WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2025
VILLAGE OF NYACK, WATER DEPARTMENT
9 NORTH BROADWAY
NYACK, NEW YORK 10960
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (PWS ID # 4303666)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Village of Nyack 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 2025, we conducted tests on dozens of contaminants. We detected 21 of those contaminants (See Detected Contaminants Table), and only found one of these at a level higher than the State allows. As we informed you of previously, we are currently working with our engineering consultant to rectify this issue in the affected area. 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. Our constant goal is to provide you with 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 protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Water Superintendent Thomas Lynch, at (845) 358-3734. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village water board meetings. The meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month, at 4:30 pm in the Nyack Village Hall 9 North Broadway Nyack, NY on the second floor in the courtroom.

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

The Village of Nyack Water Department is a self-supporting, public benefit department. It is without taxing powers. Five Water Commissioners are appointed by Nyack's Village Board for five-year staggered terms. The only revenue the Department receives is obtained from the sale of water. The Department is nonprofit. All revenue is used for operating expenses, outstanding debt and construction purposes. The Department was established to provide the Village of Nyack's service area, with a safe and abundant supply of water. The Water Treatment Plant is located in West Nyack, New York, 10994. Our business office is located at 9 North Broadway, Nyack, New York, 10960.

WATER SUPPLY SOURCE

The Village of Nyack Water Department draws water from the Hackensack River. This river begins at the Lake Deforest Reservoir, located approximately one mile north of our treatment plant. The reservoir has a capacity of five billion gallons of water and, in times of drought, is used to maintain minimum stream flow. The quality of the raw water is considered good and has the following average characteristics.

- Hardness: 136 parts per million (ppm; $CaCO_3$)
- pH: 7.7 pH units
- Turbidity: 8.3 NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units)
- Alkalinity: 88 parts per million (ppm; $CaCO_3$)

When required, due to emergencies, the Water Department may use interconnections with Veolia Water New York. No such emergency existed in 2025.

The New York State Department of Health has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move to the surface water source. The 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 become contaminated. See section; "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from the Hackensack River. The source water assessment found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for the Hackensack River. Due to the amount of residential land in the assessment area, there is an elevated potential for microbial, turbidity, Disinfection By-Products (DBP) precursors, and pesticides contamination. Non-sanitary wastewater discharges may also contribute to contamination. There is also noteworthy susceptibility to contamination from other sources including Chemical Bulk Storage (CBS) facilities, Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites (IHWS), Mines, Resources Conservation, CSX Railroad, New York State Thruway, Recovery Act (RCRA) facilities, and Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) sites. It should be noted that relatively high flow velocities make river drinking water supplies highly sensitive to existing and new sources of microbial contamination.

While the source water assessment rates the source water as being susceptible to microbial and other contaminates, please note that our water is disinfected and treated to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards. If you have any questions or need additional information regarding this source water assessment you may contact the Rockland County Department of Health at (845-364-2595).

WATER USAGE

The Water Department serves approximately 15,000 people with 3,300 service connections in the Villages of Nyack, South Nyack and portions of the unincorporated Clarkstown communities of Central Nyack, and West Nyack. Water usage for 2025 was as follows:

	Gallons
Total amount of raw water withdrawn.....	**696,032,400**
Total amount of water delivered.....	**638,223,900**
Total amount of water used for flushing program.....	**25,000,000**
Metered (not billed) Treatment Plant water use.....	**3,353,000**
Total amount of water billed or accounted for.....	**382,192,021**
Unaccounted-for water.....	**227,678,879**
Average Day (Production).....	**1,748,560**
Maximum Day (Production) ….....	**2,331,000**

Unaccounted for water includes water taken for:

- Hydrant flow tests
- Fire Department training

- Plant use
- Public – Community use for Parks and Public Activities
- Fires
- Emergency flushing of sewer mains during fuel spills
- Main breaks
- Illegal usage of water from hydrants and services
- Undetected leaks in the distribution system

