**1.121**	2.383	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 exceeded at 1 of the sites tested.

Inorganic Contaminants

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.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Annual	4/28/25	**0.047**	10	10	mg/L	**Yes ✓**

Nickel

A naturally occurring metal that can enter drinking water from erosion of natural mineral deposits or from wastes generated during some manufacturing processes.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Well 12	Every 3 Years	12/30/24	**2.3**	N/A	N/A	µg/L	**Yes ✓**

Mercury

Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Annual	12/26/24	**0.1**	2	2	µg/L	**Yes ✓**

Manganese

A mineral that occurs naturally in soil and rock that can enter drinking water from these natural deposits. Elevated levels may also indicate contamination from nearby landfill sites.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Well 9	Quarterly	3/19/25 - 9/24/25	792	**1170**	1650	300	N/A	µg/L	**No ✗**
Well 10	Quarterly	3/19/25 - 9/24/25	238	**285**	328	300	N/A	µg/L	**Yes ✓**
Well 11 (Not in Service in 2025)	Quarterly	3/19/25 - 11/12/25	274	406.9	541.5	300	N/A	µg/L	No ✗
Well 12	Quarterly	3/19/25 - 9/24/25	224	**373**	463.9	300	N/A	µg/L	**No ✗**
Entry Point	Quarterly	3/19/25 - 11/12/25	455	**515**	586.8	300	N/A	µg/L	**No ✗**
System Wide	Monthly	10/28/25 - 12/12/25	3.24	**77**	139	300	N/A	µg/L	**Yes ✓**

Note: Manganese is a common element in rocks, soil, water, plants, and animals. Manganese occurs naturally in water after dissolving from rocks and soil. Contamination of drinking water may occur if manganese gets into surface or groundwater after dissolving from rocks and soil. It may also occur if manganese gets into surface or groundwater after improper waste disposal in landfills or by facilities using manganese in the production of steel or other products.

Manganese is an essential nutrient that is necessary to maintain good health. However, exposure to too much manganese can cause adverse health effects. There is some evidence from human studies that long-term exposure to manganese in drinking water is associated with nervous system effects in adults (e.g., weakness, stiff muscles and trembling of the hands) and children (learning and behavior). The results of these studies only suggest an effect because the possible influences of other factors were not adequately assessed. There is supporting evidence that manganese causes nervous system effects in humans from occupational studies of workers exposed to high levels of manganese in air, but the relevance of these studies to long term drinking water exposure is less clear because the exposures were quite elevated and by inhalation, not by ingestion.

Iron

This metal occurs naturally in soil and rock and can dissolve into groundwater as it moves through these natural deposits.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Well 9	Quarterly	3/19/25 - 9/24/25	29.3	**48**	83	300	N/A	µg/L	**Yes ✓**
Well 10	Quarterly	3/19/25 - 9/24/25	ND	**4.2**	12.7	300	N/A	µg/L	**Yes ✓**

Well 11 (Not in Service in 2025)	Quarterly	3/19/25 - 11/12/25	ND	27.7	62.9	300	N/A	µg/L	Yes ✓
Well 12	Quarterly	3/19/25 - 9/24/25	ND	**51.7**	87.5	300	N/A	µg/L	**Yes ✓**
Entry Point	Quarterly	3/19/25 - 11/12/25	83.7	**114**	186	300	N/A	µg/L	**Yes ✓**

Fluoride

This naturally occurring mineral can enter drinking water from erosion of natural deposits or from industrial discharges such as fertilizer or aluminum manufacturing. Although it is used in many public drinking water supplies to promote strong teeth, fluoride is not added in this water system's treatment process.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Annual	12/26/24	**0.077**	2.2	4	mg/L	**Yes ✓**

Cyanide

Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Well 12	Every 3 Years	12/30/24	**32**	200	200	µg/L	**Yes ✓**

Barium

A naturally occurring metal that can enter drinking water from erosion of natural mineral deposits. Other sources may include discharges from drilling wastes and metal refineries.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Well 12	Every 3 Years	12/30/24	**0.105**	2	2	mg/L	**Yes ✓**
Entry Point	Annual	12/26/24	**0.1038**	2	2	mg/L	**Yes ✓**

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)

