

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

Phoenicia Water District
7209 Rt. 28, Shandaken, NY 12480
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY5503380

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Phoenicia Water District, will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to New York State standards. Our constant goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. If you have any questions concerning this report or concerning your drinking water please contact: *Mr. Kyle Steen, Superintendent, Phoenicia Water District, 188 Old Plank Road, Phoenicia, 12464; NY; Telephone (845) 663-6305* If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings. They are held on the 1st Monday of each month, 7:00 PM at the Shandaken Town Hall, Route 28, Shandaken, NY 12480; *Telephone (845) 688-7165*. If you want to learn more, please call us.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Phoenicia Water District (PWD) draws its water from surface water. We have a water filtration plant to filter our water. Water from the Esopus Creek We add chlorine to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria. After chlorination the water passes through a series of filters which remove particulate or suspended solids. The filters can remove particulate material as small as 1 micron. In addition to filtration, we adjust the pH of the finished water with soda ash and add polyphosphate for corrosion control. The treated water goes to a 10,000-gallon underground clearwell and is then pumped into the distribution system. A SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) system controls the operation of the treatment plant providing 24-hour operation. We are now in compliance with the EPA's Surface Water Treatment Rule with our new filtration plant.

The source water assessment performed by the New York State Health Department has rated our source water as having very high susceptibility to microbials and nitrates, a high susceptibility to industrial solvents, and a medium-high susceptibility to other industrial contaminants. The SWAP summary for our water supply is attached to this report.

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and EPA prescribe regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water, provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Phoenicia Water District provides water through approximately 300 service connections to a population of approximately 900 people. Our average daily demand is 70,323 gallons. Our single highest day was 163,542 gallons. The total water produced in 2025 was approximately 25,661,323 gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Phoenicia Water District routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous contaminants. We test your drinking water for inorganic contaminants, radiological contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, haloacetic acids, trihalomethanes and synthetic organic contaminants. In addition, we test (1) sample for coliform bacteria each month. The table

presented below depicts which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. The state allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Ulster County Health Department at 845-340-3150.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table on page 4, our system had no violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected; however, these compounds were detected below New York State requirements.

New York State has adopted the first in the nation drinking water standard for 1,4-Dioxane along with one of the lowest maximum contaminant levels for PFOA and PFOS. Public Water Supplies in NYS are required to test for PFOA, PFOS and 1,4-Dioxane. PFOA and PFOS have Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) of 10 parts per trillion each while 1,4-Dioxane has an MCL of 1.0 parts per billion. We completed our 3rd quarter monitoring in 2023 with no detects. We will be collecting a required sample in 2026.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2025, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

IS OUR WATER SAFE FOR EVERYONE?

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 microbiological pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbiological pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requires every federally defined community and non-transient, non-community water system to develop a service line inventory (also called a lead service line inventory (LSLI)).

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. The Phoenicia Water District is in violation of federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requirements for failing to provide a publicly accessible lead service line inventory and is required by New York State to provide and

inventory of lead service lines, galvanized service lines and non-lead service lines. This will help determining what lines will have to be replaced.

When the inventory is completed it would be accessible at this website at:

https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY5503380.htm

INFORMATION ON LEAD

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*. The Phoenicia Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but 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, *Richard Ricciardella* (845) 688-5172 or (845) 688-7233 ext. 21. 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>.

WHAT IS THE SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (SWAP)?

To emphasize the protection of surface and ground water sources used for public drinking water, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) in 1996. The amendments require that New York State Department of Health's Bureau of Public Water Supply Protection is responsible for ensuring that source water assessments are completed for all of New York's public water systems.

A source water assessment provides information on the potential contaminant threats to public drinking water sources:

- ◆ each source water assessment will: determine where water used for public drinking water comes from (delineate the source areas)
- ◆ Inventory potential sources of contamination that may impact public drinking water sources
- ◆ Assess the likelihood of a source water area becoming potential contaminated

A SWAP summary for our water supply is attached to this report. The SWAP summary for the spring fed reservoir will be in next year's report.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

The Phoenicia Water District encourages water conservation. There are a lot of things you can do to conserve water in your own home. Conservation tips include:

- ◆ Only run the dishwasher and clothes washer when there is a full load
- ◆ Use water saving showerheads
- ◆ Install faucet aerators in the kitchen and the bathroom to reduce the flow from 4 to 2.5 gallons per minute
- ◆ Water gardens and lawn for only a couple of hours after sunset
- ◆ Check faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks and repair all leaks promptly
- ◆ Take shorter showers

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit our customers. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

PHOENICIA WATER DISTRICT TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY5503380

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date of Sample | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|---------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|------|-----------------------|---|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Barium | N | 10/29/25 | 9.8 | µg/l | 2000 | MCL=2000 | Discharge of drilling waste, Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chloride | N | 11/14/23 | 10.3 | ppm | N/A | MCL=250 | Geology; Naturally occurring |
| Copper Range of copper concentration | N | 8/15/25- 8/18/25 | 0.700 ¹ 0.147-0.937 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead Range of lead concentration | N | 8/15/25- 8/18/25 | 2.7 ³ ND-12.5 | µg/l | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate | N | 10/29/25 | 0.367 | mg/l | 10 | MCL=10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| pH | N | 11/14/23 | 6.92 | units | | 6.5-8.5 | |
| Sodium ³ | N | 11/14/23 | 11.3 | mg/l | N/A | N/A | Geology; Road Salt |
| Zinc | N | 11/14/23 | 8.8 | µg/l | N/A | MCL=5000 | Galvanized pipe; corrosion inhibitor |
| Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di bromoacetic acid) | N | 2/18/25 5/27/25 8/21/25 11/21/25 | 17.55 11.6-15.7 | µg/l | N/A | MCL=60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms. |
| (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) | N | 2/18/25 5/27/25 8/21/25 11/21/25 | 13.45 ⁶ 9.94-13.96 | µg/l | N/A | MCL=80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter. |
| Chlorine (continuous monitoring) Range of chlorine residuals | N | daily | 0.629 0.1-2.2 | mg/l | N/A | MCL=4 | Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity ⁶ (highest value) | N | Aug. 2025 | 0.43 | NTU | N/A | TT=1.0 NTU | Soil Runoff |
| Turbidity | N | November 2025 | 100% | | | TT= 95% samples < 0.3 | |

NOTES-

- The level presented represents the 90th percentile 10 test sites. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested in June
- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 10 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested in June
- Water containing more than 20 mg/l should not be consumed by persons on severely restricted sodium diets
- Average based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) of the four quarters of 2024. The highest TTHM LRAA was in the 4th quarter and the highest HAA5 LRAA was in 3rd quarter of 2025.
- Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Level detected represents the highest level detected. November was the month we had the lowest percentage of samples meeting the treatment standard but still greater than the 95% requirement.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

90th Percentile Value- The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The LRAA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each individual site.

N/A-Not applicable