Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
United Wappinger Water District
Wappingers Falls, New York 12590
Public Water Supply ID# 1330660

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the United Wappinger Water District is issuing 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, 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 **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc. at (845) 463-7310**. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings. The time and place of the regularly scheduled Town Board meetings may be obtained from **Joseph Paoloni, Town Clerk, at (845) 297-5772**.

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 three major well fields, the Atlas well field, the Hilltop well field and the Meadowwood well field. All water passes through filters at each of these well fields. During 2025 our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. All of our water is treated with chlorine as a disinfectant to destroy microorganisms prior to distribution. The estimated hardness of your water is between 14 and 18 grains.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The New York State Health Department 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 estimated of the potential for contamination of the source water; it does not mean that the water delivered to the consumers is, or will become, contaminated. See the section "Sampling Results" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected, if any.

The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future. The county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, and planning and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting us, as noted.

North Wappinger Water (Atlas) Well Field SWAP Summary

The source water assessment has rated our water source as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial and nitrate contamination. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of the wells to a permitted discharge facility (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and the residential land use and related activities in the assessment area. In addition, the wells are located in an area prone to flooding. The county and state health departments will use this information to direct future water protection activities.

Hilltop Water Well Field SWAP Summary

The source water assessment has rated our water source as having an elevated susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, salts, sulfate, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of the wells to a permitted discharge facility (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and the residential land use and related activities in the assessment area. In addition, the wells are located in an area prone to flooding. While the source water assessment has rated our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

Meadowwood Water Well Field SWAP Summary

The source water assessment has rated our water source as having an elevated susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, salts, sulfate, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of the wells to a permitted discharge facility (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and the residential land use and related activities in the assessment area. In addition, the wells are located in an area prone to flooding. While the source water assessment has rated our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves an estimated 14,000 customers through 3,600 service connections. The total water produced in 2025 was 328 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 881,500 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 1.31 million 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: asbestos, total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below depicts all compounds which 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 Dutchess County Health Department at (845) 486-3404.

INORGANICS													
			Hilltop Well Field			Atlas Well Field			Distribution System				
Substance (Unit of Measure)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date 2025	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Sample Date 2025	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Sample Date 2025	Amt. Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2	2	11/2025	0.0073	N/A	11/2025	0.0259	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium mg/l	0.1	NA	11/2025	ND	NA	11/2025	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring and Released into Environment from Commercial and Industrial discharge.
Chloride (ppm)	250	N/A	11/2025	103	N/A	11/2025	91.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Nickel (ppm)	N/A	N/A	11/2025	ND	N/A	11/2025	0.0006	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Discharge from steel metal factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	11/2025	0.58	N/A	11/2025	1.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium[1] (ppm)	NA	N/A	11/2025	68.4	N/A	11/2025	50.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Sulfate (ppm)	250	N/A	11/2025	15.5	N/A	11/2025	30.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	5	N/A	11/2025	0.0100	N/A	11/2025	0.0086	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring; mining waste
Manganese (ppm)	0.3	N/A	11/2025	ND	N/A	11/2025	ND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring
Color (CU)	15 CU	NA	11/2025	<5.0 CU	NA	11/2025	< 5.0 CU	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally Occurring
Odor (T.O.N)	3 T.O.N..	NA	11/7/25	ND	NA	11/2025	ND.	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally Occurring

TAP WATER SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FOR LEAD AND COPPER ANALYSES FROM SAMPLE SITES THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Sample Date	AL	MLG	Amount Detected (90^{th} %tile)	Range Low-High	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm) See footnote [2]	7/2025 – 9/2025	1.3	1.3	0.17	0.0177 – 0.540	0/61	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) See footnote [2]	7/2025 - 9/2025	15	0	2.9	ND – 0.031	0/61	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Atlas Inorganics													
			Atlas Well 4			Atlas Well 7			Atlas Well 5				
Substance (Unit of Measure)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date 2025	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Sample Date 2025	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Sample Date 2025	Amt. Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2	2	4/2025	0.0096	N/A	4/2025	0.0051	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium mg/l	0.1	NA	4/2025	ND	NA	4/2025	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring and Released into Environment from Commercial and Industrial discharge.
Chloride (ppm)	250	N/A	4/2025	56.1	N/A	4/2025	54.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Nickel (ppm)	N/A	N/A	4/2025	0.0005	N/A	4/2025	0.0005	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Discharge from steel metal factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	4/2025	ND	N/A	4/2025	ND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium[1] (ppm)	NA	N/A	4/2025	26.3	N/A	4/2025	28.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Sulfate (ppm)	250	N/A	4/2025	14.9	N/A	4/2025	16.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	5	N/A	4/2025	0.0206	N/A	4/2025	0.0270	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring; mining waste
Manganese (ppm)	0.3	N/A	4/2025	0.00308	N/A	4/2025	ND	N/A	3/2025 5/2025	0.546 0.153	N/A	NO (WELL OFF LINE) NO (WELL OFF LINE)	Naturally occurring
Color (CU)	15 CU	NA	4/2025	<5.0 CU	NA	4/2025	< 5.0 CU	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally Occurring
Odor (T.O.N)	3 T.O.N..	NA	4/7/25	ND.	NA	4/2025	ND.	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally Occurring