HOW THE WATER IS TREATED

Water is pumped from the Hackensack River into the treatment plant and Potassium Permanganate is added to oxidize organic compounds, both naturally occurring and man-made. The permanganate also reacts with iron, and manganese and sulfide compounds to aid in their oxidation in the aeration process. A powdered activated carbon is also added to the raw water to help with taste and odor removal. Water is then pumped to the aerator, which sprays the water into the air. Aeration acts to oxidize ferrous iron, reduce carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide, and helps remove tastes and odors. The water then flows into the raw water chamber where a coagulant is added. The coagulant is a chemical that helps suspended and colloidal particles to stick together. The water then enters the flocculation basin where the water and coagulant are mixed together. From there, it enters the sedimentation basins where the larger coagulated particles settle out. The water then continues to the filters, which consist of layers of fine filter sand and anthracite coal, which remove any remaining particles in the water. Filtered water is discharged to a 110,000 - gallon "clear well". Sodium hypochlorite (liquid chlorine) is then added at two separate points during the process to provide disinfection. In winter months the free chlorine residual is increased to meet the CT (contact time) necessary to inactivate certain viruses and organisms, based on the temperature and pH of the water. This is a mandated regulation by New York State Department of Health, Rockland County Department of Health and the U.S.E.P.A. Soda ash (if needed) is added to the finished water just before leaving the plant to raise the pH of the water to 7.8. A 250-horsepower pump lifts the finished water to the distribution system for delivery to homes and businesses in our service area and to fill our 2.5-million-gallon reservoir.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In compliance with State regulations, the Village of Nyack Water Department routinely monitors your drinking water for various contaminants. Your water is tested for inorganic contaminants, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants, total trihalomethanes, halo acetic acids, radiological, and TOC (Total Organic Carbon). Additionally, your water is tested for coliform bacteria fifteen times a month. The contaminants detected in your drinking water are included in the Table of Detected Contaminants.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably 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 (1-800-426-4791) or the Rockland County Department of Health at (845-364-2595).

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 amount 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.

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. Immune-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).

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
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	TT= 2 or more positive samples;	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity[1] (Highest recorded reading for 2025)	No	5/6/25	0.27	NTU	N/A	TT ≤ 1.0 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity[1]	No	5/6/25	99% <0.3	NTU	N/A	TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	10/22/25	0.084	mg/L	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	No	10/22/25	109	mg/L	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of Road salt contamination.
Copper[2] 1st Collection 65 samples 2nd Collection 63 samples	No	1st Samples 1/1 – 6/30/25 2nd Samples 7/1 - 12/31/25	1st Samples 0.40 0.04 – 1.1 2nd Samples 0.65 0.04 – 0.65	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of house-hold plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead[2] 1st Collection 65 samples 2nd Collection 63 samples	No	1st Samples 1/1 - 6/30-25 2nd Samples 7/1 – 12/31/25	1st Samples 6 <1.0 – 143 2nd Samples 4 <1.0 -155	ug/L	0	AL= 15.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	No	10/22/25	2.3	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring

Thallium	**No**	**10/22/25**	**0.58**	**ug/L**	**0.5**	**2**	**Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.**
Inorganic Contaminants (continued)							
Sodium[3]	**No**	**10/22/25**	**56.6**	**mg/L**	**(See health effects)**	**N/A**	**Naturally occurring, road salt, water softeners, animal waste.**
Sulfate	**No**	**10/22/25**	**9.4**	**mg/L**	**N/A**	**250**	**Naturally occurring**
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Perfluorooctanoic[4] Acid (PFOA)	**No**	**2/19/25 5/29/25 8/18/25 11/19/25**	**8.7 9.0 7.9 8.9**	**ng/L**	**N/A**	**10**	**Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.**
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	**No**	**2/19/25 5/29/25 8/18/25 11/19/25**	**5.6 6.2 4.1 4.8**	**ng/L**	**N/A**	**10**	**Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.**
2,4-D	**No**	**10/22/25**	**0.14**	**ug/L**	**N/A**	**50**	**Release to the environment by its application a pesticide used to control broad leaf needs in agriculture and for control of woody plants along roadsides, railways, and utility rights-of-way.**
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMS)-chloroform, Bromodi-chloromethane, Dibromochloromethane and Bromoform	**Yes**	**2/10/25 5/13/25 8/14/25 11/11/25**	**94.7[5] (35.2 to (134.2)**	**ug/L**	**N/A**	**80**	**By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.**
Halo acetic acids HAA5 -mono-di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono-and di-	**No**	**2/10/25 5/13/25 8/14/25 11/11/25**	**37.3 (16.1) to (38.3)**	**ug/L**	**N/A**	**60**	**By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill**

bromoacetic acid)							**harmful organisms.**
Unregulated Contaminants UCMR4							
Dibromoacetic acid	**No**	**2025**	**<1.0 - 1.2**	**ug/L**	**N/A**	**N/A**	
Dichloroacetic acid	**No**	**2025**	**4.3 – 17.7**	**ug/L**	**N/A**	**N/A**	
Monobromoacetic acid	**No**	**2025**	**<1.0**	**ug/L**	**N/A**	**N/A**	
Trichloroacetic acid	**No**	**2025**	**9.7 -17-4**	**ug/L**	**N/A**	**N/A**	

[1] 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. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year (0.27 NTU) occurred on May 6, 2025. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. There were no recordings that exceeded the treatment technique for turbidity, all levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

[2] The Copper level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 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 copper values detected at your water system. In this case, samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was between the second and third highest results (0.53 mg/L). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. The Lead level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 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 values detected at your water system. In this case, samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was between the second and third highest results (11.6 ug/L). The action level for lead was exceeded for at least one sample in each half year.

[3] 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 by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

[4] Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorinated compounds, or PFCs, that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOA was used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. PFOS was previously used as a major ingredient in aqueous film forming foams for firefighting and training, and PFOA and PFOS are found in consumer products such as stain resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water resistant outdoor clothing, and grease proof food packaging. Although the use of PFOA and PFOS has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because these substances are extremely persistent in the environment and are soluble and mobile in water.

[5] This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected. The standard for TTHM is 80 ug/L. It is determined by averaging all the samples collected at each sampling location for the prior 12 months.

UNREGULATED PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG or Health Advisory Level [1,2]
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	**No**	**2/19/25 5/29/25 8/18/25 11/19/25**	**2.9 2.8 2.4 3.0**	**ng/L**	**2,000**
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid	**No**	**2/19/25 5/29/25 8/18/25 11/19/25**	**3.3 3.1 2.8 2.7**	**ng/L**	**N/A**
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid	**No**	**2/19/25 5/29/25 8/18/25**	**3.4 2.1 1.7**	**ng/L**	**N/A**

		11/19/25	**2.5**		
Perfluorohexanoic Acid	**No**	**2/19/25 5/29/25 8/18/25 11/19/25**	**4.4 3.8 4.4 4.0**	**ng/L**	**N/A**
Perfluorononanoic Acid	**No**	**2/19/25 5/29/25 8/18/25 11/19/25**	**1.4 1.5 1.2 1.3**	**ng/L**	**N/A**

[1] 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.

[2] All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L

DEFINITIONS:

The table above contains terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (MCL) The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG as feasible.

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

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.

