

# ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2024

## CITY OF PEEKSKILL ~ WATER DEPARTMENT

City Hall ~ 840 Main Street Peekskill, New York 10566

Public Water Supply ID# 5903452

### INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the City of Peekskill Water Department issues an annual 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. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report provides 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 State standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact David Rambo, Water & Sewer Superintendent at 914-734-4110. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Common Council meetings, on alternating Mondays throughout the year. The meetings are held at City Hall, 840 Main Street, Peekskill, NY.

### WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

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 the EPA prescribe regulations, which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our system was awarded a grant to join the Drinking Water Source Protection Program (DWSP2) from the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation. The DWSP2 plan is a roadmap for the protection of our drinking water from its origin in Kent, all the way to the Pump House in Cortlandt Manor, where it is then pumped to our treatment plant. A DWSP2 plan management team titled the Hollowbrook Water Watch was formed to implement the plan's priority actions. This team involves a partnership with local municipalities, state and county agencies, and regional environmental organizations to collaboratively protect the quality of our drinking water source.

### PEEKSKILL'S WATER SOURCE

Peekskill has two (2) sources of water, both of which are surface waters. Peekskill's primary year-round source originates in the Town of Kent. Our water source is the Wiccopée Reservoir, which is a surface water source located 22 miles northeast of the City of Peekskill. The Wiccopée Reservoir feeds the Peekskill Hollow Creek, which is ultimately impounded by the Hollow Brook Dam in Cortlandt Manor. In 2024 the City began a major rehabilitation on the Hollow Brook Dam, which will continue and be completed in 2025.

The second is an emergency source from a neighboring community, via the Catskill Aqueduct, which can be used should the primary source be unavailable. The water is pumped to the Campfield Reservoir in Peekskill, where it is then treated with coagulants, (which bind the unwanted particles together), flocculated (which makes the unwanted particles big enough to remove), DAF (Dissolved Air Flotation) separated (which uses air to separate the unwanted particles from the drinking water), filtered (through

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sand and anthracite), and disinfected with chlorine. The pH is then adjusted for corrosion control prior to distribution.

## FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately twenty-five thousand people through 5,400 service connections. The total water produced in 2024 was 1,511,343,000 gallons. The amount delivered to customers was 1,109,376,551 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 4,129,352 gallons per day. Our highest single production day was 5,493,000 gallons on July 29, 2024. The estimated unaccounted for water in the Peekskill system is 30.7%. This figure is based on water pumped against the amount of water sold. Unaccounted for water includes water lost due to water main breaks, firefighting, street cleaning, hydrant flushing, under registration of water meters and other miscellaneous unmetered use of water. Residents are billed quarterly at a rate of \$8.33 per 1000 gallons. It is estimated that the average household uses between 25,000 - 30,000 gallons per quarter.

## ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological, and synthetic organic compounds. The tables presented on pages 2, 3, 4, and 5 depict which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. 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 Westchester County Health Department at (914-813-5000). 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 indicate that water poses a health risk.

**Table of Detected Contaminants**

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoaceticacid)	No	2024	0.044 <sup>18</sup> (0.021-0.051)	mg/L	0	MCL=.060	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochlorometh	No	2024	0.076 <sup>18</sup> (0.026-0.104)	mg/L	0	MCL=.080	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.

<sup>18</sup>

This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected

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<b>Microbiological</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	10/1/24, 10/24/24	2 positive samples	n/a <sup>1</sup>	0	TT = 2 or more positive samples <sup>2</sup>	Improper Sampling Technique
E. Coli	No	25 per month	0 positive samples	n/a	0	Any positive sample <sup>3</sup>	Human and animal fecal waste
Composite Filter Turbidity	No	Continuous	0.029 (0.014-0.368)	NTU <sup>4</sup>	n/a	TT=≤0.30 NTU <sup>5</sup>	Soil Runoff
Distribution Point Turbidity	No	Daily	0.111 (0.041- 0.782)	NTU	n/a	MCL=5.0 NTU <sup>6</sup>	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon	No	Monthly	2.06 (1.4-2.9)	mg/L <sup>7</sup>	n/a	TT	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Disinfectants</b>							
Chlorine Residual	No	Continuous	0.91 (0.20-1.43)	mg/L	n/a	MRDL=4.00 <sup>8</sup>	Water additive used to control microbes.

<sup>1</sup> N/A means not applicable

<sup>2</sup> Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. After April 1, 2016, a Level 1 assessment is triggered if 2 or more routine/repeat samples are total coliform positive in the same month.

<sup>3</sup> A violation occurs when a total coliform positive sample is positive for *E. Coli* and a repeat total coliform sample is positive or when a total coliform positive sample is negative for *E. Coli* but a repeat total coliform sample is positive and the sample is also positive for *E. Coli*.

<sup>4</sup> NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit; a measure of particles in water.

