

DUTCHESS COUNTY

WATER AND
WASTEWATER AUTHORITY



VILLAGE OF TIVOLI 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 Village of Tivoli Water System has been in service since the 1930s. Operated by DCWWA's dedicated staff since 2019 and owned by DCWWA since 2024, the system serves safe drinking water to over 1,000 people each day.

Tivoli's water source is groundwater drawn from a total of six drilled wells, which were brought into service in 1940, 1947, 1953, 1957, 1980, and 2002. As groundwater moves through soil and rock, it is naturally filtered before reaching the aquifer. Because of this natural filtration, Tivoli's water requires only disinfection before entering the distribution system. This means some characteristics of the water, such as iron content, color, or odor, reflect the natural conditions of the aquifer.

Water pumped from the wells is conveyed to one of two treatment facilities, where it is disinfected using sodium hypochlorite (a chlorine compound) to control harmful pathogens. After treatment, the water is stored in the 300,000-gallon elevated tank on Broadway. From there, it is distributed through nearly seven miles of water mains to homes and businesses throughout the Village.



Are There Contaminants in Our Drinking Water?

As required by New York State regulations, we regularly test your drinking water for a wide range of contaminants. In 2025, our staff conducted tests for more than 100 different contaminants. Of these, 12 were detected at measurable levels. Two parameters, iron and odor, exceeded State aesthetic standards during the year.

Tivoli's groundwater naturally contains elevated levels of iron, which caused an exceedance at the McKnight Entry Point, where one of Tivoli's six source wells is treated prior to distribution. In 2025, McKnight accounted for about 0.25% of the total water supplied to Tivoli customers. Iron is a naturally occurring mineral that can sometimes cause reddish staining or affect the appearance of water, but it is not considered a health concern at the levels seen in Tivoli.

An odor measurement above the State aesthetic guideline was also observed at the Potts-WoodMarc Entry Point. This is associated with natural minerals and organic materials present in the WoodMarc wells. These wells are strong and reliable producers and serve as a key source of Tivoli's drinking water supply. Like many groundwater sources, the aquifer they draw from can occasionally produce aesthetic characteristics such as color or odor. Testing for all other regulated contaminants at this entry point showed results within applicable State and Federal standards, confirming that the odor does not affect the safety of your drinking water.

As shown in the table, the remaining detected contaminants were present at levels well below their applicable State and Federal standards. Keep reading to learn more about what's in your water and what it means for you.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Village of Tivoli Water System

Public Water System ID Number NY1302778

Disinfectants and Treatment Chemicals

Chlorine Residual

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

<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	MRDL	MCLG		Yes/No
Potts-WM Entry Point	Daily	1/1/25 - 12/31/25	0.58	1.17	2.23	4	N/A	mg/L	Yes ✓
McKnight Entry Point	Daily when in Service	4/7/25 - 11/13/25	0.32	0.71	1.05	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.

<u>Sample Collection Information</u>			<u>Contaminant Detection Range</u>			<u>Compliance Levels</u>		<u>Units</u>	<u>Compliance</u>
Location	Frequency	Date	Min	Average	Max	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
System Wide	2 Samples Every 3 Years	7/9/25	1.39	4.7	8.1	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.

<u>Sample Collection Information</u>			<u>Contaminant Detection Range</u>			<u>Compliance Levels</u>		<u>Units</u>	<u>Compliance</u>
Location	Frequency	Date	Min	Average	Max	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
System Wide	2 Samples Every 3 Years	7/9/25	ND	1.4	2.8	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.

<u>Sample Collection Information</u>			<u>Contaminant Detection Range</u>			<u>Compliance Levels</u>		<u>Units</u>	<u>Compliance</u>
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	90th Percentile	Max	AL	MCLG		Yes/No
System Wide	10 Samples Every 3 Years	8/1/23 - 8/8/23	ND	1.39	8.62	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.

<u>Sample Collection Information</u>			<u>Contaminant Detection Range</u>			<u>Compliance Levels</u>		<u>Units</u>	<u>Compliance</u>
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	90th Percentile	Max	AL	MCLG		Yes/No
System Wide	10 Samples Every 3 Years	8/1/23 - 8/8/23	0.0113	0.235	0.274	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

Sulfate

A naturally occurring mineral that enters drinking water as it dissolves from rocks and soil.

<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
Well WM1	As Needed	2/15/23	19	250	N/A	mg/L	Yes ✓
Potts-WM Entry Point	Annual	12/16/21	26	250	N/A	mg/L	Yes ✓
McKnight Entry Point	Annual	4/8/25	57.6	250	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.