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 to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion-ppt)

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

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

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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Safe Drinking Water Standards are usually expressed as milligrams per liter (mg/L) or micrograms per liter (ug/L). These units are more commonly referred to as parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb). For the non-scientific person, the following may be helpful in understanding these units:

- Part per million: One foot in 189 miles
  One ounce in 62,500 pounds
- Part per billion: One cent in $10,000,000
  One second in 32 years
- Part per trillion: One grain of sand in an Olympic size swimming pool

The United States Environmental Protection Agency and The New York State Department of Health have established limits on the contaminants that may be present in drinking water. These are called MCL's: Maximum Contaminant Levels.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

Trihalomethanes:
The table shows that our system uncovered some problems in 2025 sample locations, the level of trihalomethanes was above the MCL for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Quarters of 2025. There are

several factors that the Water Department believes lead to this condition. There was a change in use at facilities in the affected area which led to reduced water demand. This reduced consumption impacts the age of the water. Water age is a contributory factor in trihalomethane formation. In addition to these factors, algal blooms in the source water resulted in an increase in chlorine application dosage for disinfection for part of the periods in question. The water department is working with its engineering consultant to identify the root causes and providing future recommendations addressing this issue.

Trihalomethanes are disinfection byproducts formed during treatment of drinking water by chlorine, the most commonly used disinfectant in New York State. Drinking water is disinfected by public water suppliers to kill bacteria and viruses that could cause serious illnesses. For this reason, disinfection of drinking water by chlorination is beneficial to public health. The amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water can change from day to day, depending on the temperature, the amount of organic material in the source water, the amount of chlorine added, and a variety of other factors. All public water systems that use chlorine as a disinfectant contain trihalomethanes to some degree.

The following paragraph summarizes and characterizes the available studies on human populations exposed to trihalomethanes, and provides a general summary of the health effects of trihalomethanes in animals, which occur at exposure levels much higher than exposures that could result through normal use of the water.

Some studies suggest that people who drank water containing trihalomethanes for long periods of time (e.g., 20 to 30 years) have an increased risk of certain health effects. These include an increased risk for cancer and for low birth weights, miscarriages and birth defects. The methods used by these studies could not rule out the role of other factors that could have resulted in the observed increased risks. In addition, other similar studies do not show an increased risk for these health effects. Therefore, the evidence from these studies is not strong enough to conclude that the observed increased risk for health effects is due to trihalomethanes, other disinfection by-products, or some other factor. Studies of laboratory animals show that some trihalomethanes can cause cancer and adverse reproductive and developmental effects after high levels of exposure. The risks for adverse health effects from trihalomethanes in drinking water are small compared to the risks for illness from drinking inadequately disinfected water.

Lead:

The table reveals that the water level for lead did not exceed the action level of 15 ug/L in more than 10 percent of the homes tested.

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. Village of Nyack 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 Water Superintendent Thomas Lynch, at (845) 358-3734. 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?

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 December of 2025, where we did not complete all monitoring and testing required for Total Organic Carbon. Our system is currently under an Administrative Order from the EPA with regards to trihalomethanes. We are working with EPA and our engineering consultant to come back into compliance.

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 visiting the Official Website of Nyack, NY - Nyack Water and selecting Lead Service Line Inventory listed in the menu. NYS Lead Service Line Inventory Map can be found at https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/New-York-State-Lead-Service-Line-Inventory-Map/fkii-zkcq

WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2025, we completed a number of important projects across the water system to enhance service reliability and continue our ongoing program of revitalization and infrastructure upgrades. Over 9,500 linear feet of new distribution piping was installed, along with multiple valve replacements throughout the system. Additional improvements included the installation of two new variable frequency drives, upgraded SCADA controls, and new fiber optic communication lines. We also completed the dry installation of a chlorine disinfection injection pump which is awaiting regulatory approval and added enhanced security lighting at our distribution pump houses.

System-wide hydrant flushing efforts continue, and we initiated comprehensive pressure data collection, hydrant mapping upgrades, and the development of a new hydrant and valve exercising program scheduled to begin in May 2026. Additionally, we have sought and obtained approval for the installation of an automatic hydrant flusher to be installed in the Spring of 2026. Work is also

ongoing to improve water quality within our reservoirs through the installation of mixers and aeration systems to address aging or stagnant water. Storage infrastructure was maintained through the inspection and internal cleaning of a 500,000-gallon water storage tank. In addition, access to remote reservoirs and tank sites was restored, accompanied by vegetation management and tree preservation efforts.