<sup>5</sup> Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity has no health effects. A treatment technique violation occurs if more than five percent of the composite filter effluent measurements taken each month exceed the performance standard values.

<sup>6</sup> A violation occurs when the monthly average of the results of all distribution samples collected in any calendar month exceeds the MCL rounded off to the nearest whole number.

<sup>7</sup> Milligrams per liter (mg/l) or parts per million (ppm)

<sup>8</sup> Value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.

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<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Beta particle and photon activity from manmade radionuclides	No	2023	1.86	pCi/L <sup>9</sup>	0	MCL=50 <sup>10</sup>	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Gross alpha activity (including radium-226 but excluding radon and uranium)	No	2023	0.16	pCi/L	0	MCL=15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium 226 and 228	No	2023	0.27	pCi/L	0	MCL=5	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	No	2023	1.86	ug/L	0	MCL=30	Erosion of natural deposits

<sup>9</sup> Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

<sup>10</sup> The State considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

### Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants</b>							
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	No	2024	6.0 (4.6-6.0)	ng/L	0	MCL=10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	No	2024	4.3 (3.0-4.3)	ng/L	0	MCL=10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

### Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganics Nitrate-Nitrite <sup>13</sup></b>							
Nitrate	No	3/14/24	0.41	mg/L	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

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<b>Inorganics <sup>13</sup></b>							
Barium	No	2024	0.027	mg/L	2.00	MCL=2.00	Discharge from drilling. Waste discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chloride	No	2024	63	mg/L	n/a	MCL=250	Naturally Occurring Or Indicative Of Road Salt Contamination
Nickel	No	2024	1.2	ug/L	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	2022	(0.38) <sup>14</sup> (0.019-0.75)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion Of Household Plumbing Erosion Or Natural Deposits Leaching
Lead	No	2022	(1.3) <sup>14</sup> (ND-4.6)	ug/L <sup>15</sup>	0	AL=15	Corrosion of House-hold Plumbing Systems Erosion Of Natural Deposits
Sodium	No	2024	38	mg/L	n/a	n/a <sup>16</sup>	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Sulfate	No	2024	19	mg/L	n/a	MCL=250	Naturally Occurring
Odor	No	2024	Non-detect	T.O.N.	n/a	MCL=3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.
Color	No	2024	10	Color Unit	15	15	Color has no health effects. In some instances, color may be objectionable to some people at as low as 5 units. Its presence is aesthetically objectionable and suggests that the water may need additional treatment.

<sup>13</sup> If the results of a monitoring sample analysis exceed the MCL, the water supplier shall collect one more sample from the same sampling point within two weeks of as soon as practical. An MCL violation occurs when the average (rounded off to the same number of significant figures as the MCL for the contaminant in question) of the two results exceed the MCL.

<sup>14</sup> The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. 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 & copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 30 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value for lead is the 1.3 ug/l value, and the 90th percentile value for copper is the 0.81 mg/l value. The action level for lead & copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

<sup>15</sup> ug/L stands for "Micrograms per Liter"

<sup>16</sup> 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 should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted diets.

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### DEFINITIONS:

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** (MCLG): 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.

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

**Treatment Technique** (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Non-Detects** (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit** (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**Milligrams per liter** (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

**Micrograms per liter** (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

**Nanograms per liter** (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

**Picocuries per liter** (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant** (MRDL): A level of disinfectant measured at a consumer's tap above which the possibility of unacceptable health effects exists.

**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.

### WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the tables above, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants may have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

### Is Our Water System Meeting Other Rules That Govern Operations?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2024, our system was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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**Testing was done for the following contaminants of which none were detected:**

Antimony	Aldrin	1,3-Dichlorobenzene
Beryllium	Benzo(a)pyrene	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Cadmium	Butachlor	Dichlorodifluoromethane
Chromium	Carbaryl	1,1-Dichloroethane
Cyanide	Dalapon	1,2-Dichloroethane
Mercury	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	1,1-Dichloroethene
Nitrite	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
Selenium	Dicamba	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
Silver	Dieldrin	1,2-Dichloropropane
Thallium	Dinoseb	1,3-Dichloropropane
Fluoride	Hexachlorobenzene	2,2-Dichloropropane
Zinc	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	1,1-Dichloropropene
Metolachlor	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
ethylbenzene	Methomyl	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ( <i>E. coli</i> )	Metribuzin	hexachlorobutadiene
Vinyl chloride	Oxamyl vydate	Isopropylbenzene
Methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether(MTBE)	Picloram	p-Isopropyltoluene
Alachlor	Propachlor	Methylene Chloride
Aldicarb	Simazine	n-Propylbenzene
Aldicarb sulfoxide	Benzene	Styrene
Aldicarb sulfone	Bromobenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Atrazine	Bromochloromethane	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Carbofuran	Bromomethane	Tetrachloroethene
Chlordane	N-Butylbenzene	Toluene
Dibromochloropropane 2,4-D	Sec-Butylbenzene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Endrin	Tert-Butylbenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
Heptachlor	Benzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Heptachlor epoxide	Carbon Tetrachloride	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Lindane	Chlorobenzene	Trichloroethene
Methoxychlor	Chloroethane	Trichlorofluoromethane
Polychlorinated biphenyls	Chloromethane	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Pentachlorophenol	2-Chlorotoluene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Toxaphene	4-Chlorotoluene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Lindane	Dibromomethane	m-Xylene
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	o-Xylene
Iron	Manganese	p-Xylene
chlorodifluoromethane	1,3-butadiene	1,2,3-trichloropropene
1,4-dioxane	cobalt	molybdenum

## INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

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) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and has made it publicly accessible by contacting the department administrator at 914-734-4110.

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### 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 City of Peekskill Water Department 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, contact The City of Peekskill Water Department at 914-734-4110. 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>.

### INFORMATION ON CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, a gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

### INFORMATION ON GIARDIA

Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Giardia is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection. Ingestion of Giardia may cause Giardiasis, an intestinal illness. People exposed to Giardia may experience mild or severe diarrhea, or in some instances no symptoms at all. Fever is rarely present. Occasionally, some individuals will have chronic diarrhea over several weeks or a month, with significant weight loss. Giardiasis can be treated with anti-parasitic medication. Individuals with weakened immune systems should consult with their health care providers about what steps would best reduce their risks of becoming infected with Giardiasis. Individuals who think that they may have been exposed to Giardiasis should contact their health care providers immediately. The Giardia parasite is passed in the feces of an infected person or animal and may contaminate water or food. Person to person transmission may also occur in day care centers or other settings where hand-washing practices are poor.

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### FIRE HYDRANTS

Peekskill's water system contains over 600 fire hydrants that have been installed for emergency use and system maintenance. Yearly inspections and maintenance of all city-owned fire hydrants are conducted in close cooperation between Water Department personnel and the Fire Department. Any person other than Water Department personnel or the Fire Department is required to obtain a permit from the City to use any fire hydrant for any purpose. Unauthorized or improper fire hydrant use can damage the hydrant or water mains, can increase water costs, and can leave the system vulnerable to contamination and water outages. Any unauthorized use of fire hydrants should be reported to the Water Department at (914) 734-4110 or 734-4186.

### INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	No	2024	2.3 (ND <sup>17</sup> -2.3)	ng/L	n/a	MCL=10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	No	2024	2.4 (2.0-2.4)	ng/L	n/a	MCL=10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	No	2024	3.4 (2.2-3.4)	ng/L	n/a	MCL=10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	No	2024	3.3 (ND-3.3)	ng/L	n/a	MCL=10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHPA)	No	2024	1.7 (ND- 1.7)	ng/L	n/a	MCL=10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

<sup>17</sup> ND means not detected

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

### WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life.
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers.
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met. You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:
  - Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
  - Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
  - Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it up and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
  - Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
  - Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes, if it moved, you have a leak.

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### SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2024 the following improvements were made to the water system.

- Received a Water Quality Improvement Program (WQIP) Grant to acquire 80 acres of forested land abutting the Wiccopée Reservoirs in Putnam Valley to protect the future of our water source.
- Activated a back-up water supply for the NY Presbyterian Hospital in Cortlandt NY.
- Awarded a \$3.0 mil. Water Infrastructure Improvement Act Grant to begin addressing the City's water infrastructure needs. This money will be used to replace the 1922 water storage tank at 138 Benefield Blvd. The City will add \$2.0 mil. to this amount and enlarge the scope to replace undersized water mains on Washington Street, Main Street and Frost Court. This work shall commence in 2025.
- Received DEC Hudson River Estuary Program grants to conduct water quality monitoring of the Peekskill Hollow Creek in partnership with Riverkeeper, as well as Wiccopée Brook.
- The Hollow Brook Dam Rehabilitation Project has begun construction and is nearing 80% completion. The final phase will be completed in 2025.
- New security camera system was installed to improve treatment plant security.
- Discussions with Working Power / Ecological Citizens Project to secure funding for the design and installation of a floating solar panel array on the Campfield Reservoir. This project is in early development and the work has yet to be approved by regulatory agencies.
- A new roof was installed on the Forest View Pump Station.
- Approximately 5,400 service connections were inventoried to satisfy the EPA's latest regulations on Lead and Copper
- We are continuing to digitize the water system infrastructure maps by utilizing GIS software.
- The Water Department replaced 9 fire hydrants and installed 25 water valves.

### CLOSING

The City of Peekskill, Mayor and Council, thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We are proud to have the ownership and control of our own water system, which takes the water from its source and delivers it safely to its customers. The water we produce touches the lives of every person who lives and works in Peekskill. We can think of no other greater responsibility than that of protecting the public's health. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community and our way of life. Please call our office at 914-734-4110 if you have questions.

### INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS

#### Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

#### French

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.