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

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Well 9	Quarterly	2/24/25 - 11/12/25	2.44	**2.63**	2.91	10	N/A	ng/L	**Yes ✓**
Well 10	Quarterly	2/24/25 - 11/12/25	3.66	**3.9**	4.3	10	N/A	ng/L	**Yes ✓**
Well 11 (Not in Service in 2025)	Quarterly	2/24/25 - 11/12/25	4.23	4.67	4.89	10	N/A	ng/L	Yes ✓
Well 12	Quarterly	2/24/25 - 11/12/25	1.5	**2.56**	4.37	10	N/A	ng/L	**Yes ✓**
Entry Point	As Needed	9/29/21		**4.66**		10	N/A	ng/L	**Yes ✓**

Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)

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

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Well 9	Quarterly	2/24/25 - 11/12/25	4.53	**4.9**	5.84	10	N/A	ng/L	**Yes ✓**
Well 10	Quarterly	2/24/25 - 11/12/25	1.88	**4.71**	8.25	10	N/A	ng/L	**Yes ✓**
Well 11 (Not in Service in 2025)	Quarterly	2/24/25 - 11/12/25	15.5	19.1	24.5	10	N/A	ng/L	No ✗
Well 12	Quarterly	2/24/25 - 11/12/25	ND	**1.06**	2.07	10	N/A	ng/L	**Yes ✓**
Entry Point	As Needed	9/29/21		**16.8**		10	N/A	ng/L	**No ✗**

Note: PFOS caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOA in animals.

Radiological Contaminants

Uranium

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

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Well 12	Annual Until 2024	4/22/24	**0.736**	30	0	µg/L	**Yes ✓**
Entry Point	Every 6 Years	9/5/23	**2.18**	30	0	µg/L	**Yes ✓**

Gross Alpha Activity (inclulding radium-226 but excluding radon and uranium)

This measure of naturally occurring radioactivity can result from erosion of natural mineral deposits.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Well 12	Annual Until 2024	4/22/24	**0.1**	15	0	pCi/L	**Yes ✓**
Entry Point	Every 6 Years	9/5/23	**4.57**	15	0	pCi/L	**Yes ✓**

Combined Radium - 226 and 228

Naturally occurring radioactive elements that can enter drinking water through erosion of rocks and soils.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Well 12	Annual Until 2024	4/22/24	**2.104**	5	0	pCi/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.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Well 12	Annual Until 2024	4/22/24	**1.75**	50	0	pCi/L	**Yes ✓**

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA)

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

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MCL	HAL		Yes/No
Well 9	Quarterly	2/24/25 and 6/9/25	1.98	**2.2**	2.4	50,000	N/A	ng/L	**Yes ✓**
Well 10	Quarterly	2/24/25 and 6/9/25	2.24	**2.6**	2.9	50,000	N/A	ng/L	**Yes ✓**
Well 11 (Not in Service in 2025)	Quarterly	2/24/25 and 6/9/25	4.46	4.65	4.84	50,000	N/A	ng/L	Yes ✓
Well 12	Quarterly	2/24/25 and 6/9/25	0.748	**0.9**	1.05	50,000	N/A	ng/L	**Yes ✓**

Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)

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

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MCL	HAL		Yes/No
Well 9	Quarterly	2/24/25 and 6/9/25	2.75	**3.16**	3.57	50,000	N/A	ng/L	**Yes ✓**
Well 10	Quarterly	2/24/25 and 6/9/25	4.24	**4.28**	4.33	50,000	N/A	ng/L	**Yes ✓**
Well 11 (Not in Service in 2025)	Quarterly	2/24/25 and 6/9/25	13.9	14.4	14.9	50,000	N/A	ng/L	Yes ✓
Well 12	Quarterly	2/24/25 and 6/9/25	ND	**0.381**	0.762	50,000	N/A	ng/L	**Yes ✓**

Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)

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

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MCL	HAL		Yes/No
Well 9	Quarterly	2/24/25 and 6/9/25	0.831	**0.85**	0.869	50,000	N/A	ng/L	**Yes ✓**
Well 10	Quarterly	2/24/25 and 6/9/25	1.07	**1.25**	1.42	50,000	N/A	ng/L	**Yes ✓**
Well 11 (Not in Service in 2025)	Quarterly	2/24/25 and 6/9/25	1.9	2.02	2.14	50,000	N/A	ng/L	Yes ✓
Well 12	Quarterly	2/24/25 and 6/9/25	0.744	**0.91**	1.08	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.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MCL	HAL		Yes/No
Well 9	Quarterly	2/24/25 and 6/9/25	1.98	**2.33**	2.68	50,000	2,000	ng/L	**Yes ✓**
Well 10	Quarterly	2/24/25 and 6/9/25	1.91	**2.06**	2.22	50,000	2,000	ng/L	**Yes ✓**
Well 11 (Not in Service in 2025)	Quarterly	2/24/25 and 6/9/25	2.34	3	3.7	50,000	2,000	ng/L	Yes ✓
Well 12	Quarterly	2/24/25 and 6/9/25	1.78	**1.87**	1.96	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 Greenfields Water System, the following contaminants were tested during the reporting period, but were not detected at measurable levels.

