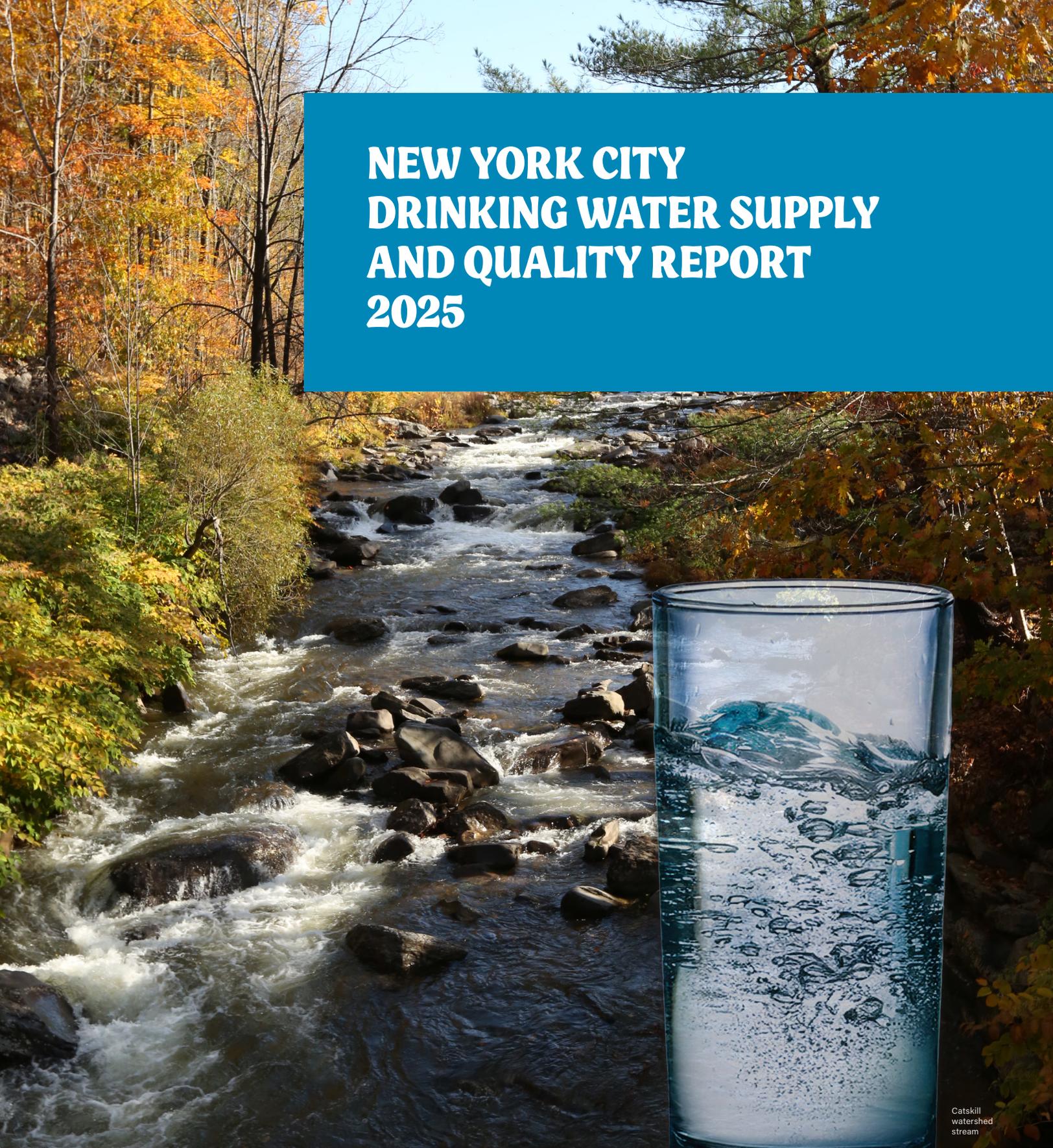


# NEW YORK CITY DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND QUALITY REPORT 2025



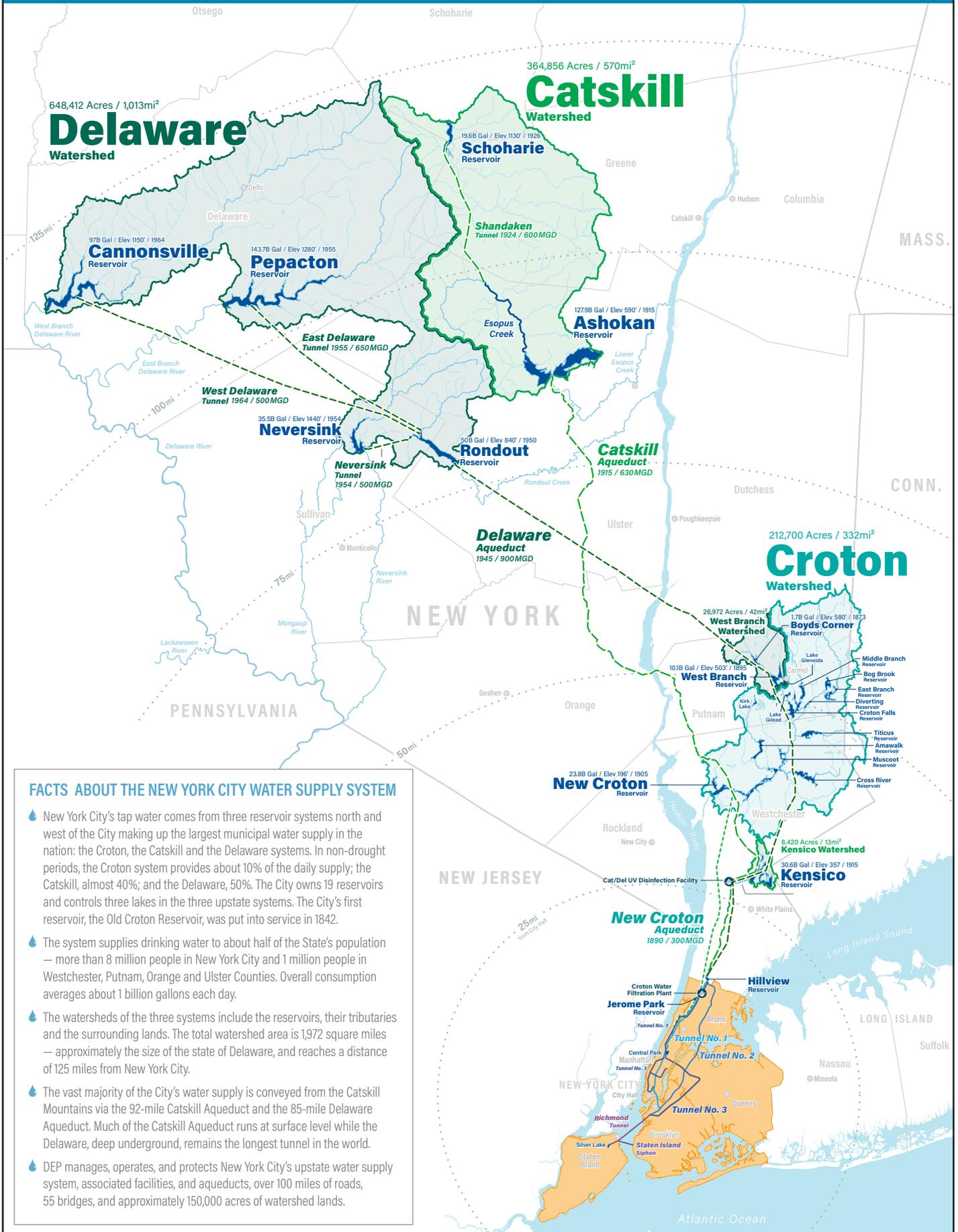
Catskill  
watershed  
stream



**Zohran Kwame Mamdani**  
Mayor

**Lisa F. Garcia**  
Commissioner

# NEW YORK CITY'S WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM



## FACTS ABOUT THE NEW YORK CITY WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

- New York City's tap water comes from three reservoir systems north and west of the City making up the largest municipal water supply in the nation: the Croton, the Catskill and the Delaware systems. In non-drought periods, the Croton system provides about 10% of the daily supply; the Catskill, almost 40%; and the Delaware, 50%. The City owns 19 reservoirs and controls three lakes in the three upstate systems. The City's first reservoir, the Old Croton Reservoir, was put into service in 1842.
- The system supplies drinking water to about half of the State's population — more than 8 million people in New York City and 1 million people in Westchester, Putnam, Orange and Ulster Counties. Overall consumption averages about 1 billion gallons each day.
- The watersheds of the three systems include the reservoirs, their tributaries and the surrounding lands. The total watershed area is 1,972 square miles — approximately the size of the state of Delaware, and reaches a distance of 125 miles from New York City.
- The vast majority of the City's water supply is conveyed from the Catskill Mountains via the 92-mile Catskill Aqueduct and the 85-mile Delaware Aqueduct. Much of the Catskill Aqueduct runs at surface level while the Delaware, deep underground, remains the longest tunnel in the world.
- DEP manages, operates, and protects New York City's upstate water supply system, associated facilities, and aqueducts, over 100 miles of roads, 55 bridges, and approximately 150,000 acres of watershed lands.



Dear Friends:

Every day the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) delivers one billion gallons of some of the highest quality and best tasting tap water in the world to half the population of New York State.

DEP continuously monitors the water in the distribution system, upstate reservoirs and feeder streams that are sources for New York City's drinking water supply. In 2025, over 573,300 analyses were conducted on 36,600 samples our scientists collected throughout our watershed and reservoir system, and from the nearly 1,000 street-side sampling stations in every neighborhood across the city. Robotic monitoring stations on our reservoirs and in our streams provided another three million tests to ensure DEP was providing the best quality water at all times.

The data in this report illustrates that in 2025, New York City's drinking water continued to be of excellent quality, meeting or exceeding all drinking water standard. These great results do not happen by accident. Our drinking water system relies on thousands of dedicated staff, including highly skilled engineers and scientists, forward-thinking investments in infrastructure and strategic planning for the decades to come.

As we look forward to the next quarter century and beyond, I want to thank you for entrusting DEP with the operation and protection of your drinking water. We take great pride in our mission and the work we do every day to serve all New Yorkers.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lisa F. Garcia". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Lisa F. Garcia, Commissioner  
NYC Department of Environmental Protection



## NEW YORK CITY'S WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

New York City's water supply system provides one billion gallons of safe, high-quality drinking water every day to more than 8.4 million residents of New York City and more than a million people living in the counties of Westchester, Putnam, Orange, and Ulster.