INORGANICS							
			Meadowwood Well Field				
Substance (Unit of Measure)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date 2025	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2	2	11/2025	0.0118	N/A	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	250	N/A	11/2025	92.2	N/A	No	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Manganese (ppm)	0.3	N/A	11/2025	0.0179	N/A	No	Naturally occurring
Nickel (ppm)	N/A	N/A	11/2025	0.0007	N/A	No	Discharge from steel metal factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	11/2025	0.28	N/A	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Odor (TON)	3 TON	N/A	11/2025	ND	N/A	No	Naturally occurring
Sodium[1] (ppm)	NA	N/A	11/2025	52.5	N/A	No	Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Sulfate (ppm)	250	N/A	11/2025	17.1	N/A	No	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	5	N/A	11/2025	0.0154	N/A	No	Naturally occurring; mining waste
Color (CU)	15 CU	NA	11/2025	< 5 CU	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Disinfection by Product							
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l) See Footnote [3]	TT	N/A	2/2025 5/2025 8/2025 11/2025	1.01 average	0.691 - 1.52	No	Soil runoff

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

			Hilltop Well Field			Atlas Well Field			Distribution System				
Substance (Unit of Measure)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date 2025	Amt Detected	Range Low-High	Sample Date 2025	Amt Detected	Range Low-High	Sample Date 2025	Amt Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)									Quarterly	Average			
Royal Ridge STP	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	3.35	*2.2 -5.17*	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Chelsea Hydrant	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	3.51	*3.09 – 4.26*	No	
Wildwood STP	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	3.59	*3.3 -3.81*		
Adams	60	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	5.2	*1.5 -11.2*		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)									Quarterly	Average			
Royal Ridge STP	80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	12.98	6.6 – 16.9	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter
Chelsea Hydrant	80	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	17.13	9.9 – 25.5		
Wildwood STP	80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	21.40	16.8 -29.5	No	
Adams	80	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	2O25	23.41	9.93 -49.1		
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)	TT	N/A	3/2025 6/2025 8/2025 11/2025	Average 1.46	0.955 - 1.91	3/2025 4/2025 6/2025 9/2025 11/2025	Average 1.86	ND – 3.28	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring
See Footnote [3]													
Turbidity NTU	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Daily 5 Days Per Week	Average 0.100	0.082 - 0.113	No	Soil runoff

*ALL AMOUNT DETECTED FIELDS ARE AVERAGES

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS													
			Atlas Well Field			Hill Top Well Field			Meadowood Well Field				
Substance (Unit of Measure)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Dates 2025	Amt Detected * Average	Range Low-High	Sample Dates 2025	Amt Detected *	Range Low-High	Sample Dates 2025	Amount Detected *	Range Low-High	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ng/l) Well 1 Well 2 Well 3 Well 4 Well 5 Well 6 Well7	10	N/A	Quarterly	3.33 3.19 3.67 3.66 1.25 3.47	2.0 - 5.22 ND – 6.13 2.31– 4.36 2.62-4.81 ND-2.56 2.06-4.26	Quarterly	1.99 0.57 0.97 6.47	ND-3.11 ND-2.26 ND-1.98 3.47-11.50	Quarterly	1.42 0.45	ND-3.19 ND-1.81	NO	Released into the Environment from widespread use in commercial and Industrial applications
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ng/l) Well 1 Well 2 Well 3 Well 4 Well 5 Well 6 Well 7	10	N/A	Quarterly	0.56 1.41 ND ND 2.70 ND	ND-2.24 ND-5.64 ND ND 1.90-3.60 ND	Quarterly	ND ND ND 3.17	ND ND ND ND-10.60	Quarterly	ND 0.46	ND ND-1.85	NO	Released into the Environment from widespread use in commercial and Industrial applications

