

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Consolidated Water District No. 1
Town of Kirkwood
(Public Water Supply NYID# NY0311206)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Town of Kirkwood Consolidated Water District No. 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. 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 the Town of Kirkwood at 607-775-1919. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled work session Town board meetings on the last Tuesday of the month.

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

Our water source is supplied from two groundwater wells near the Susquehanna river just south of the Five mile point plaza. During 2025, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The water supplied from the wells is constantly treated by air stripping and chlorination to safeguard against volatile organic contaminants, e-coli and coliform. A connection to the City of Binghamton water system is available for emergency use. No water was used from Binghamton during this reporting period.

A source water assessment has been completed by a private consultant sponsored by New York State Department of Health. The complete report is available for your review. A summary prepared by the Broome County Health Department has been attached.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves around 2620 people and has 1044 service connections. The total water produced in 2025 was 281 million gallons. The average withdraw was 770 thousand gallons a day and the maximum was 1.3 million gallons a day. The amount of water delivered to customers was 239,550,368 million gallons. The difference of 41,654,632 was lost due to hydrant flushing and water breaks. In 2025, water customers were charged a minimum of \$30 per 2,000 cubic foot (14,960 gallons).

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, residual chlorine, inorganic compounds, nitrates, lead and copper, volatile compounds, 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, 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 Broome County Health Department at 607-778-2847

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. It should be noted that in our most recent testing, Lead was not detected. We are required to provide 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. *Town of Kirkwood* 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 Town of Kirkwood at 607-775-1919. 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?

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

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 calling 607-775-1919 for a copy and/or visiting our website at: TownofKirkwood.gov.

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; 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.
- ◆ 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.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2025 The Town had Wells 1 & 3 worked on. Well 1 was redeveloped (cleaned) and a new well pump with new column pipe and shafting installed. Well 3 also was redeveloped and new column pipe and shafting installed. This improvement will help with the quality of the water.

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.

AWQR Source Water Assessment Summary

The NYS DOH 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 through the subsurface to the wells. 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. While nitrate and other inorganic contaminants were detected in our water, 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 from natural sources. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from two drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a high susceptibility to chemical and microbial contaminants as noted in the table below. These ratings are due primarily to the proximity to the wells of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) hazardous waste sites and Toxic Release Inventory sites. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer that may not provide adequate protection from potential contamination. Halogenated solvents have been historically documented as impacting the well field. While the source water assessment rates our wells as being highly susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

SUSCEPTIBILITY TABLE		
CONTAMINANT	WELL #1	WELL #3
Cations/Anions (Salts)	High	High
Enteric Bacteria	High	High
Enteric Viruses	High	High
Halogenated Solvents	High	High
Herbicides/Pesticides	High	High
Metals	High	High
Nitrate	High	High
Other Industrial Organics	High	High
Petroleum Products	High	High
Protozoa	High	High

County and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting the water supplier.

KIRKWOOD WATER - TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS 2025								
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Sample Location	Date of Sample	Level Detected (range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	No	Well #1 Well #3	5/19/2025 5/19/2025	0.0355 0.0267	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper ²	No	Distribution	8/28- 29/2023	0.182 (0.0200- 0.204)	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	Well #1 Well #3	5/19/2025 5/19/2025	0.242 0.363	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium ³	No	Well #1 Well #3	5/19/2025 5/19/2025	51.5 39.5	mg/l	N/A	See Health Effects	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Organic Contaminants								
Trichloroethylene	No	Well #3	5/19/2025	<0.50	ug/l	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	No	Well #3	5/19/2025	<0.50	ug/l	N/A	5	Discharge from Industrial Chemical factories
Disinfection Byproducts								
Total Haloacetic Acids ⁵	No	Distribution	9/12/2025	5.32	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	No	Well #3 Well #1	5/19/2025	2.46 2.15	ug/l	N/A	5	A byproduct of water chlorination
Bromoform	No	Well #3 Well #1	5/19/2025	0.72 0.73	ug/l	N/A	5	A byproduct of water chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane	No	Well #3 Well #1	5/19/2025	2.9 2.55	ug/l	N/A	5	A byproduct of water chlorination
Chloroform	No	Well #3 Well #1	5/19/2025	1 1.25	ug/l	N/A	5	A byproduct of water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes ⁴	No	Distribution	9/12/2025	0.019	mg/L	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. THMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Emerging Organic Contaminants								
PFOA	No	Well #3	5/19/2025	1.76	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment through widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
PFOS	No	Well #3	5/19/2025	3.44	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment through widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Notes:								
2	The 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/copper values detected at your water system.							
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 for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.							
4	This level represents the total levels of the following contaminants: chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, bromoform.							
5	This level represents the total levels of the following contaminants: Monochloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid.							
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.								
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 (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).								
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.								