Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2022
Village of Pawling
9 Memorial Ave., Pawling, New York
(Public Water Supply ID # 1302772
including Pawling Water District No. 1 ID # NY1321117)

INTRODUCTION

The Village of Pawling is required by New York State and Federal regulations to provide users with a report annually that describes the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to increase your understanding of drinking water and the need to protect our drinking water sources. The regulations governing New York Water Supplies are found in the State Sanitary Code at 10NYCRR5-1 and include drinking water standards for many natural and manmade chemicals, referred to as Maximum Contaminant Levels. As a result of sampling in 2022, the Libby wells were determined to exceed the 4 quarter running average MCL concentration for combined Radium 226 and Radium 228. A further discussion of this can be found on page 3 of this report and the village has determined that it will no longer use the Libby wells as a source of water supply. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality results and details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state standards.

The village's water supply sources have been challenged to produce enough water to meet the village's needs. Source capacity issues have plagued the village for at least 3 decades.

- In the fall of 2020, the village received Emergency Authorization from the Dutchess County Department of Behavioral and Community Health (DCDBCH) and the New York State Health Department to use the Umscheid Wells and that authorization continued until NYSDEC issued all necessary permits for the permanent use of the Umscheid Wellfield on October 1, 2021. In 2022 the village constructed permanent connections between the Umscheid Well and the Baxter Green Treatment Plant and finished constructing facilities at the Wellfield. The Umscheid Source performed as designed during the drought of 2022.

The Umscheid Wellfield capacity is sufficient to meet current normal daily water supply demands but doesn't have capacity to meet demands with the largest well out of service as required by New York State regulations and all planned future growth.

To achieve a water supply system that meets all source requirements, the village's continued investigations identified and tested the Lower Baxter sand and gravel terrace in 2021 and 2022. This work demonstrated that it has the capacity to provide an additional 210 gallons per minute of capacity.

The village also applied for and received a loan grant commitment from the NYSDOH and NYSEFC to fully develop and treat water from the Lower Baxter source. On January 10, 2023, NYSDEC issued all necessary permits for the Lower Baxter Source use and the

village is waiting for NYSDOH facility approvals. The village's goal is to have the new Lower Baxter Source and treatment plant constructed in 2023.

The village is happy that water from both the Umscheid Wellfield and the Lower Baxter Wellfield have excellent quality, fully complying with all Federal and State Maximum Contaminant Levels including proposed emerging compounds.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact H2O Innovation at (845) 486-1030. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. The meetings are held the first and third Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Village Hall and are live streamed on YouTube through our website.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both from tap 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 tap water is safe to drink, the State and 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.
The sources of drinking water in the village are bedrock and sand and gravel wells.

Our water system serves approximately 2,200 people through 654 service connections. Our water supply consists of seven wells located in the Town and Village of Pawling. There are four pump house locations where the well water is treated with chlorine as a disinfectant before being introduced into the distribution system.

Pawling also stores water in a 522,000-gallon distribution storage tank.

This system also provides water to a small area in the Town of Pawling known as Pawling Water District No. 1. This area is located on Reservoir Road, which is outside the village limits and includes the Pawling High and Middle Schools, Prospect Street and Westmount Avenue. These areas have an estimated population of 50 – 450 people depending upon the occupation of the schools.

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, inorganic compounds, nitrates, nitrites, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, radionuclides, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, 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, is more than one year old.

The table below includes both the USEPA standard for "Emerging Chemicals of Concern" called PFOAs and PFOSs. The USEPA Maximum Contaminant Level for these compounds is 70 parts per trillion (ppt). The NYSDOH Maximum Contaminant level, established during the fall of 2020, for these same compounds is 10 ppt. Recently, the USEPA indicated its intent to lower the Federal Standard for these compounds to 4 parts per trillion.

Water from the Libby Wells and the Corbin Well contain PFOA at concentrations slightly below the New York Maximum Contaminant Levels and water from the Libby Wells was determined to contain naturally occurring radiological contaminants slightly above the four-quarter running average MCL, these calculations were made in early 2023. Because of these quality blemishes, the village developed an operational strategy to only use these wells when the Umscheid and Baxter sources can't keep up with demands. When the Lower Baxter Wells come online in 2023, the village will be able to permanently abandon both the Libby Wells and the Corbin Well.