New York City gets its drinking water from 19 reservoirs and three controlled lakes spread across a nearly 2,000-square-mile watershed. The watershed is located upstate in portions of the Hudson Valley and Catskill Mountains that are as far as 125 miles north of the city. New York City's water supply system is composed of three surface water supplies called the Catskill, Delaware and Croton.

The City also has a permit to operate a groundwater supply in southeast Queens, although water from that system has not been delivered to customers in many years. In 2025, DEP delivered a total of 363.4 billion gallons of drinking water to New York City, withdrawing a total of 393.6 billion gallons from the system. DEP also delivered 39.0 billion gallons to 70 communities and institutions outside New York City. In all, this system serves half the population of New York State. The Catskill and Delaware systems provided 91.3 percent of the water and the Croton system provided 8.7 percent. DEP estimates that 14.9 percent of water delivered was non-revenue producing in 2025.



Bear Kill flowing near Schoharie Reservoir



*NEW YORK CITY'S WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM PROVIDES MORE THAN ONE BILLION GALLONS OF SAFE DRINKING WATER EVERY DAY.*

## TREATING OUR DRINKING WATER

### CATSKILL/DELAWARE SUPPLY

Due to the very high quality of our Catskill and Delaware supply, New York City is one of only five large cities in the United States that does not filter its surface drinking water supply. The Catskill/Delaware supply operates under a filtration waiver, known as the "Filtration Avoidance Determination" (FAD). Even without filtration, the water is carefully treated to reduce the risk of harmful microorganisms.

The water is first treated with chlorine, a common disinfectant that kills germs and helps prevent bacteria from growing in water pipes. It is then treated with ultraviolet (UV) light at the Catskill/Delaware Ultraviolet Disinfection Facility in Westchester County. The facility, the largest of its kind in the world, can disinfect more than two billion gallons of water per day. UV light inactivates potentially harmful microorganisms without changing the water's taste, smell or appearance.

Before entering the distribution system, DEP also adds food grade phosphoric acid, sodium hydroxide and fluoride. Phosphoric acid helps form a protective coating inside pipes, reducing the release of metals, such as lead, from service lines and household plumbing. Sodium hydroxide raises the pH of the water, which further reduces corrosion of household plumbing. Fluoride is added to improve dental protection at a concentration of 0.7 mg/L as directed by the NYC Department of Health & Mental Hygiene. During 2025, 99.3 percent of the water produced by the Catskill/Delaware supply was fluoridated.

New York City is currently conducting a corrosion control study to determine whether changes to treatment are needed to further reduce the corrosivity of the water.

### CROTON SUPPLY

Water from the Croton supply is treated at the Croton Water Filtration Plant, an underground facility in the Bronx. The plant can treat up to 290 million gallons of drinking water each day, helping ensure a reliable water supply during droughts, planned shutdowns of other sources and potential climate-related impacts.

At the filtration plant, water goes through several treatment steps to remove impurities. These include coagulation, dissolved air flotation, filtration and disinfection. During coagulation, chemicals are added to cause small particles to clump together into larger masses called floc. Air bubbles are then injected, causing the floc to float to the surface where it is removed in a process known as dissolved air flotation. The water then passes through filters made of granular activated carbon and sand to remove any remaining particles.

Like the Catskill/Delaware supply, Croton water is disinfected with chlorine and UV light and treated with food grade phosphoric acid, sodium hydroxide and fluoride. In 2025, 100 percent of the Croton water produced by the plant was fluoridated.