<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
Well WM1	As Needed	2/15/23	19.5	See Note	N/A	mg/L	Yes ✓
Potts-WM Entry Point	Annual	4/8/25	26.5	See Note	N/A	mg/L	Yes ✓
McKnight Entry Point	Annual	4/8/25	55.3	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.

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
McKnight Entry Point	Every 3 Years	4/20/23	1.53	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
Well WM1	As Needed	2/15/23	0.097			10	10	mg/L	Yes ✓
Potts-WM Entry Point	Annual	4/8/25	0.481			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.

<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
Well WM1	As Needed	2/15/23	65.7			300	N/A	µg/L	Yes ✓
Potts-WM Entry Point	Annual	4/8/25	39.9			300	N/A	µg/L	Yes ✓
McKnight Entry Point	Annual	4/8/25	69.1			300	N/A	µg/L	Yes ✓

Iron

This metal occurs naturally in soil and rock and can dissolve into groundwater as it moves through these 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
Well WM1	As Needed	2/15/23	855			300	N/A	µg/L	No ✗
Potts-WM Entry Point	Annual	4/8/25	290			300	N/A	µg/L	Yes ✓
McKnight Entry Point	Quarterly	4/8/25 and 11/13/25	563	588	613	300	N/A	µg/L	No ✗
System Wide	Quarterly	3/4/24 - 11/5/24	ND	53	166	300	N/A	µg/L	Yes ✓

Note: Iron is essential for maintaining good health. However, too much iron can cause adverse health effects. Drinking water with very large amounts of iron can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation and stomach pain. These effects usually diminish once the elevated iron exposure is stopped. A small number of people have a condition called hemochromatosis, in which the body absorbs and stores too much iron. People with hemochromatosis may be at greater risk for health effects resulting from too much iron in the body (sometimes called "iron overload") and should be aware of their overall iron intake. The New York State standard for iron in drinking water is 0.3 milligrams per liter, and is based on iron's effects on the taste, odor and color of the water.

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.

<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
Well WM1	As Needed	2/15/23	2.05			250	N/A	mg/L	Yes ✓
Potts-WM Entry Point	Annual	4/8/25	23.33			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.

<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
Well WM1	As Needed	2/15/23	0.303	2	2	mg/L	Yes ✓
Potts-WM Entry Point	Every 3 Years	4/20/23	0.184	2	2	mg/L	Yes ✓
McKnight Entry Point	Every 3 Years	4/20/23	0.0601	2	2	mg/L	Yes ✓

Arsenic

Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

<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
Well WM1	As Needed	2/15/23	2.1	10	N/A	µg/L	Yes ✓
Potts-WM Entry Point	Every 3 Years	4/20/23	1.43	10	N/A	µg/L	Yes ✓
McKnight Entry Point	Every 3 Years	4/20/23	1.86	10	N/A	µg/L	Yes ✓

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)

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	MCLG		Yes/No
Well 2PW	Annual	2/19/24	0.812	10	N/A	ng/L	Yes ✓

Aldicarb sulfoxide

A breakdown product of the pesticide aldicarb that can enter drinking water when pesticide residues degrade in soil and leach into groundwater.

<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
McKnight Entry Point	Every 3 Years	4/8/25	0.89	4	1	µg/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
Potts-WM Entry Point	Every 9 Years	4/19/22	0.281	30	0	µg/L	Yes ✓
McKnight Entry Point	Every 9 Years	4/19/22	0.205	30	0	µg/L	Yes ✓

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

This measure of naturally occurring radioactivity can result from 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
Potts-WM Entry Point	Every 9 Years	4/19/22	1.3	15	0	pCi/L	Yes ✓
McKnight Entry Point	Every 9 Years	4/19/22	1.55	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.

<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
Potts-WM Entry Point	Every 9 Years	4/19/22	0.85	5	0	pCi/L	Yes ✓
McKnight Entry Point	Every 9 Years	4/19/22	0.3	5	0	pCi/L	Yes ✓

Physical Characteristics

Odor

Smell caused by organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges or from natural sources.

<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
Well WM1	As Needed	2/15/23	10	3	N/A	Units	No ✗
Potts-WM Entry Point	Annual	4/8/25	7	3	N/A	Units	No ✗
McKnight Entry Point	Annual	4/8/25	1	3	N/A	Units	Yes ✓

Note: Odor as measured by this standard procedure has no health effects; although several contaminants exert odors when they are present at levels near their MCLs. Odor is an important quality factor affecting the drinkability of water.

Color

Color in drinking water can result from inadequate disinfection, from naturally occurring organic matter such as decaying leaves, plants, and soil, or from dissolved metals such as copper, iron, and manganese.

