DUTCHESS COUNTY
WATER AND WASTEWATER AUTHORITY

SOUTH CROSS WATER SYSTEM

WATER QUALITY REPORT

2025

WHO WE ARE

Welcome to the Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority! We are pleased to begin serving customers of the South Cross Water System and we look forward to getting to know your community.

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

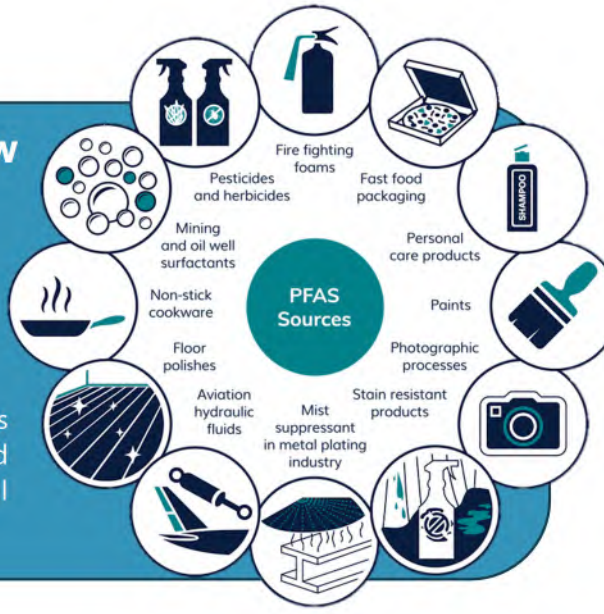
To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA set regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Water providers are required to perform routine testing for regulated contaminants and report the results to the New York State Department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