At the water treatment plant, significant mechanical and operational upgrades were completed. Sedimentation scrapers were removed and replaced, chain drives and tensioners were repaired, and pump packing and local electrical controls were upgraded. Both sludge pumps were fully rebuilt, along with the soda ash system gear reduction motor. Chemical feed system improvements included the installation of chemical columns, new piping and hoses, and enhanced containment measures. Ongoing maintenance and housekeeping efforts at the treatment plant included corrosion control painting, equipment labeling and color-coding, and comprehensive valve and packing inspections. Interior improvements included painting of the basement, pipe gallery, and laboratory areas, as well as completion of fiber optic installation. Property improvements encompassed riverbank erosion control and restoration, construction of material holding areas, vegetation management, landscape maintenance, and installation of solar lighting.

Operational and administrative advancements included deployment of new computer systems, updates to standard operating procedures, expanded mandatory training and certification programs, modernization of filing systems, and research into a new meter reading system. Additional efforts focused on post-COVID account maintenance and revenue recovery, a system-wide rate review, issuance of new employee uniforms and verifiable identification cards, and training of new personnel. To support field operations, Nyack Water also procured two new compact trucks and upgraded two electric vehicles for utility use.

YEAR 'ROUND WATER RATES (effective...1/1/25)

Usage/Quarter	Inside Nyack	Outside Nyack
Minimum Bill (≤400CF)	$8.02/Quarter	$45.62/Quarter
0-50,000 CF	$95.04/1,000 CF	$114.05/1,000 CF
50,000 CF-100,000CF	$104.54/1,000 CF	$125.45/1,000 CF
Over 100,000 CF	$114.99/1,000 CF	$137.99/1000 CF

cf = Cubic Feet
One cf = 7.48 Gallons

In closing, thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. 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.

For additional information on drinking water please visit, the NY State Department of Health's website at www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/ or the EPA website at www.epa.gov/safewater

CONSERVE AND SAVE MONEY

Repair Leaks

A leak of one drop per second wastes 2,400 gallons per year. Most leaks are easy to repair with some basic know-how and a few simple tools.

PIPE LEAK SIZE	GALLONS LOST PER DAY	GALLONS LOST PER MONTH
	360	11,160
	3,096	95,976
	8,424	261,144
	14,952	463,512

Install Water Saving Devices

There are many inexpensive devices you can buy, such as aerators, flow regulators (to reduce flow of water), or displacement devices (to reduce the amount of water stored in older toilets).

Economize

Flush only when necessary. Don't use the toilet for cigarette butts, disposable diapers, etc. Use your sink wisely. Fill up the sink instead of letting the water run when you wash or brush your teeth. Check overflow pipes to be sure water isn't draining. Add food color to the toilet tank and check the water in the bowl in 15 minutes. If there's color in the bowl, it means there probably is a leak. Repair all drips as soon as possible. Take short showers and half tubs of water when you bathe.

Dishwashers and Washing Machines

The same rules apply to both of these water-hungry appliances. Only use them with full loads. Use the water saving devices that come with both of these machines.

Outside

Repair all leaking hoses. Use a broom to sweep the driveway and walks, not the hose. Use a bucket to wash your car. Don't allow the hose to run while you wash.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning you water utility, please contact Superintendent Thomas Lynch or, Water Treatment Operator/Assistant Supervisor Brian Wilson at (845-358-3734). We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled Water Board meetings. They are held on the third Thursday of the month, 4:30 p.m., at Village Hall, 9 North Broadway, Nyack, New York. Please call Latoya Aguillard, office manager at (845-358-0641) for exact dates of meetings.

*** 24 Hour Emergency Phone Number: (845-358-3734) or (358-0444).**

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community and our way of life.