<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
Well WM1	As Needed	2/15/23	6	15	N/A	Units	Yes ✓
Potts-WM Entry Point	Annual	4/8/25	5	15	N/A	Units	Yes ✓
McKnight Entry Point	Annual	4/8/25	3	15	N/A	Units	Yes ✓

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA)

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

<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 2PW	Annual	2/19/24	0.812	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 2PW	Annual	2/19/24	1.23	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 Village of Tivoli Water System, the following contaminants were tested during the reporting period, but were not detected at measurable levels.

McKnight Entry Point

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony • Beryllium • Cadmium • Chromium • Cyanide • Fluoride • Mercury • Nickel • Nitrate (as N) • Silver • Thallium • Zinc

Organic Contaminants

2,4,5-TP (Silvex)

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) • 1,3-Dichloropropene (Dichloroprop) • 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T) • 2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic) • 3-Hydroxycarbofuran • Alachlor • Aldicarb • Aldicarb sulfone • Aldrin • Atrazine • Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) • Bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate • Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate • Butachlor • Carbaryl • Carbofuran • Chlordane • Dalapon • Dicamba • Dieldrin • Dinoseb (4,6-dinitro-2-secbutylphenol) • Diquat • Endothall • Endrin • Ethylene dibromide (EDB) (1,2-Dibromoethane) • Glyphosphate • Heptachlor • Heptachlor epoxide • Hexachlorobenzene • Hexachlorocyclopentadiene • Lindane • Methomyl • Methoxychlor • Metolachlor • Metribuzin • Oxamyl (Vydate) • Pentachlorophenol • Picloram • Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) • Propachlor • Simazine • Toxaphene

Physical Characteristics

pH

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) • N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA) • N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA) • Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) • Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) • Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) • Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) • Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) • Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA) • Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA) • Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)

Potts-WM Entry Point

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony • Beryllium • Cadmium • Chromium • Cyanide • Fluoride • Mercury • Nickel • Selenium • Silver • Thallium • Zinc

Organic Contaminants

2,4,5-TP (Silvex)

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) • 1,3-Dichloropropene (Dichloroprop) • 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T) • 2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic) • 3-Hydroxycarbofuran • Alachlor • Aldicarb • Aldicarb sulfone • Aldicarb sulfoxide • Aldrin • Atrazine • Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) • Bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate • Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate • Butachlor • Carbaryl • Carbofuran • Chlordane • Dalapon • Dicamba • Dieldrin • Dinoseb (4,6-dinitro-2-secbutylphenol) • Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) • Diquat • Endothall • Endrin • Ethylene dibromide (EDB) (1,2-Dibromoethane) • Glyphosphate • Heptachlor • Heptachlor epoxide • Hexachlorobenzene • Lindane • Methomyl • Methoxychlor • Metolachlor • Metribuzin • Oxamyl (Vydate) • Pentachlorophenol • Picloram • Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) • Propachlor • Simazine • Toxaphene

Physical Characteristics

pH

System Wide

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria

Well Mck

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Benzene

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) • 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) • Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) • Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) • Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) • Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) • Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) • Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA) • Perfluoronanoic Acid (PFNA) • Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA) • Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA) • Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)

Well 2PW

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

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

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) • Perfluoronanoic Acid (PFNA) • Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA) • Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA) • Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)

Well 4PE

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) • 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) • Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) • Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) • Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) • Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) • Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) • Perfluoronanoic Acid (PFNA) • Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA) • Perfluoronanoic Acid (PFNA) • Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA) • Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA) • Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)

Well 5PW

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria

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-Dichloropropylene • 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-Dichloropropylene • Dibromomethane • Dichlorodifluoromethane • Ethylbenzene • Isopropylbenzene • m-Xylene • N-Butylbenzene • 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 • Total Xylenes • Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans-1,2-Dichloroethene) • trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene • Trichloroethylene • Trichlorofluoromethane • Vinyl chloride

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

1,4-Dioxane • Hexachlorobenzene • 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) • Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) • Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) • Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) • Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) • Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) • Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA) • Perfluoronanoic Acid (PFNA) • Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA) • Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA) • Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)

Well 10PE

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-Dichloropropylene • 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-Dichloropropylene • 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 • Total Xylenes • Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans-1,2-Dichloroethene) • trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene • Trichloroethylene • Trichlorofluoromethane • Vinyl chloride

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

1,4-Dioxane • Hexachlorobenzene • 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) • Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) • Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) • Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) • Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) • Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) • Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA) • Perfluoronanoic Acid (PFNA) • Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA) • Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA) • Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)