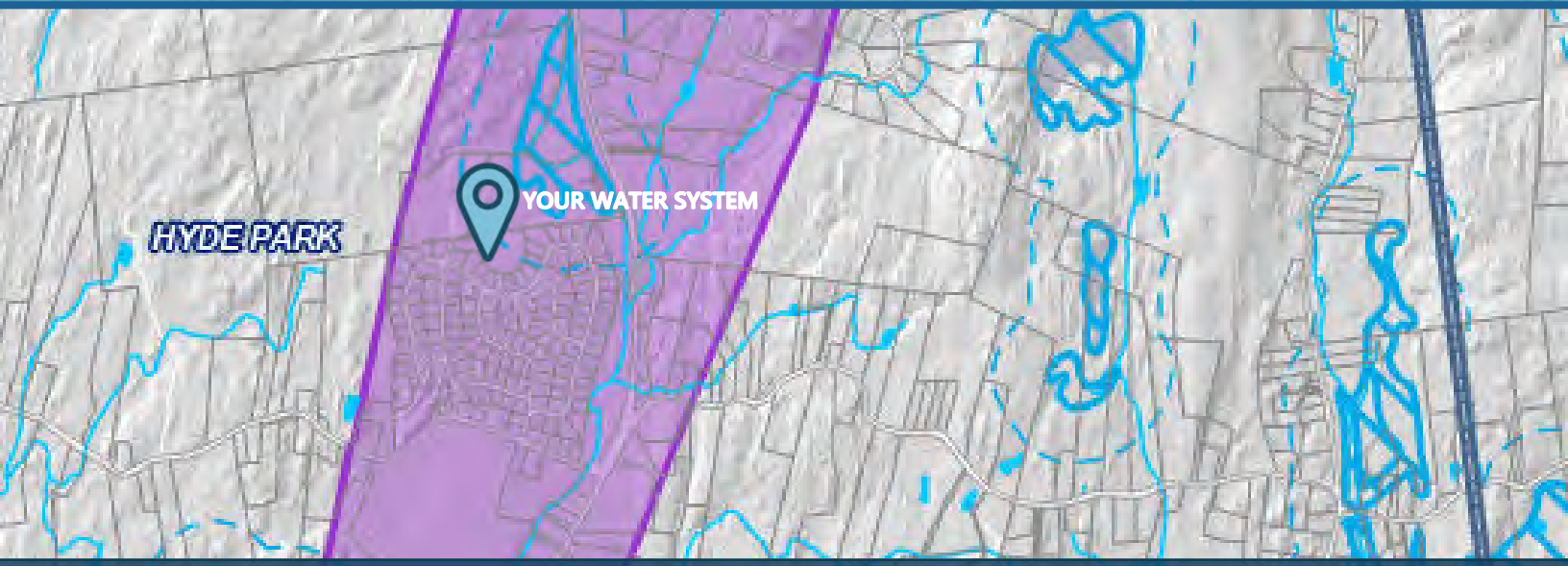


WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The South Cross Water System has been a cornerstone of your community since the 1960s, and DCWWA became the system's owner in April of 2026. the system delivers drinking water to about 500 residents of the South Cross community every day.

Your water comes from three gravel wells. Water from these wells is pumped to the treatment plant, where we add a blended poly-orthophosphate to help control corrosion and reduce the potential for metals to enter drinking water. We also add sodium hypochlorite to disinfect the water and eliminate harmful microbes. Once treated, water is pumped to a 5,000-gallon hydropneumatic tank, which helps maintain consistent pressure as it moves through the distribution system to your tap.

Over the next few years, DCWWA plans to design and construct a new water main extension that will connect the South Cross community to the Hyde Park Regional Water System. This project is intended to improve long-term reliability and water quality, while allowing the system to be operated more efficiently as part of a larger regional network. We look forward to sharing more information about this project as design progresses and to working with the community to ensure a smooth transition to this new water source.



Are There Contaminants in Our Drinking Water?

Operators work hard to ensure your drinking water is safe, and that starts with testing. In 2025, as required by New York State regulations, your water was tested for a range of contaminants. Of those, three were detected at measurable levels, and all were within safe limits.

The samples summarized in this report were collected by your system's previous operator prior to DCWWA assuming ownership. We are sharing this information as part of our commitment to keeping you informed. 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

South Cross Water System

Public Water System ID Number NY1302802

Disinfectants and Treatment Chemicals

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	0.6	**1**	2	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	0.4	**0.9**	1.5	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	10/23/23	**29.2**	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	10/23/23	**21.6**	60	N/A	µg/L	**Yes ✓**

Lead and Copper Monitoring

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	Every 3 Years	9/28/25 - 9/30/25	0.288	**1.05**	1.38	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, 5 samples were collected throughout the distribution system, and the action level was exceeded at 1 of the sites tested.

Inorganic Contaminants

Zinc

A naturally occurring metal that can enter drinking water from erosion of natural mineral deposits or from mining wastes.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Every 3 Years	8/21/23	**0.0093**	5	N/A	mg/L	**Yes ✓**

Sodium

A naturally occurring mineral that can enter drinking water from rocks and soil, road salt used for winter deicing, water softener brine discharges, and animal waste.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Every 3 Years	8/21/23	**6.98**	See Note	N/A	mg/L	**Yes ✓**

Note: Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

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	3/28/25	**0.64**	10	10	mg/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 Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Every 3 Years	8/21/23	**57**	300	N/A	µg/L	**Yes ✓**

Chloride

This naturally occurring mineral can enter drinking water from rocks and soil. Elevated levels may also indicate contamination from road salt used for winter deicing.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Every 3 Years	8/21/23	**6.12**	250	N/A	mg/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
Entry Point	Every 3 Years	9/12/25	**0.0092**	2	2	mg/L	**Yes ✓**

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

In the South Cross 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 • Fluoride • Iron • Mercury • Nickel • Selenium • Silver • Sulfate • Thallium

Physical Characteristics

Color • Odor

System Wide

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria

Lead and Copper Monitoring

Lead

Well 1

Organic Contaminants

Methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether (MTBE)