*DEP SCIENTISTS PERFORMED OVER 332,800 ANALYSES ON OVER 24,050 SAMPLES FROM THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN 2025.*

## TESTING FOR DRINKING WATER QUALITY

### SAMPLING AND MONITORING

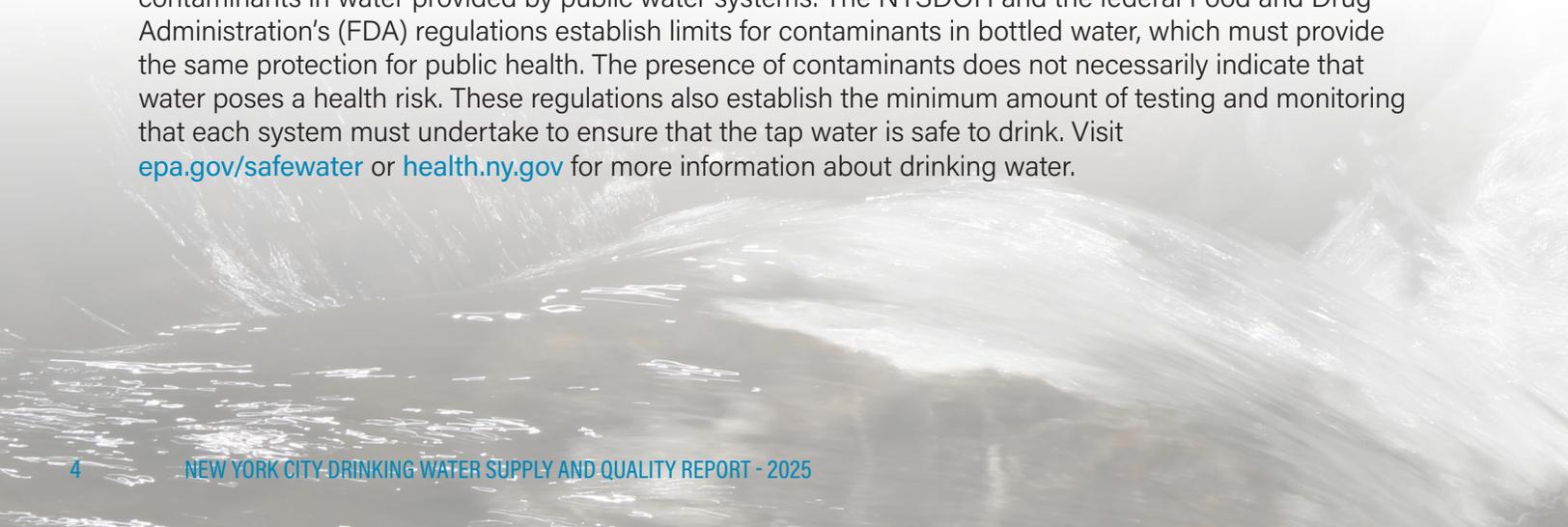
DEP monitors the water in the distribution system, upstate reservoirs and feeder streams, and wells that are potential sources for New York City’s drinking water supply. We continuously sample and conduct analyses for numerous water quality parameters, including microbiological, chemical, and physical measurements, throughout the watershed, as the water enters the distribution system and at nearly 1,000 water quality sampling stations throughout New York City.

In 2025, DEP had more than 332,800 analyses performed on over 24,050 samples to verify the water quality of the distribution system, meeting all state and federal monitoring requirements. These data are summarized in tables starting on page 11. Additionally, DEP performed approximately 240,500 analyses on about 12,550 samples and collected more than three million robotic monitoring data points from the upstate reservoir watersheds to support FAD watershed protection programs and to optimize water quality.

### REGULATION OF DRINKING WATER

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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The NYSDOH and the federal Food and Drug Administration’s (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. These regulations also establish the minimum amount of testing and monitoring that each system must undertake to ensure that the tap water is safe to drink. Visit [epa.gov/safewater](https://www.epa.gov/safewater) or [health.ny.gov](https://www.health.ny.gov) for more information about drinking water.



# PROTECTING OUR WATER AT THE SOURCE

## FILTRATION AVOIDANCE DETERMINATION (FAD)

DEP has funded and administered several watershed protection and pollution prevention programs to maintain the high quality of our drinking water since 1993. These science-based strategies are designed to protect New York City's drinking water at its source by keeping pollution out of our reservoirs and the streams, creeks, and rivers that feed them.

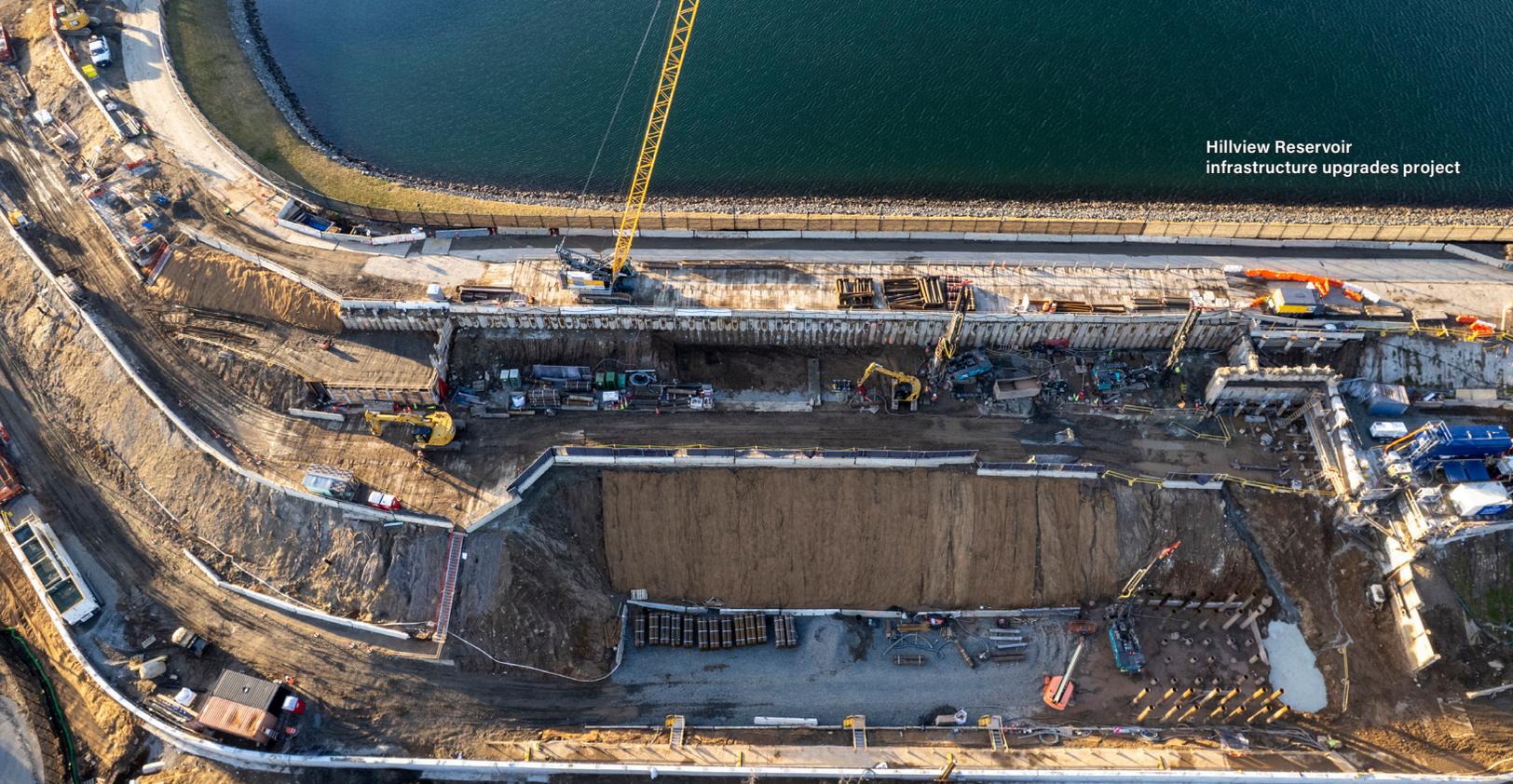
NYSDOH issued mid-term revisions to the 2017 FAD on December 29, 2022, that allow DEP to continue operating the Catskill/Delaware supply without filtration through at least 2027. To comply with the FAD, DEP spends over \$100 million annually on watershed protection programs that conserve watershed lands, upgrade wastewater infrastructure for local municipalities, implement clean water strategies on watershed farms, and manage streams, forests, and other natural resources that affect water quality.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAMS

Federal regulations require states to develop and implement source water assessment programs to identify the areas that supply public tap water, inventory contaminants, assess water system susceptibility to contamination, and inform the public of the results. The states are given a great deal of flexibility on how to implement source water assessment programs. These assessments are created using available information to help estimate the potential for source water contamination. Because of DEP's extensive watershed protection and pollution prevention programs, NYSDOH does not find it necessary to perform a source water assessment on the New York City water supply.