 # PLEASE SEE THE SECTIONS BELOW FOR PFOA & PFOS LEVELS

Radiological - Atlas						
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected**	**Unit of Measure**	**Regulatory Limit**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Radium 226* & Radium 228*	NO	10/2025	1.25	pCi/L	5 pCi/L	Naturally occurring and less common mining waste.

Radiological - Hilltop						
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected**	**Unit of Measure**	**Regulatory Limit**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Radium 226* & Radium 228*	NO	10/25	1.1	pCi/L	5 pCi/L	Naturally occurring & less common mining waste.

*ALL AMOUNT DETECTED FIELDS ARE AVERAGES

UNREGULATED PFOS CONTAMINANTS												
			Atlas Well Field			Hilltop Well Field		Meadowood Well Field				
ıbstance Jnit of Measure) :e Footnote 3	MCLG Or Health Advisory Level *1,2	Sample Dates 2025	Amt. Detected * Average	Range Low-High	Sample Date 2025	Amount Detected *	Range Low-High	Sample Dates 2025	Amount Detected *	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
:rfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ng/l)	2000	Quarterly			Quarterly			Quarterly				Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
'ell 1			ND	ND								
'ell 2						1.78	ND-3.73		1.09	ND-2.46		
'ell 3			0.54	ND-2.16		1.33	ND-3.38		1.34	ND-2.76		Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
'ell 4			0.55	ND-2.19		1.72	ND-4.37				NO	
'ell 5			ND	ND								
'ell 6			1.68	ND-2.38		2.95	ND-9.83					
Vell 7			ND	ND								
:rfluorohexanoic acid PFHxS) (ng/l)												
'ell 1	NA	Quarterly	0.57	ND-2.26	Quarterly	ND	ND	Quarterly	ND	ND	NO	
'ell 2						ND	ND		ND	ND		
'ell 3			0.72	ND-2.88		ND	ND					
'ell 4			0.69	ND-.2.08								
'ell 5			1.04	ND-2.26		0.60	ND-3.02					
'ell 6			ND	ND								
'ell 7			0.85	ND-2.54								

UNREGULATED PFOS CONTAMINANTS

			Atlas Well Field		Hiltop Well Field			Meadowwood Well Field				
Substance (Unit of Measure) See Footnote 3	MCLG Or Health Advisory Level *1,2	Date Of Sample 2025	Amount Detected Average	Range Low-High	Sample Date 2025	Amt Detected	Range Low-High	Date of Sample 2025	Level Detected	Ranges Low-High	Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Source
Perfluorohexannoic acid (PFHxA) (ng/l)	NA	Quarterly			Quarterly			Quarterly				
Well 1			ND	ND-5.51		ND	ND		ND	ND		
Well 2						ND	ND		ND	ND	NO	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Well 3			1.38	ND		ND	ND					
Well 4			ND	ND								
Well 5			ND	ND-2.39		1.51	ND-3.96					
Well 6			4.2	ND								
Well 7			ND	ND								
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ng/l)	N/A	Quarterly			Quarterly			Quarterly				
									ND	ND		Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
				ND-2.58					ND	ND	NO	
Well 1			ND			ND	ND					
Well 2				ND		ND	ND					
Well 3			0.65	ND		ND						
Well 4			ND	ND		0.61	ND-3.04					
Well 5			ND	ND								
Well 6			ND	ND								
Well 7			ND									
Perfluoro-n-butanoic acid (PFBA)	N/A	Quarterly			Quarterly			Quarterly				Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
									ND	ND	NO	
									ND	ND		
Well 1			0.98	ND-3.90		ND	ND					
Well 2						ND	ND					
Well 3			1.75	ND-7.01		ND	ND					
Well 4			1.24	ND-1.93								
Well 5			0.68	ND-2.73		ND	ND					Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Well 6			2.38	2.02-3.11					0.61	ND-2.42		
Well 7			1.07	ND-3.21					0.54	ND-2.16	NO	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	NA	Quarterly			Quarterly			Quarterly				
						ND	ND					Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Well 1			ND	ND		ND	ND		ND	ND	NO	
Well 2						ND	ND		ND	ND		
Well 3			1.98	ND-7.91		1.23	ND-3.99					
Well 4			ND	ND								
Well 5			ND	ND								
Well 6			1.12	ND-2.54								
Well 7			ND	ND								

*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, PFOS, and unregulated results where health advisories are listed are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L.