Volatile Organic Contaminants

1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane • 1,1,1-Trichloroethane • 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane • 1,1,2-Trichloroethane • 1,1-Dichloroethane • 1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-Dichloroethene) • 1,1-Dichloropropene • 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene • 1,2,3-Trichloropropane • 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene • 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene • 1,2-Dichloroethane • 1,2-Dichloropropane • 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene • 1,3-Dichlorobenzene • 1,3-Dichloropropane • 2,2-Dichloropropane • 2-Chlorotoluene • 4-Chlorotoluene • Benzene • Bromobenzene • Bromochloromethane • Bromomethane • Carbon tetrachloride • Chlorobenzene • Chloroethane • Chloromethane • cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis-1,2-Dichloroethene) • cis-1,3-Dichloropropene • Dibromomethane • Dichlorodifluoromethane • Ethylbenzene • Hexachlorobutadiene • Isopropylbenzene • Methylene Chloride • m-Xylene • N-Butylbenzene • n-Propylbenzene • o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene) • o-Xylene • p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene) • p-Isopropyltoluene • p-Xylene • Sec-Butylbenzene • Styrene • Tert-Butylbenzene • Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene) (Perchloroethylene) (Perchloroethene) (PCE) • Toluene • Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans-1,2-Dichloroethene) • Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene • Trichloroethene • Trichlorofluoromethane • Vinyl chloride

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

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

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

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-Perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA) • 9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) • Hexafluoro-propylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) • Nonafluoro-3,6-Dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA) • Perfluoro(2-Ethoxyethane)Sulfonic Acid (PFEESA) • 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) • Perfluorononanic Acid (PFNA) • Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS) • Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA) • Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)

Well 2

Organic Contaminants

Methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether (MTBE)

Volatile Organic Contaminants

1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane • 1,1,1-Trichloroethane • 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane • 1,1,2-Trichloroethane • 1,1-Dichloroethane • 1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-Dichloroethene) • 1,1-Dichloropropene • 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene • 1,2,3-Trichloropropane • 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene • 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene • 1,2-Dichloroethane • 1,2-Dichloropropane • 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene • 1,3-Dichlorobenzene • 1,3-Dichloropropane • 2,2-Dichloropropane • 2-Chlorotoluene • 4-Chlorotoluene • Benzene • Bromobenzene • Bromochloromethane • Bromomethane • Carbon tetrachloride • Chlorobenzene • Chloroethane • Chloromethane • cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis-1,2-Dichloroethene) • cis-1,3-Dichloropropene • Dibromomethane • Dichlorodifluoromethane • Ethylbenzene • Isopropylbenzene • Methylene Chloride • m-Xylene • N-Butylbenzene • n-Propylbenzene • o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene) • o-Xylene • p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene) • p-Isopropyltoluene • p-Xylene • Sec-Butylbenzene • Styrene • Tert-Butylbenzene • Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene) (Perchloroethylene) (Perchloroethene) (PCE) • Toluene • Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans-1,2-Dichloroethene) • Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene • Trichloroethene • Trichlorofluoromethane • Vinyl chloride

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

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

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

11-Chloroeicosafluoro-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-Perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA) • 9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) • Hexafluoro-propylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) • Nonafluoro-3,6-Dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA) • Perfluoro(2-Ethoxyethane)Sulfonic Acid (PFEESA) • 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) • Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)

Well 3

Organic Contaminants

Methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether (MTBE)

Volatile Organic Contaminants

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Synthetic Organic Contaminants

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

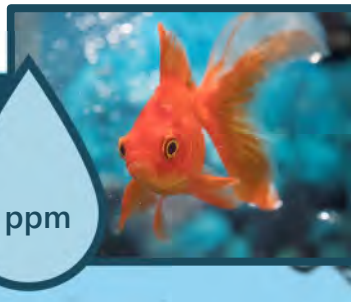
Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