Robotic water monitoring buoy  
at the Cannonsville Reservoir





## CAPITAL UPGRADES

In 2025 DEP continued site preparation work on more than \$3.2 billion in multi-year water supply system capital investments just north of New York City, ensuring the nation's largest municipal water supply's state-of-good-repair for generations to come. This work includes two large infrastructure projects in Westchester County, mandated by the Hillview Consent Decree and Judgment.

The \$1.2 billion Hillview Reservoir Improvements Project in Yonkers is a modernization of the water treatment facilities at that reservoir and includes upgrades to water management infrastructure. The 110-year-old reservoir continues to play an essential role as the balancing reservoir that ensures drinking water is continuously available to all parts of New York City as consumption changes throughout the day. Separately, DEP is constructing a new \$2 billion two-mile long water tunnel connecting the Kensico Reservoir with the Catskill Delaware Ultraviolet Disinfection Facility. This project will improve flexibility between vital water supply facilities that serve more than 9 million people in New York City and southern Westchester County.

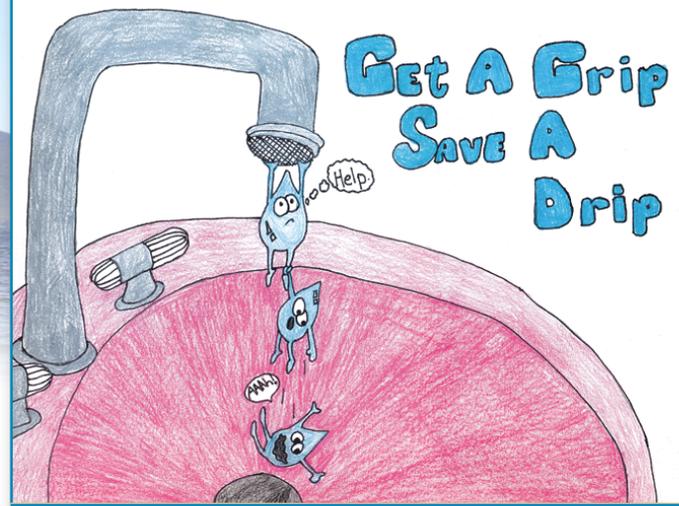
Workers are also putting finishing touches on more than a decade's worth of major capital improvements to New York City's northernmost infrastructure, the Schoharie Reservoir. At a cost of nearly \$400 million and 125 miles north of City Hall, DEP upgraded and fortified the reservoir's dam and built new water tunnels, water management infrastructure and a unique new water release system.

Within the five boroughs DEP is making progress on constructing Water Tunnel 3 after more than 50 years of work, with the final two shafts being completed in Queens. The \$6 billion project is the largest capital construction project in New York City history and the tunnel will serve as a critical backup to Water Tunnels 1 and 2.

# CONSERVING OUR SUPPLY

Although New York City has grown by more than 1.3 million people since 1980, demand for water has dropped by approximately 35 percent, making it one of the most water-efficient large cities in the country. In July 2025, DEP released the One Water NYC: 2025 Water Demand Management Plan Annual Update, which highlights DEP's commitment to implement innovative water conservation strategies and projects to meet the city's sustainability goals. Advances in technology have also played a key role in the drop in water use, from the replacement of thousands of inefficient toilets through DEP's toilet replacement program, to an automated leak detection program that helps our customers save both money and water by alerting homeowners to unusual spikes in water consumption.

The average single-family household in New York City uses approximately 70,000 gallons of water each year at a cost of \$5.05 per 100 cubic feet of water (748 gallons), or about \$472 a year. Since nearly all customers also receive wastewater collection and treatment services, which cost about \$750 per year, the combined annual water and sewer charge for the typical New York City household using 70,000 gallons per year is \$1,224, calculated at fiscal year 2026 rates, effective July 1, 2025.



## DOS & DON'TS OF WATER CONSERVATION

**In or out of a drought, every New Yorker can save hundreds of gallons of water each week by following these simple water-saving tips.**

### BATHROOM

- ✓ Do take short showers and save 5 to 7 gallons a minute.
- ✓ Do fill the tub halfway and save 10 to 15 gallons.
- ✓ Do install water-saving toilets, shower heads and faucet aerators. Place a plastic bottle filled with water in your toilet tank if you can't switch to a low flow toilet.
- ✗ Don't run the water while shaving, washing your hands or brushing your teeth. Faucets use 2 to 3 gallons a minute.
- ✗ Don't use the toilet as a wastebasket, and don't flush it unnecessarily.

### OUTDOORS

- ✓ Do use a self-closing nozzle on your hose.
- ✗ Don't water your sidewalk or driveway—sweep them clean.
- ✗ Don't over water your lawn or plants. Water before 9 a.m. or after 7 p.m.

### KITCHEN & LAUNDRY

- ✓ Do run the dishwasher and washing machine only when full. Save even more by using the short cycle.
- ✓ Do install faucet aerators.
- ✗ Don't let the water run while washing dishes. Kitchen faucets use 2 to 3 gallons a minute. Filling a basin only takes 10 gallons to wash and rinse.
- ✗ Don't run water to make it cold. Have it chilled in the refrigerator, ready to drink.

### EVERYWHERE

- ✓ Do repair leaky faucets and turn taps off tightly. A slow drip wastes 15 to 20 gallons each day.
- ✗ Don't open fire hydrants.

**TO LEARN MORE, CALL 311.**



### **CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND GIARDIA**

DEP maintains a comprehensive program to monitor source waters, key streams, and water leaving Hillview Reservoir for the presence of *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*, microscopic organisms that can cause disease. Disease and syndromic surveillance continue to indicate that there have been no outbreaks of the diseases they cause, cryptosporidiosis and giardiasis, attributed to consuming tap water in New York City. *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* data are presented on page 14 of this report.