In the meantime, the village has taken the following steps to eliminate the need to use water from the Libby Wells

- Securing financing for Lower Baxter Construction
- Securing NYSDOH Plan Approval and NYSDEC Permits for the use of Lower Baxter
- Initiating Contracts to secure equipment needed for Lower Baxter
- Installed and Tested all Lower Baxter Wells proving that this is a reliable source

This strategy means that the small amount of water obtained from the Libby Wells in 2022 was diluted by the much greater volume of the Umscheid well water obtained from the Umscheid wells ensuring that water provided to users is safe and meets all drinking water standard limits.

The village's goal is to have Lower Baxter Wells as a reliable source by the end of 2023, in the meantime, the village will not use the Libby wells in 2023, instead, if the village's other sources can't keep up, the village will either seek emergency use approval of the new Lower Baxter Wells or purchase bulk water to supplement supplies.

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 indicate that water poses a health risk. There is a risk when concentrations exceed Maximum Contaminant Levels. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-462-4791) or the Dutchess County Department of Behavioral and Community Health at (845) 486-3400.

TABLE OF CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date Of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	4-28-20	0.82 Max .029 -0.82 Range	mg/l	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	No	12-30-20	200 Max 6.3 – 200 Range	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Lead Foot note 1	No	6/7-22/22 12/6-21/22	90th% 1.9 ND-4.8 90th % 3.4 ND-4.0	ug/l	0	AL=0 .015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper Foot note 2	No	6/7-22/22 12/6-21/22	90th% .190 .021-.280 90th % .310 .014 –.480	mg/l	1.3	AL=1 .3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Manganese	No	5-27-20	0.037 Max ND -0.037 Max	mg/l	N/A	.3	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Sulfate	No	5-27-20	370 Max 17.0-370 Range	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
Sodium Footnote 3	No	12-30-20	57 Max 13 – 57 Range	mg/l	See Health Effects	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Calcium	No	5-27-20	170 Max 56-170 Range	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	4-28-20	.0033 Max .0018-.0033 Range	Mg/1	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in low levels
Magnesium	No	5-27-20	49.0 Max 20.0-49.0 Range	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Indictive of landfill contamination
Nitrate	No	3-14-22	3.2 Max 0.058 -3.2 Range	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	9/12/22	12 Kings Apts. 15 10 Greenlawn Dr	ug/l	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Halocetic Acids	No	9/12/22	5.1 Kings Apts. ND 10 Greenlawn Dr	ug/l	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Radiological Contaminates- See note B and C							
Gross Alpha activity (including radium-226 but excluding radon and uranium)	No	2022	(3.1-8.7) 11.5	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	No	2022	(6.4-27.3) 20.2	ug/L	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta particle and photon radioactivity from manmade radionuclides	No	2022	15-19.3 Range	pCi/L	0	50[3]	Decay of natural deposits and Man-Made emissions.
Combined radium -226 and radium-228. Libby Source Footnote 4	Yes	2022	(6.1-11.7) 9.2	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date Of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Synthetic Organic Contaminants PFOA and PFOS							
Perfluooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Corbin, Baxter, Libby Wells	No No No No	3/10/22 6/22/22 9/19/22 10/26/22	(ND-9.90) (ND-8.7) (ND-8.4) (2.7-8.4)	ng/L	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) Corbin, Baxter, Libby Wells	No No No No	3/10/22 6/22/22 9/19/22 10/26/22	(ND- 5.6) (ND- 6.6) (ND- 4.5) (ND- 4.9)	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Table of Unregulated Contaminants				
Contaminant	**Date of sample**	**Level Detected Range**	**Unit Measurement**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Synthetic Organic contaminants Corbin 86				
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	3/10/22 6/22/22 9/19/22 10/26/22	2.67 1.1 1.5 2.2	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfuorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	3/10/22 6/22/22 9/19/22 10/26/22	6.03 3.7 3.3 4.2	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	3/10/22 6/22/22 9/19/22 10/26/22	2.71 1.5 1.5 2.2	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	3/10/22 6/22/22 9/19/22	.979 0.68 0.80	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	3/10/22 9/19/22	5.31 3.7	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	3/10/22 9/19/22	9.04 3.7	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.