Well WM1

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony • Beryllium • Cadmium • Chromium • Cyanide • Fluoride • Mercury • Nickel • Selenium • Silver • Thallium • Zinc

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-Dichloropropylene • 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene • 1,2,3-Trichloropropane • 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene • 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene • 1,2-Dichloroethane • 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-Dichloropropylene • Dibromomethane • 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 • Total Xylenes • Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans-1,2-Dichloroethene) • trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene • Trichloroethylene • Trichlorofluoromethane • Vinyl chloride

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

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

Physical Characteristics

pH

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) • Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) • Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) • Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) • Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) • Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) • Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA) • Perfluoronanoic Acid (PFNA) • Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA) • Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA) • Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)

Well WM2

Volatile Organic Contaminants

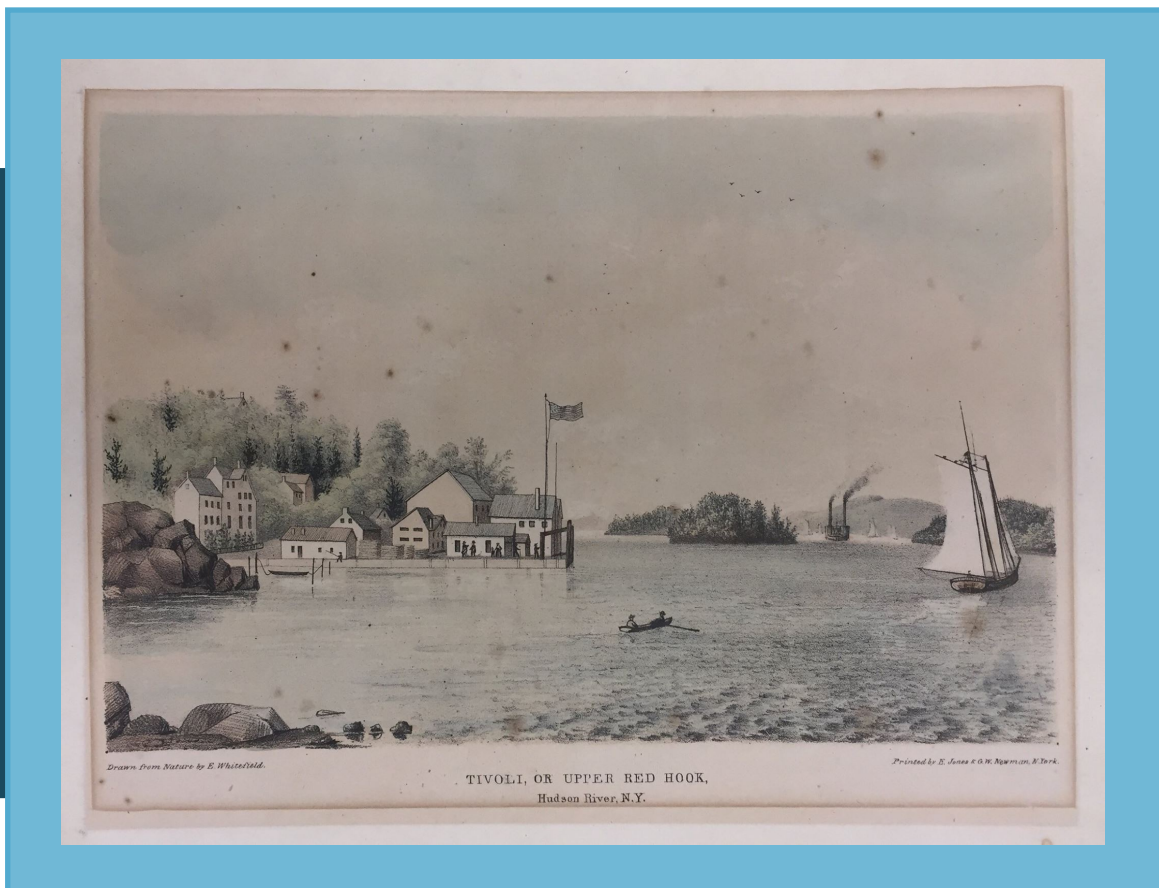
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane • 1,1,1-Trichloroethane • 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane • 1,1,2-Trichloroethane • 1,1-Dichloroethane • 1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-Dichloroethene) • 1,1-Dichloropropylene • 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene • 1,2,3-Trichloropropane • 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene • 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene • 1,2-Dichloroethane • 1,2-Dichloropropane • 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene • 1,3-Dichlorobenzene • 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-Dichloropropylene • 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 • Total Xylenes • Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans-1,2-Dichloroethene) • trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene • Trichloroethylene • Trichlorofluoromethane • Vinyl chloride

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) • 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) • Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) • Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) • Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) • Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) • Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) • Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA) • Perfluoronanoic 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.