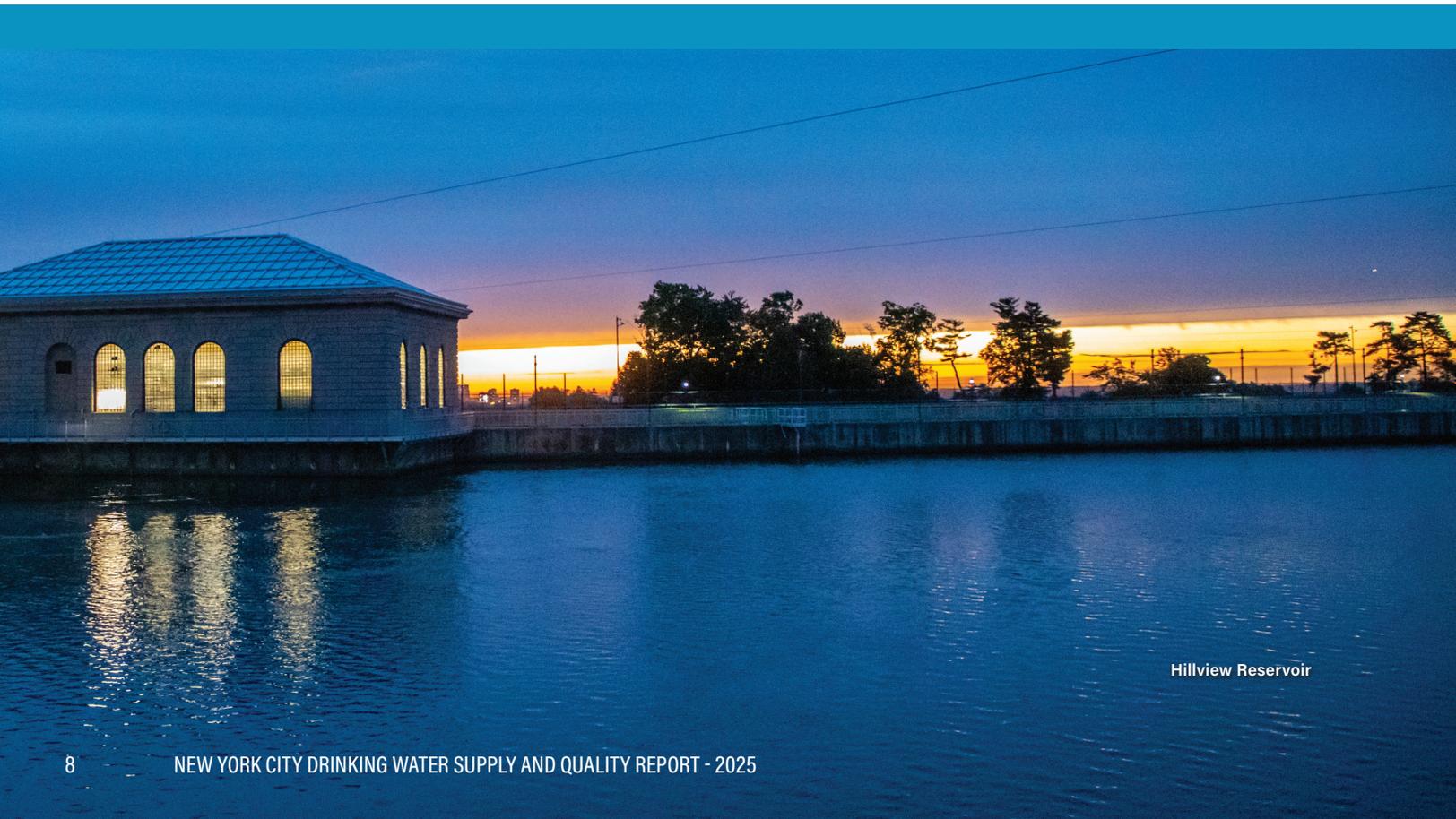
Federal and state law requires all water suppliers to notify their customers about the potential risks from *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms, or pathogens in drinking 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 individuals, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about their drinking water.

EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia*, and other microbial contaminants are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

### **HILLVIEW RESERVOIR CONSENT JUDGMENT**

The Hillview Reservoir is the final stop for drinking water from the Catskill/Delaware System before it enters the city's distribution system. The City and DEP entered into a Consent Decree and Judgment with the United States and New York State, effective May 15, 2019, that sets forth a schedule of compliance for the City to cover the Hillview Reservoir as required by the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (40 C.F.R §141.714). DEP and the City complied with all 2025 commitments due under the Decree.



Hillview Reservoir

# LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

New York City's high-quality tap water is delivered through approximately 7,000 miles of aqueducts, tunnels, and water mains that do not contain lead. However, lead can enter drinking water through a building's service line or internal plumbing.

Homes built prior to 1961 may have lead service lines that connect the building to the City's water main in the street. Some homes, regardless of age, may also have internal plumbing materials or fixtures that contain lead.

Property owners own and are responsible for maintaining their water service lines. While the City takes extensive steps to protect drinking water, lead may still be released into water through private plumbing.

## SERVICE LINE NOTIFICATIONS

New federal regulations require the City to notify property owners annually if records show that their water service line is made of lead, galvanized steel, or an unknown material. If you know your service line is not made of lead, help update City records by submitting a Service Line Identification form online by visiting [nyc.gov/dep/PARIS](https://nyc.gov/dep/PARIS).

For more information on lead and to view this notice in other languages, visit [nyc.gov/dep/lead](https://nyc.gov/dep/lead).

## LEAD SERVICE LINE MAP

Visit [nyc.gov/dep/lead](https://nyc.gov/dep/lead) to view an interactive map. This map offers historical information on the material of service lines largely based on third party plumbing records, supplemented in some cases by information gathered during inspections.

## LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENTS

To assist homeowners living in environmental justice neighborhoods that have high concentrations of lead service lines, New York City expanded a free Lead Service Line Replacement Program in 2025 to eligible properties in the Bronx and Queens, made possible through \$72 million in grants and interest-free loans funded in part by the federal Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, and in part by the New York state loan forgiveness program. This free program will save individual property owners more than \$10,000 in replacement costs. Eligible homeowners will be contacted by DEP with more information.

## HEALTH EFFECTS OF 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 home plumbing. There is no lead in New York City's water distribution system, but DEP 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.

## STEPS TO REDUCE LEAD EXPOSURE

### HOW CAN I LIMIT MY LEAD EXPOSURE?



**RUN YOUR TAP** for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking, when your water has been sitting for several hours.



**USE COLD WATER** for cooking, drinking, or preparing infant formula. Hot tap water is more likely to contain lead and other metals.



**REMOVE & CLEAN** the faucet screen monthly (also called an aerator), where small particles can get trapped.



**HIRE** a licensed plumber to identify and replace plumbing fixtures and/or service line that contain lead.



**USE A WATER FILTER** certified by NSF or UL for lead removal, either a pitcher or installed on a faucet or under a sink.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](https://epa.gov/safewater/lead) or by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



DEP SCIENTISTS  
CONTINUOUSLY SAMPLE  
AND CONDUCT ANALYSES  
FOR HUNDREDS OF WATER  
QUALITY PARAMETERS

## HOW TO READ THE NEW YORK CITY 2025 DRINKING WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

The following section of this report compares the quality of your tap water to federal and state standards for each parameter (if applicable). The monitoring results show that New York City's drinking water continues to be of excellent quality and met all drinking water standards in 2025.

The following tables reflect the compliance monitoring results for all regulated and non-regulated parameters, the number of samples collected, the range of values detected, the average of the values detected, and the possible sources of the parameters, unless otherwise footnoted. The monitoring frequency of each parameter varies and is parameter specific. Data presented are for the Catskill/ Delaware and Croton supplies, which were the only sources of water in 2025. The table on page 15 represents those parameters monitored for but not detected in any drinking water sample.

