Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Village of Goshen Water Supply System
276 Main Street, Goshen, NY 10924
Public Water Supply ID #3503528

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Village of Goshen annually issues a report describing the quality of your drinking water. With this report we hope to help you understand your drinking water and to raise awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. 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 concerns about your drinking water, please contact **Erin Harrison, Chief Operator** at **(845) 294-5991**. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you would like to attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board Meetings, they are held at 7:00 PM every 2nd and 4th Monday each month at the Village Hall 276 Main Street, Goshen, New York.

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 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.

Our normal water sources are Prospect and Green Hill Reservoirs as well as 3 wells. Prospect Reservoir is located along Reservoir Road and Green Hill Reservoir is located off Conklingtown Road. The Crystal Run Wells are located in the Town of Wallkill. Glenmere Lake in Florida, NY is an approved emergency source of supply.

The Reservoir Treatment Plant and Crystal Run Wells were operated under normal conditions during the majority of 2025. Drought restrictions went into effect in November 2025 due to an unprecedented late season drought that effected all of NY state. Water from the Green Hill Reservoir was pumped into Prospect Reservoir during the summer and fall. From Prospect Reservoir, water flows by gravity to the Village's water filter plant. After filtration, disinfection, PH adjustment and corrosion control, the treated water enters the distribution system, which includes four water storage tanks. The Village was able to maintain an adequate water supply due to the cooperation of our residents and commercial consumers during last years drought.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 6,100 people in the Village of Goshen through 2,015 service connections. The total water produced from all sources in 2025 was 310 million gallons. The daily average of water treated from all sources was 848,725 gallons per day. Our highest single day of water consumption was 1,161,059 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 254 million gallons. This leaves an unaccounted total of 55 million gallons. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires, leakage, filter backwash and unaccounted losses. In 2025, the average annual charge per 1,000 gallons was $4.80.

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, total organic carbon, synthetic organic compounds, pesticide/PCB organics, herbicide organics, methylcarbanate pesticides, PCBs and radioactive contaminates.

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, are 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 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 County of Orange Health Department at (845) 291-2331.

Table of Detected Contaminants

FILTER PLANT

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected Contaminants	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulator Limit (MCI, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity[1]	No	8/8/25	.84 (max)	NTU	N/A	TT=<1.0 NTU	Soil runoff/ Algae bloom
Turbidity[1]	No	August	93.0 %	NTU	N/A	TT= 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU	Soil runoff/ Algae Bloom
Copper[2]	No	6/2024-9/2024	90th = 0..43 Range 0.013 to .64	mg/l	1.3	1.3 AL	Corrosion of household plumbin
Lead[3]	No	6/2024-9/2024	90th = 2.6 ND to 7.5	ug/l	0	15 AL	Corrosion of household plumbin
Trihalomethanes[4] (Distribution System)	No	Quarterly	LRAA1 Ave. 23.6 LRAA2 Ave. 54.7 Range 11.6-94.8	ug/l	N/A	80 MCL	By-products of drinking water-chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Sodium[5]	No	4/9/25	32.1	mg/l	N/A	See Note 5	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	No	04/21/21	12	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring
Haloacetic Acids[4]	No	Quarterly	LRAA1 Ave. 14.1 LRRA2 Ave. 25.45 Range 4.3-42.3	ug/l	N/A	60 MCL	By-products of drinking water-chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Dalapon	No	Quarterly	2.6	ug/l	N/A	MCL= 50	Runoff from herbicide used o right of way
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)[6]	No	12/19/25	3.1	ng/l	N/A	MCL= 10	Widespread use in commerci and industrial application
Cyanide	No	1/8/25	7	ug/l	200	MCL = 200	Discharge from steel/metal factories. Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Perflouorooctanesol funic acid (PFOS)[6]	No	12/19/25	1.12	ng/l	4.0	MCL= 4.0 ng/l	Industrial sites, firefighting foam, landfills and food packaging