Entry Point

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony • Arsenic • Beryllium • Cadmium • Chromium • Cyanide • Nickel • Selenium • Thallium

Radiological Contaminants

Beta particle and photon activity from manmade radionuclides • Combined Radium - 226 and 228

System Wide

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria

Inorganic Contaminants

Asbestos • Iron

Well 9

Organic Contaminants

Total POCs and UOCs

Volatile Organic Contaminants

1,1,1-Trichloroethane • 1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-Dichloroethene) • 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene • 1,2-Dichloroethane • 1,2-Dichloropropane • Benzene • Carbon tetrachloride • cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis-1,2-Dichloroethene) • Ethylbenzene • m-Xylene • o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene) • o-Xylene • p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene) • p-Xylene • Styrene • Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene) (Perchloroethylene) (Perchloroethene) (PCE) • Toluene • Total Xylenes • Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans-1,2-Dichloroethene) • Vinyl chloride

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

1,4-Dioxane

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) • 4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluorononanoic 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) • Perfluorononanic Acid (PFNA) • Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA) • Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA) • Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)

Well 10

Organic Contaminants

Total POCs and UOCs

Volatile Organic Contaminants

1,1,1-Trichloroethane • 1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-Dichloroethene) • 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene • 1,2-Dichloroethane • 1,2-Dichloropropane • Benzene • Carbon tetrachloride • cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis-1,2-Dichloroethene) • Ethylbenzene • m-Xylene • o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene) • o-Xylene • p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene) • p-Xylene • Styrene • Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene) (Perchloroethylene) (Perchloroethene) (PCE) • Toluene • Total Xylenes • Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans-1,2-Dichloroethene) • Vinyl chloride

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

1,4-Dioxane

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) • 4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluorononanoic 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) • Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) • Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA) • Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA) • Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)

Well 11

Organic Contaminants

Total POCs and UOCs

Volatile Organic Contaminants

1,1,1-Trichloroethane • 1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-Dichloroethene) • 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene • 1,2-Dichloroethane • 1,2-Dichloropropane • Benzene • Carbon tetrachloride • cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis-1,2-Dichloroethene) • Ethylbenzene • m-Xylene • o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene) • o-Xylene • p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene) • p-Xylene • Styrene • Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene) (Perchloroethylene) (Perchloroethene) (PCE) • Toluene • Total Xylenes • Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans-1,2-Dichloroethene) • Vinyl chloride

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

1,4-Dioxane

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) • 4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluorononanoic 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) • Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) • Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA) • Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA) • Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)

Well 12

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony • Arsenic • Beryllium • Cadmium • Chromium • Fluoride • Mercury • Nitrate (as N) • Selenium • Thallium

Organic Contaminants

Total POCs and UOCs

Volatile Organic Contaminants

1,1,1-Trichloroethane • 1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-Dichloroethene) • 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene • 1,2-Dichloroethane • 1,2-Dichloropropane • Benzene • Carbon tetrachloride • cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis-1,2-Dichloroethene) • Ethylbenzene • m-Xylene • o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene) • o-Xylene • p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene) • p-Xylene • Styrene • Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene) (Perchloroethylene) (Perchloroethene) (PCE) • Toluene • Total Xylenes • Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans-1,2-Dichloroethene) • Vinyl chloride

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

1,4-Dioxane

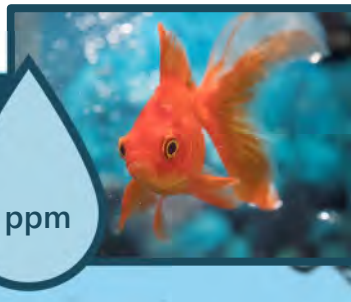
Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

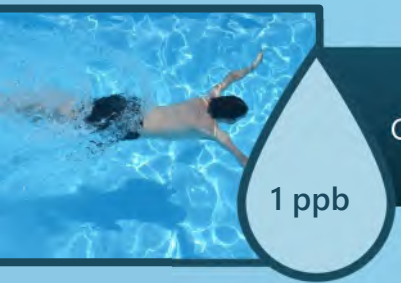
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) • 4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA) • 9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) • Hexafluoro-propylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) • N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA) • N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA) • Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) • Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) • Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) • 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.
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.