# THE NEW YORK CITY 2025 DRINKING WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

## Detected Conventional Physical and Chemical Parameters

This table summarizes the monitoring results for all detected parameters in 2025

PARAMETER	NYSDOH MCL (Highest Level Allowed)	EPA MCLG (Ideal Goal)	# SAMPLES	RANGE	AVERAGE	MCL VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Alkalinity (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	-	-	295	16-72	25	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (µg/L)	50 - 200 <sup>(1)</sup>	-	313	5 - 62	16	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/L)	2	2	313	0.01 - 0.03	0.02	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (mg/L)	-	-	313	5 - 26	9	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	250	-	293	12 - 72	19	No	Naturally occurring; road salt
Chlorine Residual, Free (mg/L)	4 <sup>(2)</sup>	-	13,027	ND - 1.4	0.6	No	Water additive for disinfection
Chromium (µg/L)	100	100	313	ND - 3	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Color - distribution system (color units - apparent)	-	-	11,506	3 - 130	7	No	Presence of iron, manganese, and organics in water
Color - entry points (color units - apparent)	15	-	1,521	3 - 16 <sup>(3)</sup>	6	No	Presence of iron, manganese, and organics in water
Copper (mg/L)	1.3 <sup>(4)</sup>	1.3	313	ND - 0.048	0.007	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Corrosivity (Langelier index)	- <sup>(5)</sup>	-	293	-2.75 to -1.08	-2.13	No	
Cyanide, Free (µg/L)	200	200	295	ND - 207 <sup>(6)</sup>	ND	No	Sample contamination
Fluoride (mg/L)	2.2	4	1,926	ND - 0.8	0.7	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	-	-	313	18 - 100	32	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (grains/gallon[US]CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) <sup>(7)</sup>	-	-	313	1 - 6	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (µg/L)	300 <sup>(8)</sup>	-	313	ND - 95	27	No	Naturally occurring
Lead (µg/L)	15 <sup>(4)</sup>	0	313	ND - 2.5	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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## Detected Conventional Physical and Chemical Parameters (continued)

PARAMETER	NYSDOH MCL (Highest Level Allowed)	EPA MCLG (Ideal Goal)	# SAMPLES	RANGE	AVERAGE	MCL VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Magnesium (mg/L)	-	-	313	1.0 - 8.7	2.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (µg/L)	300 <sup>(8)</sup>	-	313	ND - 140	21	No	Naturally occurring
Nickel (µg/L)	-	-	313	ND - 5.4	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/L nitrogen)	10	10	293	0.07 - 0.37	0.14	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (mg/L nitrogen)	1	1	294	ND - 0.001 <sup>(9)</sup>	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
pH (pH units)	6.8 - 8.2 <sup>(10)</sup>	-	13,029	6.9 - 8.1	7.3	No	
Phosphate, Ortho- (mg/L)	1 - 4 <sup>(10)</sup>	-	2,901	1.7 - 4.3 <sup>(10)</sup>	2.2	No	Water additive for corrosion control
Potassium (mg/L)	-	-	313	0.5 - 2.6	0.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/L)	NDL <sup>(11)</sup>	-	313	9 - 49	16	No	Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	-	-	13,029	77 - 471	126	No	
Sulfate (mg/L)	250	-	293	3 - 33	6	No	Naturally occurring
Temperature (°F)	-	-	13,028	35 - 82	55	No	
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	500 <sup>(11)</sup>	-	293	45 - 240	73	No	Metals and salts naturally occurring in the soil; organic matter
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	-	-	271	1.5 - 2.1	1.8	No	Organic matter naturally present in the environment
Turbidity <sup>(12)</sup> - distribution system (NTU)	5 <sup>(13)</sup>	-	13,027	ND - 13.8	1 <sup>(13)</sup>	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity <sup>(12)</sup> - source water (NTU)	5 <sup>(14)</sup>	-	-	-	1.4 <sup>(14)</sup>	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity <sup>(12)</sup> - filtered water (NTU)	0.3 <sup>(15)</sup>	-	-	-	0.1 <sup>(15)</sup>	No	Soil runoff
UV 254 (absorbance/cm)	-	-	332	0.021 - 0.039	0.032	No	Organic matter naturally present in the environment
Zinc (mg/L)	5	-	313	ND - 0.01	ND	No	Naturally occurring

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## Detected Organic Parameters

PARAMETER	NYSDOH MCL (Highest Level Allowed)	EPA MCLG (Ideal Goal)	# SAMPLES	RANGE	AVERAGE	MCL VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Bromochloroacetic Acid (µg/L)	50	-	294	ND - 3.0	1.4	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) (ng/L)	50	0	4	ND - 19	11	No	Used in production of dyes and waxes
Haloacetic Acid 5 (HAA5) (µg/L)	60 <sup>(16)</sup>	-	294	7 - 64	47 <sup>(16)</sup>	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (µg/L)	50 <sup>(17)</sup>	-	5	ND - 0.002 <sup>(18)</sup>	ND	No	Used in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ng/L)	10	0	5	ND - 2.7 <sup>(19)</sup>	ND	No	Used in commercial and industrial applications
Toluene (µg/L)	5	-	298	ND - 0.7 <sup>(20)</sup>	ND	No	Sample contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (µg/L)	80 <sup>(16)</sup>	-	298	4 - 81	52 <sup>(16)</sup>	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

## Detected Microbial Parameters

PARAMETER	TT (Highest Level Allowed)	EPA MCLG (Ideal Goal)	# SAMPLES	RANGE	# SAMPLES POSITIVE	AVERAGE	HIGHEST MONTH % POSITIVE	ASSESSMENT TRIGGERED	LIKELY SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Total Coliform Bacteria (% of samples positive/month)	5% <sup>(21)</sup>	0	9,203	-	47	-	3.1%	No	Naturally present in the environment
Heterotrophic Plate Count (CFU/mL)	-	-	4,498	ND - 61	97	ND	-	-	Naturally present in the environment

## Lead and Copper Rule Residential Tap Sampling

PARAMETER	NYSDOH AL	EPA MCLG (Ideal Goal)	90% OF YOUR LEVELS WERE LESS THAN	RANGE	# SAMPLES EXCEEDING AL	EXCEEDANCE	LIKELY SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Copper (mg/L)	1.3	1.3	0.194	0.007 - 1.350	1 out of 326	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (µg/L)	15	0	10	ND - 155	16 out of 326	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Continued on next page

## Cryptosporidium and Giardia Source Water Sampling <sup>(22)</sup>

PARAMETER	EPA MCLG (Ideal Goal)	RESERVOIR	# SAMPLES	# SAMPLES POSITIVE	RANGE	LIKELY SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> (oocysts/50L)	0	Kensico	53	5	0 - 5	Animal fecal waste
		Hillview	52	2	0 - 1	
		Croton	4	0	0	
<i>Giardia</i> (cysts/50L)	0	Kensico	53	38	0 - 16	Animal fecal waste
		Hillview	52	17	0 - 3	
		Croton	4	2	0 - 6	

### UNITS AND ABBREVIATIONS

**CaCO<sub>3</sub>** = calcium carbonate

**CFU/mL** = colony forming units per milliliter

**/cm** = per centimeter

**°F** = degrees Fahrenheit

**µg/L** = micrograms per liter (10<sup>-6</sup> grams per liter)

**µS/cm** = microsiemens per centimeter

**mg/L** = milligrams per liter (10<sup>-3</sup> grams per liter)

**MPN/100mL** = most probable number per 100 mL

**ND** = parameter is not detected

**NDL** = no designated limits

**ng/L** = nanograms per liter (10<sup>-9</sup> grams per liter)

**NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units

**/50L** = per 50 liters

### DEFINITIONS

#### Action Level (AL):

The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

#### 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, using the best available treatment technology.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### Treatment Technique (TT):

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

#### 90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Value:

The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below the value. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90 percent of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

## Not Detected Parameters

The following parameters were not detected in any drinking water sample monitored for in 2025

### Conventional Physical, Chemical and Microbial Parameters:

Antimony, Arsenic, Asbestos <sup>(23)</sup>, Beryllium, Cadmium, *E. coli*, Gross alpha <sup>(23)</sup>, Mercury, Radium 228 <sup>(23)</sup>, Selenium, Silver, Thallium, Uranium <sup>(23)</sup>

