Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Ashland Water District #1
12094 Route 23, PO Box 129
Ashland, NY 12407 (Public
Water Supply ID# 1930097)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Ashland Water District #1, 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. 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 water system Operator of Record, LVDV Operations Inc., Travis Castle at (845) 532-8079 or Assistant David Whitbeck at (518) 299-3054, or (518) 915-4396. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings. The meetings are held every second Monday of the month @ 7:30 PM at the Ashland Town Hall, 12094 State Route 23, Ashland, NY 12407

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 Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system serves 174 residents through 84 service connections. Our water source is from two (2) wells fed by groundwater which are located in the Ashland Town Park off of 12187 Route 23 at Gravel Bank Road. The water is chlorinated prior to distribution to protect the water supply and public health.

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 table presented below depicts 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, is more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses 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 NYS Department of Health Oneonta District Office at 607-432-9311.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure-Ment	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate	NO	03/05/2025	0.413	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	NO	06/26/2025	2 [1] ND – 2.1	ug/l	AL=15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
		12/17/2025	0 [1] ND – 5.3				
Copper	Yes	06/26/2025	1.4 [1] 0.0403-2.82	mg/l	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
	NO	12/17/2025	0.5 [1] 0.0327 – 0.598				
Barium	NO	03/06/2024	0.0043	mg/l	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	NO	09/07/2023	6.9	ug/l	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid)	NO	09/07/2023	4	ug/l	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Water Quality Parameter Testing [2]							
pH [2]	NO	3/4/2025-12/16/2025	Entry Point Highest = 6.6 Range: 6.3-6.6 Distribution System Highest = 6.6 Range: 6.3 – 6.6	SU	NA	N/A	Naturally occurring and from added water treatment chemicals.
Conductivity [2]	NO	3/5/2025-12/16/2025	Entry Point Highest = 205 Range: 113-205 Distribution System Highest = 214 Range: 99 - 214	UMH	NA	NA	Naturally occurring and from added water treatment chemicals.
Temperature [2]	NO	3/5/2025-12/16/2025	Entry Point All = 4 Distribution System All = 4	Deg C	NA	NA	Naturally occurring
Calcium [2]	NO	3/5/2025-12/16/2025	Entry Point Highest =10.8 Range: 8.12-10.8 Distribution System Highest = Range:	mg/l	NA	NA	Naturally occurring and from added water treatment chemicals.
Orthophosphate [2]	NO	3/5/2025-12/16/2025	Entry Point Highest = 0.145 Range: ND-0.145	mg/l	NA	NA	From added water treatment chemicals
Alkalinity, Carbonate [2]	NO	3/5/2025-12/16/2025	Entry Point Highest = 40 Range: 24-40	mg/l	NA	NA	Naturally occurring and from added water treatment chemicals.

			Distribution System Highest = 40 Range: 22 - 40				
Copper [2]	NO	3/5/2025- 9/3/2025	Entry Point Highest – 0.0088 Range: 0.0053-0.0088	mg/l	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

NOTES:

1. The level of lead and copper presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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 and copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system, twice throughout the year, and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value- (lead was 2 ug/l and 5.3 ug/1 and copper was 1.40 mg/l and 0.5 mg/l). The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. The action level for copper was exceeded at two of the sites tested in June and none of the sites tested in December.
2. Water Quality Parameter testing was required due to an exceedance of the copper action level in samples collected during 2024. This testing provides an evaluation of our corrosion control treatment that is used to reduce the levels of lead and copper at customers' taps.

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 Contamina1 1t 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.

Maximum Residua/ 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._

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.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (pa1 1s per million - ppm).

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

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. We exceeded the action level for copper in the sample set collected in June. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. We are correcting this by installing corrosion control treatment that consists of adding soda ash to the water. We will begin adding soda ash to the water during May or June of this year.

We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

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. Ashland 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, contact Travis Castle at (845) 532-8079 or Assistant David Whitbeck at (518)299-3054 or (518) 915-4396. 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*.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

The Ashland Water District is in violation of State lead and copper control requirements for failure to meet corrosion control treatment requirements and is required install corrosion control treatment. Therefore, we must include the following statement in this report: "There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks."

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) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by requesting a copy at the Town Hall, or viewing the report posted on the community bulletin board, located in the lobby of the Town Hall.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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 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; and
- 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 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.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. 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.