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've learned that manganese levels in finished water exceed the State drinking water standard. Manganese is regulated as a secondary contaminant, meaning its effects are primarily aesthetic. To address this, operators add a blended poly-orthophosphate that "sequesters" naturally occurring iron and manganese, keeping these metals dissolved so they are less likely to cause discoloration throughout the distribution system. Operators also regularly flush hydrants throughout the system to remove accumulated manganese in water mains.

Beginning in 2025, DCWWA also began collecting manganese samples at customer taps throughout the distribution system. All of these samples collected to date have shown manganese levels that are well within acceptable levels, averaging almost 75% lower than the State limit.

PFOS was also detected in one of the system's source wells at levels above regulatory limits. This well, Well 11, was removed from service in 2022 due to elevated PFOS levels and was not used to supply drinking water to Greenfields customers in 2025.

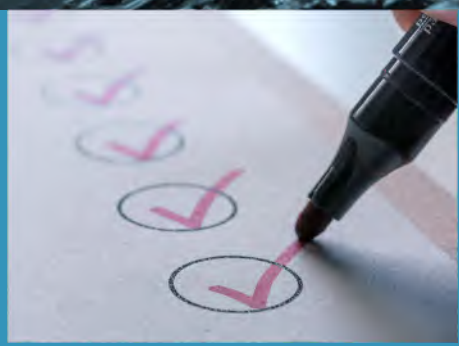
Do I need to take special precautions?

In 2025, this system experienced a water main break that resulted in a temporary loss of system pressure. As a precaution, a Boil Water Notice was issued on October 15, 2025. During a loss of pressure, there is a potential for contaminants to enter the distribution system. Customers were notified to boil water before use until sampling confirmed that the water was safe to drink. The notice was lifted once normal pressure was restored and water quality testing verified that the system was safe.

Even when water meets health and safety 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).

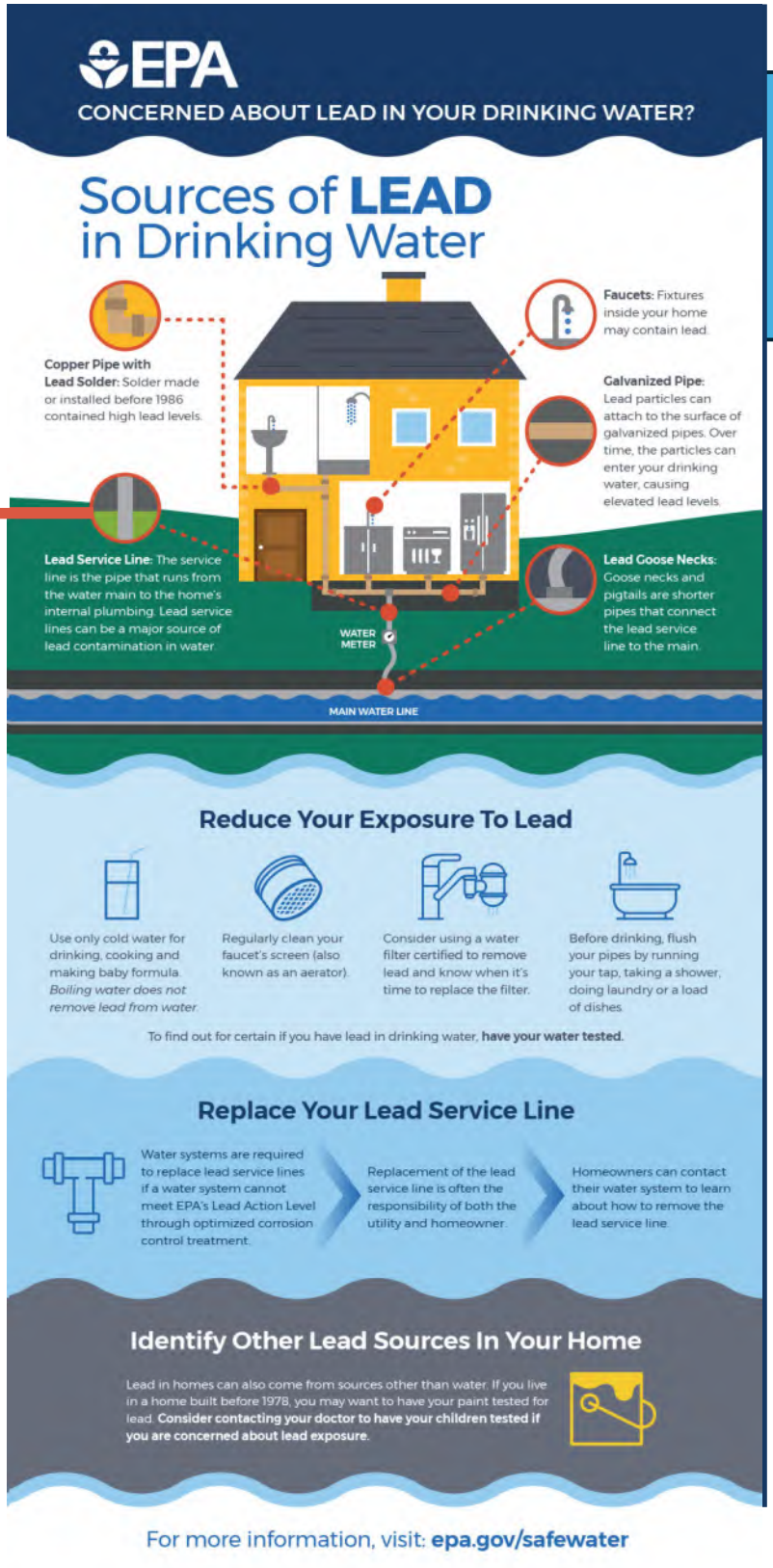
IS OUR WATER SYSTEM COMPLYING WITH OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM OPERATIONS?