### Principal Organic Contaminants:

Benzene, Bromobenzene, Bromochloromethane, Bromoform, Bromomethane, tert-Butylbenzene, n-Butylbenzene, sec-Butylbenzene, Carbon tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, Chloroethane, Chloromethane, 2-Chlorotoluene, 4-Chlorotoluene, Dibromomethane, 1,2-Dichlorobenzene, 1,3-Dichlorobenzene, 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, Dichlorodifluoromethane, 1,1-Dichloroethane, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethene, 2,2-Dichloropropane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, 1,3-Dichloropropane, 1,1-Dichloropropene, cis-1,3-Dichloropropene, trans-1,3-Dichloropropene, Ethylbenzene, Hexachlorobutadiene, Isopropylbenzene, p-Isopropyltoluene, Methylene chloride, n-Propylbenzene, Styrene, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, Tetrachloroethene, 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethene, Trichlorofluoromethane, 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, m,p-Xylene, o-Xylene

### Specified Organic Contaminants:

Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, Alachlor, Aldicarb (Temik), Aldicarb sulfone, Aldicarb sulfoxide, Aldrin, Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene, Butachlor, methyl tert-Butyl ether, Carbaryl, Carbofuran (Furadan), Chlordane, 2,4-D, Dalapon, 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane, Dicamba, Dieldrin, Dinoseb, 1,4-Dioxane, Diquat, Endothall, Endrin, Glyphosate, Heptachlor epoxide, Heptachlor, Hexachlorobenzene, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Lindane, Methomyl, Methoxychlor, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Oxamyl (Vydate), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), PCB 1016 Aroclor, PCB 1221 Aroclor, PCB 1232 Aroclor, PCB 1242 Aroclor, PCB 1248 Aroclor, PCB 1254 Aroclor, PCB 1260 Aroclor, Propachlor, Simazine, 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin), Toxaphene, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), Vinyl chloride

### Unspecified Organic Contaminants:

Acenaphthene, Acenaphthylene, Acetochlor, Acetone, Acifluorfen, Allyl chloride, tert-Amyl ethyl ether, tert-Amyl methyl ether, Anthracene, Propoxur (Baygon), Bentazon, Benzo[a]anthracene, Benzo[b]fluoranthene, Benzo[g,h,i]perylene, Benzo[k]fluoranthene, Butylbenzylphthalate, Bromacil, 1,3-Butadiene, 2-Butanone, tert-Butyl alcohol, tert-Butyl ethyl ether, Caffeine, Carbon Disulfide, alpha-Chlordane, gamma-Chlordane, Chlorobenzilate, 1-Chlorobutane, Chlorodifluoromethane, Chloroneb, Chlorothalonil (Draconil, Bravo), Chlorpyrifos (Dursban), Chrysene, 2,4-DB, 2,4-DDD, 4,4'-DDD, 2,4-DDE, 4,4'-DDE, 2,4-DDT, 4,4'-DDT, delta-HCH, Diazinon, Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, Dibromoacetic acid, 3,5-Dichlorobenzoic acid, Dichlorprop, Dichlorvos (DDVP), Diethyl ether, Diethyl phthalate, Di-isopropyl ether, Dimethoate, Dimethylphthalate, 2,4-Dinitrotoluene, 2,6-Dinitrotoluene, Endosulfan I, Endosulfan II, Endosulfan sulfate, Endrin aldehyde, EPTC, Ethyl methacrylate, Fluoranthene, Fluorene, Hexachloroethane, alpha-HCH, beta-HCH, gamma-HCH, 2-Hexanone, Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, Isophorone, Malathion, Methiocarb, Methyl acetate, Methyl iodide, Molinate, Naphthalene, Di-n-Butylphthalate, Di-N-octylphthalate, trans-Nonachlor, Paraquat, Parathion, Pendimethalin, Pentachloroethane, cis-Permethrin, trans-Permethrin, Permethrin (mixed isomers), Phenanthrene, Pyrene, Terbacil, Terbutylazine Tetrahydrofuran, Thiobencarb, Trifluralin, 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane

### Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) <sup>(24)</sup> Parameters:

11-Chloroeicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF30UdS), 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS), 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS), 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS), 4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA), 9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF30NS), Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA), Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA), Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEEESA), Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA), Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA), Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA), Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA), Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA), Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS), Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS), Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS), Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA), Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA), N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA), N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA), Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA), Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTTrDA)

# 2025 MONITORING DATA FOOTNOTES

- (1) EPA Secondary MCL: NYSDOH has not set an MCL for this parameter.
- (2) Value represents 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. The MRDL is enforceable in the same manner as an MCL and is the calculated running annual average. Data presented are the range of individual sampling results and the highest of the four quarterly running annual averages.
- (3) On 10/3/25 a sample with elevated color was collected at site 1S02B (Woodlawn, 10470). The 2-day average remained below the MCL of 15.
- (4) Action Level (not an MCL) measured at-the-tap. The data presented in this table were collected from sampling stations at the street curb. For at-the-tap monitoring, see the Lead and Copper Rule Residential Tap Sampling table.
- (5) A Langelier Index of less than zero indicates corrosive tendencies.
- (6) Cyanide was only detected in one sample on 4/15/2025 from site 1SCH3 (Bedford Park, 10468). A resample collected on 4/17/25 was ND. The initial detection is believed to be a false positive resulting from a contaminated sample bottle and not representative of the water supply.
- (7) Hardness of up to 3 grains per gallon is considered soft water; between 3 and 9 is moderately hard water.
- (8) If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 500 µg/L.
- (9) Nitrite was only detected in one sample on 4/8/2025 from site 51450 (Bay Terrace, 10306).
- (10) NYSDOH established Optimal Water Quality Parameters (OWQP) under the Lead and Copper Rule which includes a range for pH and orthophosphate which are presented here. From site 11750 (City Island, 10464), the orthophosphate was slightly above 4.0 mg/L in five samples on 8/6/25, 9/2/25, 9/16/25, 9/30/25 and 10/12/25 due to an Optimization of Corrosion Control Study being conducted in this area of the system.
- (11) 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.
- (12) Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality, because high turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfection, and because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
- (13) This MCL for turbidity is the monthly average rounded off to the nearest whole number. Data presented are the range of individual sampling results and the highest monthly average from distribution sites which was in February 2025.
- (14) This MCL for turbidity is on individual readings taken every four hours at the unfiltered Catskill/Delaware source water entry point. The value presented is the highest individual sampling result which occurred on 2/13/25.
- (15) This is a TT (performance standard) for the Croton Filtration Plant that > 5% of measurements/month must not exceed. The value presented is the highest single combined filter effluent turbidity measurement which occurred on 12/9/25. In 2025, 100% of turbidity results were <0.3 NTU.
- (16) The MCLs for HAA5 and TTHMs are the calculated locational running annual average (LRAA). The data in the Range column are the minimum and maximum values of all sample sites monitored in the distribution system whether for compliance purposes or not. The values in the Average column are the highest LRAA.
- (17) All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL of 50 µg/L.
- (18) Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) was only detected in one sample on 1/8/2025 from site 1SCL1 (Van Cortlandt Village, 10468) collected as part of our annual sampling. PFHxA was not detected in the quarterly UCMR5 sampling.
- (19) Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) was only detected in one sample on 1/8/2025 from site 1SCL1 (Van Cortlandt Village, 10468) collected as part of our annual sampling. PFOA was not detected in the quarterly UCMR5 sampling.
- (20) Toluene was only detected in one sample on 12/9/2025 from site 31450 (SoHo, 10013). A re-analysis of the sample was ND. The initial detection is believed to be a false positive resulting from a contaminated sample bottle and not representative of the water supply.
- (21) This is a TT that triggers a Level 1 assessment if exceeded.
- (22) DEP collected samples of water leaving New Croton Reservoir and Kensico Reservoir, prior to chlorination and UV disinfection, and leaving Hillview Reservoir, prior to secondary disinfection with chlorine, and analyzed using EPA Method 1623.1.
- (23) NYSDOH allows monitoring for these contaminants less frequently than once per year. These data, though representative, are from 2024.
- (24) Monitoring for the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) commenced in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2023 and was completed in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2025 for the Croton supply.