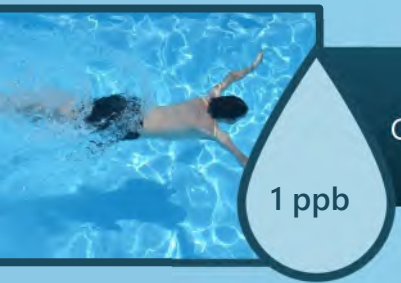
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) • 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid (8:2FTS) • 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (4:2FTS) • 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (6:2FTS) • 4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA) • 9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) • Hexafluoro-propylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) • Nonafluoro-3,6-Dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA) • Perfluoro(2-Ethoxyethane)Sulfonic Acid (PFEESA) • 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) • 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 some contaminants are present in your water, which is common in public water systems. The good news is that every substance detected was well below the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) set by the State. These MCLs are strict safety standards designed to protect public health, and our results show that your water continues to exceed those rigorous standards. We share this information to keep you informed and confident in the quality of your drinking water. As always, our team remains committed to providing water that's not just safe, but also clean, clear, and reliable.

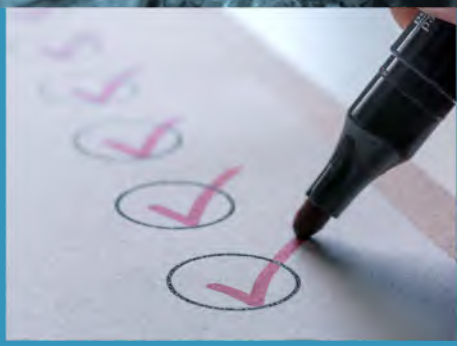
Do I need to take special precautions?

Although the drinking water provided to the South Cross 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.

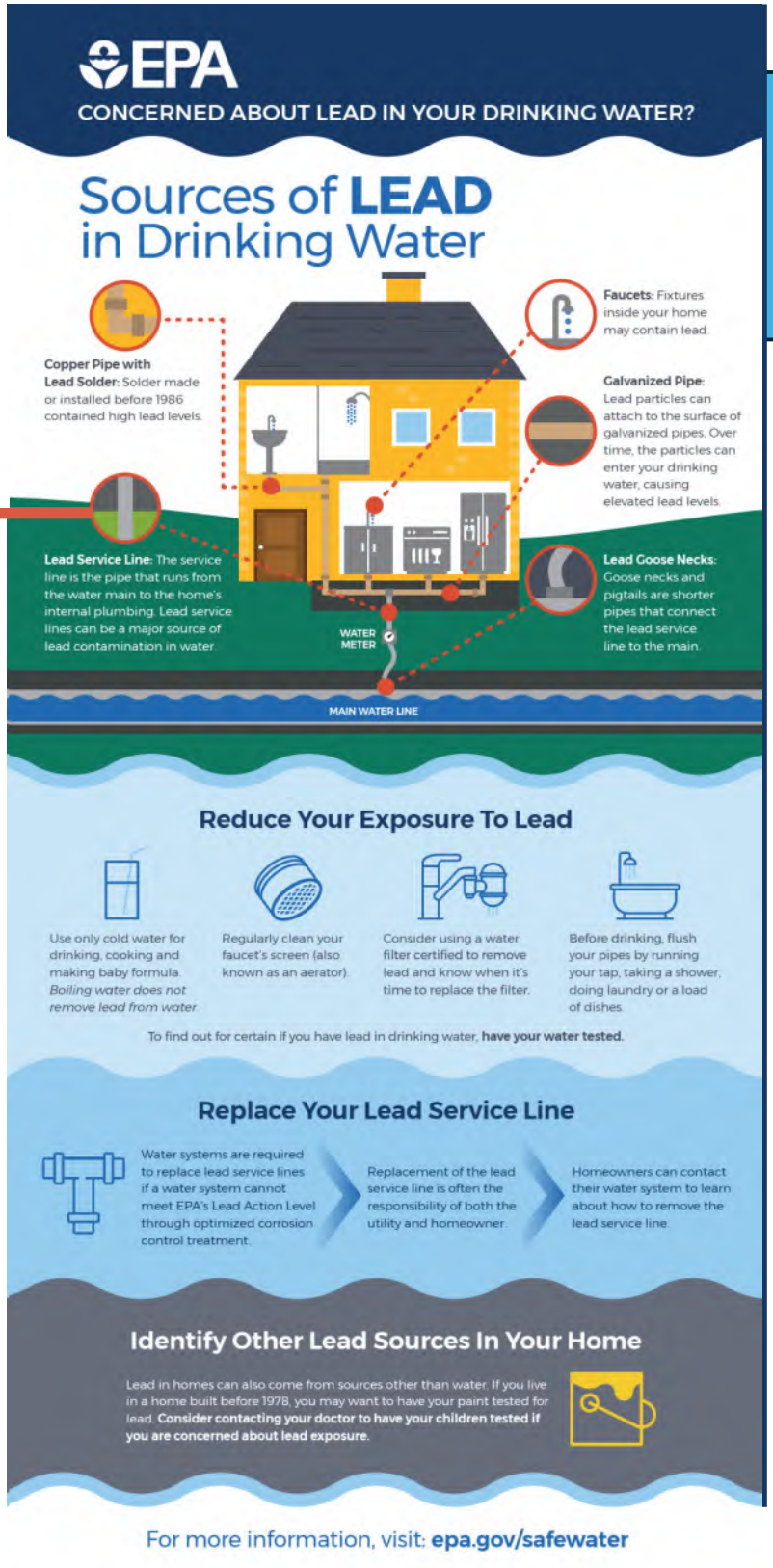
EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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