We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of this monitoring are used to confirm that your drinking water meets health standards. During 2025, we did not complete all required monitoring for inorganic contaminants (Table 8B) at the entry point to the distribution system, and therefore we cannot be sure of the levels of these contaminants during that time. However, since taking ownership of the Greenfields Water System in 2016, DCWWA has collected nine sets of Table 8B samples. Results have consistently shown very low levels of these contaminants.

Only 8 of the 15 contaminants regulated under Table 8B have ever been detected, and all results have remained well below regulatory limits. The highest observed concentration of any contaminant was 14% of its maximum contaminant level (MCL), and average concentrations of detected contaminants ranged from 0.06% to 5.2% of their respective MCLs.

Sampling has already been completed for 2026, and DCWWA will work to ensure all required monitoring is conducted on schedule moving forward.



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

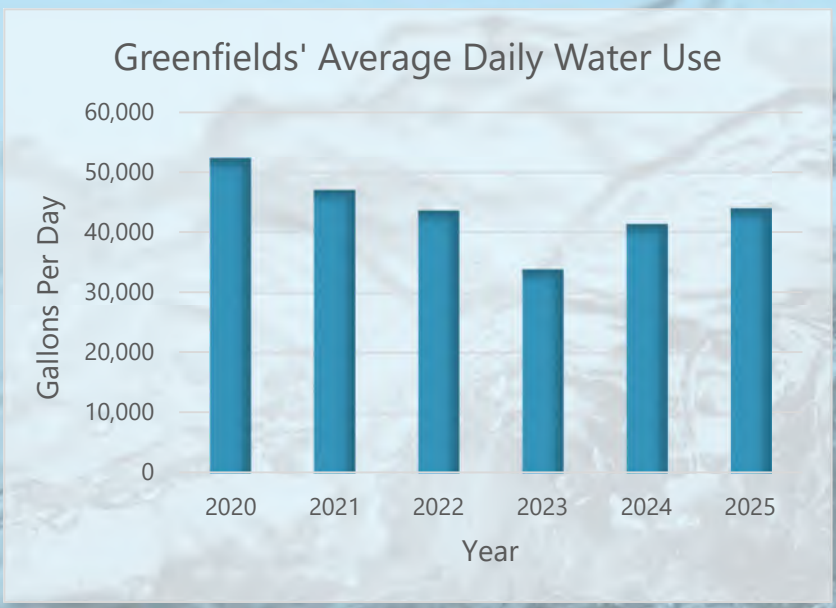
Using less water reduces the cost of treatment chemicals and electricity used in pumping water to your home. It also reduces strain on equipment, which means we need to replace wells, pumps, storage tanks, and other vital system components less often.

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 climage 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.



Every Drop Counts

Since 2020, water use in the Greenfields Water system has decreased by 16%, which adds up to over three million gallons saved each year! Your efforts, big and small, truly make a difference. 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.