# CONTACT INFORMATION

## **PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (PWSID) NY7003493**

### **NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

Lisa F. Garcia, Commissioner // 718-595-3000 // [nyc.gov/dep](http://nyc.gov/dep)  
59-17 Junction Blvd, Flushing, NY 11373

### **CUSTOMER BILLING QUESTIONS**

DEP Customer Service // 718-595-7000 // [nyc.gov/dep](http://nyc.gov/dep)

### **LEAD IN DRINKING WATER QUESTIONS**

Visit [nyc.gov/dep/lead](http://nyc.gov/dep/lead)

### **REPORT UNUSUAL COLOR, TASTE OR ODOR OF DRINKING WATER**

Call 311 or 212-NEW YORK (639-9675) // [nyc.gov/apps/311](http://nyc.gov/apps/311)

### **REPORT POLLUTION, CRIME, OR TERRORISM IN THE WATERSHED**

DEP Police and Security// 888-H2O-SHED (426-7433) // or Call 911

### **NEW YORK CITY WATER BOARD**

Visit [nyc.gov/waterboard](http://nyc.gov/waterboard) for a list of upcoming meetings and information about opportunities to participate in decisions that affect water quality.

### **HEALTH QUESTIONS (WATER SUPPLY-RELATED)**

NYC Health Department // Call 311 or 212-NEW YORK (639-9675) // [nyc.gov/apps/311](http://nyc.gov/apps/311)  
NYSDOH Bureau of Water Supply Protection // 518-402-7650 // [health.ny.gov](http://health.ny.gov)

### **CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND GIARDIA QUESTIONS**

NYC Health Department Bureau of Communicable Diseases // 347-396-2600

### **CONTAMINANTS QUESTIONS**

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

### **ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THIS REPORT OR VIEW REPORT ONLINE**

Call 311 or 212-NEW YORK (639-9675) // [nyc.gov/waterqualityreport](http://nyc.gov/waterqualityreport)

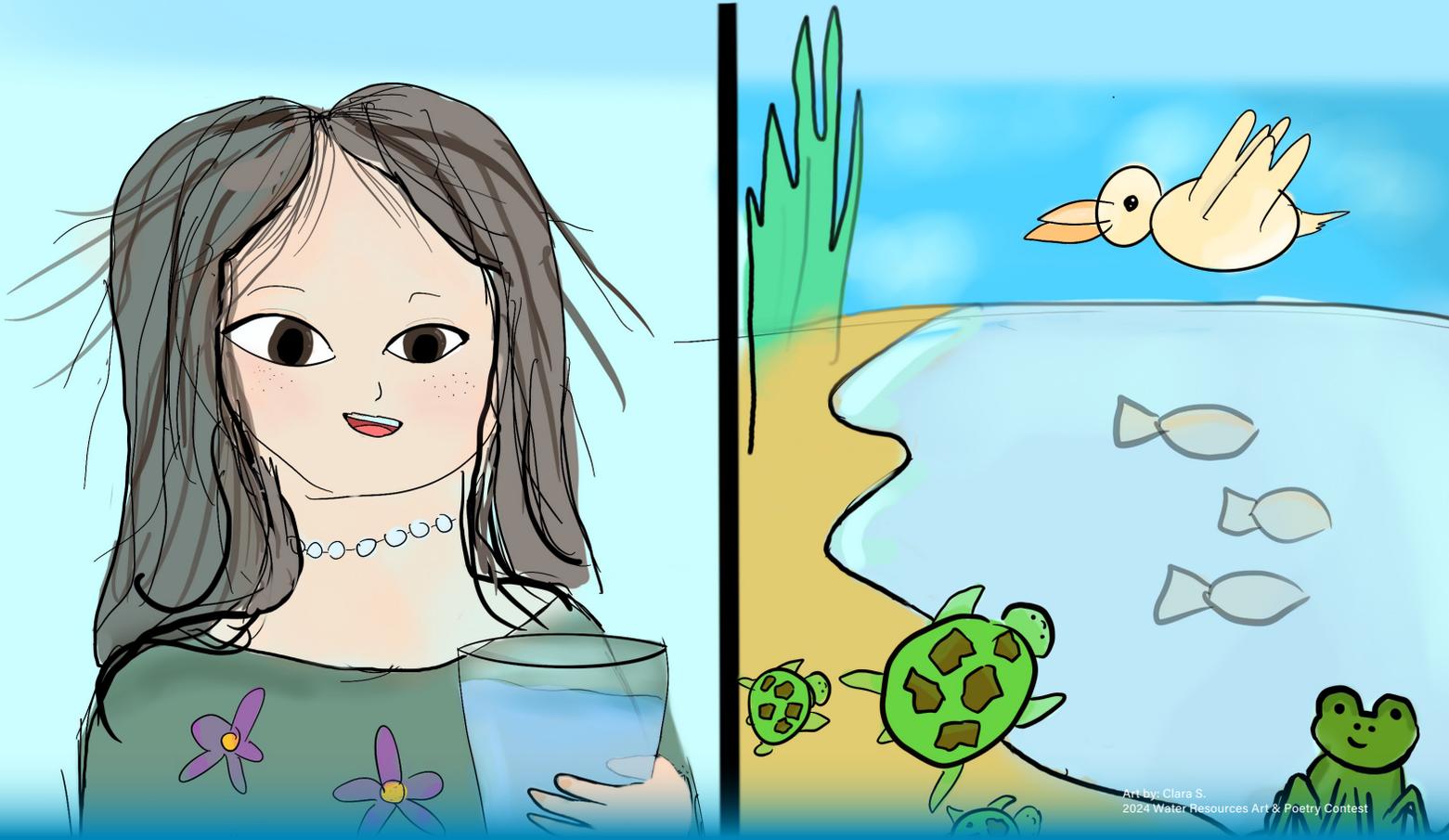
### **TTY SERVICES**

Call 212-504-4115

### **TEXT 311**

311-692

# EVERYONE DESERVES CLEAN WATER



**This report contains important information about your drinking water.**

**Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.**

Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted toma. Haga que se la traduzcan o hable con alguien que la entienda.

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

Rapò sa a gen enfòmasyon ki enpòtan anpil sou dlo w'ap bwè a. Fè tradwi-l pou ou, oswa pale ak yon moun ki konprann sa ki ekri ladan-l.

Ten raport zawiera bardzo istotną informację o twojej wodzie pitnej. Przetłumacz go albo porozmawiaj z kimś kto go rozumie.

В этом материале содержится важная информация относительно вашей питьевой воды. Переведите его или поговорите с кем-нибудь из тех, кто понимает его содержание.

這個報告中包含有關你的飲用水的重要信息。請將此報告翻譯成你的語言或者詢問懂得這份報告的人。

이 보고서는 귀하의 식수에 관한 매우 중요한 정보를 포함하고 있습니다. 이 정보에 대해 이해하는 사람에게 그 정보를 번역하거나 통역해 받으십시오.

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يتضمن هذا التقرير معلومات هامة حول مياه الشرب الخاصة بك. ترجمه أو تحدث مع شخص يفهمه.

یہ رپورٹ آپ کے پینے کے پانی کے بارے میں اہم معلومات پر مشتمل ہے۔ اس کا ترجمہ کریں یا انسے بات کریں جو یہ رپورٹ سمجھتے ہیں۔