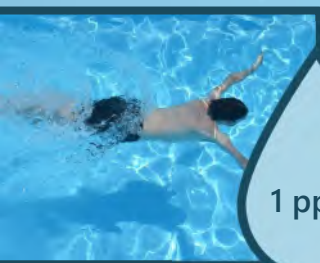
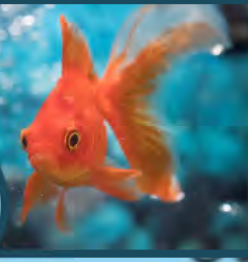
TON A subjective measure of odor in drinking water, determined by diluting a sample with odor-free water until the smell is no longer detectable. Higher TON values indicate stronger odor.

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.

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?

The table shows that one entry point to the distribution system had an odor measurement above the aesthetic guideline of 3 TON (Threshold Odor Number). Odor is considered an aesthetic characteristic rather than a health concern and relates to the taste or smell of the water rather than its safety. Odor can sometimes occur naturally depending on conditions in the source water.

The table also shows elevated iron levels at the McKnight Entry Point, where the average concentration measured 588 µg/L. Iron is a naturally occurring mineral commonly found in groundwater. The natural oxidation process that turns iron into rust occurs more quickly in water that has been disinfected with chlorine, and elevated iron levels can cause rusty-colored water or reddish staining on your plumbing fixtures or laundry. However, the levels present in Tivoli are not expected to cause any serious health risks.

To better understand the quality of water delivered to customers, DCWWA routinely collects samples from the distribution system. In 2025, the average iron concentration in these samples was 53 µg/L, and the highest sample measured 166 µg/L, well below the State aesthetic standard of 300 µg/L.

These results reflect the careful work of Tivoli's water system operators. Because Tivoli relies on groundwater from several different wells, operators actively manage the system to balance the contribution of each source based on its water quality and production capacity. Before reaching customer taps, water entering the system from the McKnight Entry point mixes with lower-iron water from the Potts-WoodMarc Entry Point. This operational management helps maintain lower iron concentrations throughout the system.

Operators also flush the entire distribution system twice each year to remove accumulated sediment from water mains. This work requires careful planning, coordination, and many hours in the field to move water through the system in a controlled way without disrupting service. These efforts play an important role in maintaining water quality and have helped significantly reduce brown water complaints in recent years.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Although the drinking water provided to the Tivoli community met 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, our system complied with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.



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.

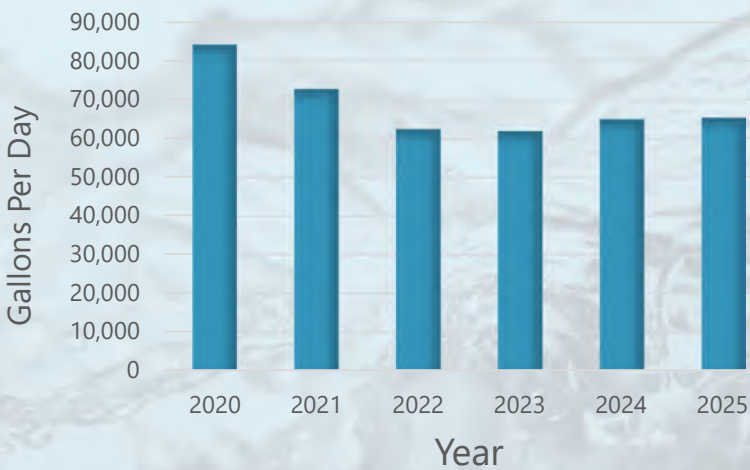
Saving Water Keeps Your System Sustainable

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.

Village of Tivoli Average Daily Water Production



Every Drop Counts

Since 2020, Tivoli's water demand has decreased by about 22%. Much of this reduction is thanks to improvements to the distribution system on Broadway and Woods Road, which replaced aging pipes from the 1930s. However, this achievement wouldn't have been possible without the community's commitment to water conservation. Keep reading for more tips to save water at home.



Check for leaks and fix them as soon as you can. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. That's up to 6,000 gallons a year.



Check toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of coloring in the tank. After a few minutes, check to see if the color shows up in the bowl. These invisible leaks can waste more than 30,000 gallons a year.



Water your garden less often by putting a thick layer of mulch around plants. Avoid watering lawns and gardens in the middle of the day to reduce evaporation loss.

Simple Ways You Can Start Conserving Water Today