CRYSTAL RUN WELL

Contaminant Violation Yes/No	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected Contaminants	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulator Limit MCI, TT or AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	No	3/6/24	160	Ug/l	2000	ug/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	No	3/6/24	5.6	ug/l	N/A	MCL =10	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	No	3/6//24	11	ug/l	100	MCL= 100	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	No	11/11/20	100	mg/l	N/A	MCL= 250	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	4/9/25	19.4	Mg/l	N/A	See note 5	Naturally occurring
Uranium	No	2/19/25	1.17	Ug/l	0	MCL = 30	Erosion of natural deposits

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. The turbidity of the finished water at the filter plant must be below 1 NTU. Filter plant effluent turbidity varied between 0.02 NTU to 0.84 NTU. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred on 8/8/25 (0.84 NTU). The regulation also requires that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU in our filter plant effluent. In our case, 93.0 % of the samples collected were below 0.3 NTU. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU in the distribution system. Our highest distribution system reading was 0.89 which occurred on 9/21/25.

2 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 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, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the copper did not exceed in any of the samples. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 20 sites tested.

4 – This level represents the annual quarterly average calculated from data collected.

5 - Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

6- Please note that in addition to PFOS and PFOA, the lab ran the analysis for the entire EPA method 537.1, which includes 16 additional perfluorinated chemicals, 3 of these additional chemicals were detected, the highest of which was 1.14 ng/l. These additional analytes are not currently regulated and do not have an MCL.

In addition to contaminants, we routinely other water quality parameters including hardness. Hardness is caused by naturally occurring compounds of calcium, usually found in ground water. General guidelines for classification of waters (as calcium carbonate) are: 0-60 mg/L is soft, 61-180 mg/L is moderately hard and more than 180mg/L is very hard. In the Village we range from 60mg/L to 320 mg/L.

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).

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

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

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.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminates were detected below New York State requirements.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

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

In 2025 we did have one administrative violation. Violation 2025-781 was issued for: "failure to certify compliance with the consumer notification of service line materials by July 1, as specified in 40 C.F.R. §141.90(e)(13) and §141.90(f)(4). Consumer notification is required for every community and non-transient non-community water system that has (1) lead, (2) galvanized requiring replacement (GSLRR), or (3) lead status unknown service lines as reported on the initial Lead Service Line Inventory"

The violation has since been addressed.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded all 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 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 15-20 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 moved, you have a leak.
- Thank you all for your cooperation during last years unprecedented drought.

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 as required. We have found some lead services lines, Galvanized lines requiring replacement, or services where the line material is unknown. You can find a summary of these findings on the NYS Department of Health

website at: https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/. You can sort by system name or by county to find this specific water system.

Please note that our system also has information regarding the LSLI for our specific system. Federal law requires us to send out yearly reminders to everyone within our distribution system that may have a galvanized or lead service line.

The Table of Detected Contaminants in this report shows the results of the required Lead testing that was conducted by our water system. We are required to report both the 90th percentile value and the range in the Table. (This only pertains to the addresses where we are required to sample as per our monitoring plan, we do not test all taps in the distribution system).

Lastly, above and beyond the sampling conducted by this water system, schools and childcare facilities are required to collect additional Lead sampling required by New York State. Please contact your school or childcare facility for more information regarding this testing.

SWAP SUMMARY BY NYSDOH

The NYSDOH has evaluated this PWS's susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraph below. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for this PWS. This PWS provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

The assessment area for this drinking water source from Greenhill Reservoir and Prospect Reservoir contains no discrete PCSs, and only the pastureland covers contaminant prevalence ratings is greater than low. This results in a high susceptibility rating for protozoa. However, the high mobility of microbial contaminants in reservoirs results in this drinking water intake also having medium-high susceptibility ratings for enteric bacteria and viruses. Furthermore, reservoirs are highly susceptible to water quality problems caused by phosphorus additions. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted in the report.

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; our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions. Thank you!