Operators 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, the previous system operator did not complete the required monitoring for PFOA, PFOS, and 1,4-Dioxane, and therefore we cannot be sure of the levels of these contaminants during that time. However, these compounds were not detected in samples collected in 2024. While levels can vary over time, past results suggest a low likelihood that these contaminants were present at levels of concern over the past year.

For part of 2025, the system was in violation of the EPA requirement to develop and submit an inventory of service line materials, which is used to identify any lead piping in the system. The inventory was submitted in May 2025, and the issue has been resolved. Based on the results of that inventory and available system records, all service lines are believed to be made of copper.



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

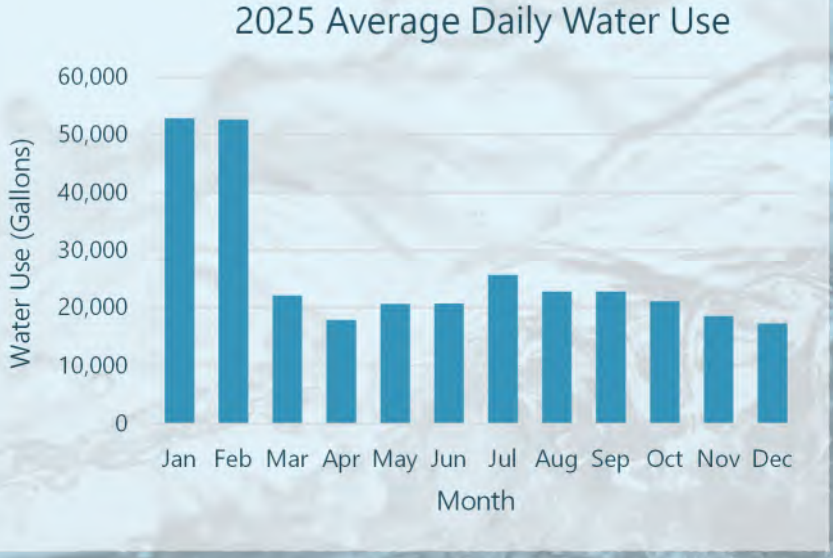
Using less water reduces the cost of treatment chemicals and electricity used in pumping water to your home. It also reduces strain on equipment, which means we need to replace wells, pumps, storage tanks, and other vital system components less often.

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

In early 2025, a leak in the original 10,000-gallon hydropneumatic tank increased system demand, resulting in an estimated water loss of over 30,000 gallons per day.

The system's previous owner replaced the leaking tank with a 5,000-gallon unit as a temporary measure, which stopped the leak and reduced average demand to about 20,500 gallons per day. While this improved system efficiency, the current tank is undersized for long-term use.

DCWWA plans a permanent solution through connection to the Hyde Park Regional Water System.

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.