Footnotes

1 – Water containing more than 20 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

2 – The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

3 – The average amount detected is obtained by averaging detects within the quarter and then the quarterly results were averaged.

5 - See attached fact sheet regarding these contaminants.

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.

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.

Footnotes

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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

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

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (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 the radioactivity in water.

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. See the section below that states "IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS" for explanation of PFOS & PFOA levels.

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. United Wappinger Water 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 CAMO Pollution Control Inc. 845-463-7310. 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?

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct the situation.

In 2024 the EPA did a detailed audit of the operation of the United Wappinger Water District. Whereas the water quality and plant operations met all the standards. The following sampling and administration deficiencies were noted and they were addressed to the EPA's satisfaction and all completed October 2025.

Based on the inspection findings and a review of documentation available to EPA, NYSDOH and Dutchess County Department of Health ("Dutchess County DOH"), Respondent: Failed to include a schedule and compliance calculation procedures in the Stage 2 DBPR monitoring plan, in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.622(a)(1). Failed to include a schedule and information on repeat sampling locations in the RTCR sample

siting plan. In addition, during at least the month of December 2023, total coliform samples were not collected at regular intervals throughout the month. Respondent is, therefore, in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.853(a)(1-2). Failed to complete a pool of targeted sampling sites that meet the site selection criteria and that is sufficiently large to ensure that the system can collect lead and copper tap samples. The LCR sampling plan submitted is dated July 31, 2018. The sampling locations utilized in the 2021 and 2022 monitoring events are not derived from the 2018 sampling plan and their selection criteria is unknown. Respondent is, therefore, in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.86(a) and 10 NYCRR §5-1.42(a). Failed to demonstrate that the pool of sample site locations used by Respondent during at least, the 2021 and 2022 lead and copper tap sampling events meet the regulatory requirements of 40 C.F.R. §141.86(a) and 10 NYCRR §5-1.42(a) and therefore, Respondent is not deemed to have optimal corrosion control treatment and does not qualify for reduced monitoring. Failed to provide documentation demonstrating that the system designated new sampling sites during the 2021 and 2022 LCR tap sampling events. In addition, Respondent failed to provide documentation explaining why sampling sites were changed. Respondent is therefore, in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.90(a)(1)(v) and 10 NYCRR §5-1.48(a)(1)(iv). Failed to provide notice of the individual tap results from lead monitoring to the persons served by the water system at the specific sampling site from which the sample was collected, no later than 30 days after the system learned of the tap monitoring results, in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.85(d). Failed to maintain copies of the consumer notices provided during, at least, the 2021 and 2022 lead and copper tap sampling events, in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.91 and 10 NYCRR §5-1.49(f). Contact CAMO Pollution Control Inc. 845-463-7310 1610 Route 376 Wappingers Falls NY 12590.

WHAT SHOULD I DO?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of water monitoring are an indicator on whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2021 and 2022, we did not identify the selection criteria or susceptibility to lead and copper of the sampling locations selected, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

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 our website at: https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY1330660.htm.

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).

DISTRIBUTION

There are parts of the distribution system that pressures exceed 85 lbs. It is the homeowner's responsibility to maintain a pressure reducing valve if required. The newer version of these valves, are not as robust as the older ones. When they fail water service can be depleted to the home or the homes over pressurized. It is plumbing code as well as critical that each home have a working shut off valve inside the home. This valve should be a ball valve. This valve can prevent flooding and water damage if there is plumbing issue within the home. Many times, the outside buried curb valves are not locatable or functioning and time consuming to operate.

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, and check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The town has applied and received a grant to drill additional wells at the Atlas Well field. This will make for a more robust system.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc. at (845) 463-7310** if you have questions.

WE ASK THAT ALL OF OUR RESIDENTS BE VIGILANT AND REPORT ANY SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY IN THE AREA OF OUR WATER TREATMENT PLANT. PLEASE CONTACT LAW ENFORCEMENT AT 911.