Synthetic Organic contaminants Libby 1				
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	3/10/22 6/22/22 9/19/22	3.47 1.8 2.2	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfuorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	3/10/22 6/22/22 9/19/22 10/26/22	4.25 3.4 5.8 3.5	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	3/10/22 9/19/22	7.2 10	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	3/10/22 6/22/22 9/19/22 10/26/22	3.47 3.3 5.6 4.6	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	3/10/22 9/19/22	4.92 8.5	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	9/19/22 10/26/22	1.2 1.8	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoroactanesulfonic Acid (6:2FTS)	3/10/22	.933	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Synthetic Organic contaminants Libby 2				
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	3/10/22 6/22/22 9/19/22	1.77 0.97 2.20	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	3/10/22 9/19/22	4.30 11.0	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites
Perfuorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	3/10/22 6/22/22 9/19/22 10/26/22	3.72 4.3 9.0 5.1	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	3/10/22 6/22/22 9/19/22 10/26/22	3.87 3.3 9.1 9.6	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	3/10/22 9/19/22	4.52 6.9	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.

Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	3/10/22 6/22/22 9/19/22	.940 0.91 0.81	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	3/10/22 9/19/22 10/26/22	.759 1.2 1.8	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoroactanesulfonic Acid (6:2FTS)	3/10/22	.723	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.

Synthetic Organic contaminants Baxter Green 1				
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	3/10/22 9/19/22 10/26/22	12.1 160 320	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfuorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	3/10/22 9/19/22 10/26/22	2.19 14.0 14	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluoroheptanonic Acid (PFHpA)	3/10/22 9/19/22 10/26/22	1.71 9.2 10.0	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	3/10/22 9/19/22	1.82 12.0	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	3/10/22 9/19/22	1.89 14.0	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	9/19/22	0.98	ng/l	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoroactanesulfonic Acid (6:2FTS)	3/10/22	.965	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.

Synthetic Organic contaminants Baxter Green 2				
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	3/10/22 9/19/22 10/26/22	21.2 16.0 44.0	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfuorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	3/10/22 9/19/22	1.19 0.54	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	3/10/22 9/19/22	2.13 0.93	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFPeA	3/10/22 9/19/22	1.37 0.43	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHpA)	3/10/22 9/19/22	.759 0.43	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoroactanesulfonic Acid (6:2FTS)	3/10/22	.723	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.

Synthetic Organic contaminants Umscheid				
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	5/19/21	.627	ng/L	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.

Notes:

A. The results in the tables above represents the range of detected values.
B. The results presented in the tables above represents the highest running annual average (RAA) of the detected levels. Compliance with regards to Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is based on the RAA meeting the MCL limits set by New York State.
C. The state considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Footnotes:

1. The level of Lead presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system. In each case twenty samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile values were 1.9 ug/l, the highest value, 4.8 ug/l and 2.9 ug/l and the highest value, of 4.0 ug/l respectively. The action level for lead was not exceeded.

2. The level of Copper presented represents the 90th percentile of the samples collected. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system. In each case twenty samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.190 mg/l, the

highest value, 0.400 mg/l and .010mg/l and the highest was 1.4 mg/l respectively. The action level for copper was not exceeded.

3. 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.

4. This is a MCL violation for the combined concentrations of Radium 226 and Radium 228. While water from Libby Wells historically had measurable concentrations of Radium 226 and Radium 228, the data collected in 2022 was the first time calculations show a MCL violation. Previously, the village only used this wellfield when absolutely necessary, based on this recent MCL violation, the village has determined that it will no longer use Libby Wells as a source of supply. At that time the Corbin and Libby wells will be officially and permanently closed.

Definitions:

Variance & Exemption (V&E) – NYS or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

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

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l) – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/l) – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) – One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or picograms per liter (picograms/l) – One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) – Measures of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per liter (MFL) – Million fibers per liter is a measure of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) – Is a unit of measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Mathematical Conversions
1 mg/l = 1 ppm
1 ug/l = 1 ppb
1 ppm x 1000 = 1 ppb
1ppb / 1000 = 1 ppm

90th %
This is a way of measuring an average of samples and the results are recorded of the samples that are in the 90% range of all samples collected.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, except for the combined concentration of Radium 226 and Radium 228 found in water from the Libby Wells, our system had no other MCL violations in 2022. The duration of the violation was the second, third and fourth quarters of 2022. The potential health effects are: Some people who drink water containing Radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

We have learned through our testing that some other contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the state.

Lead. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Village of Pawling is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

On October 23, 2020, the village and DCDBCH entered into a Consent Agreement that requires the village to investigate, design, seek approval for, construct and bring on-line additional source capacity. The village and its consultants are working hard toward that end. The Umscheid Wells came online in 2022 and the village expects the Lower Baxter Wells to come on line in 2023.

During 2022 all the required monitoring samples were collected by your operators and our system had one MCL violation.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised are persons such as those with cancer under-going chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders. The elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. Environmental Protection Agency and Center of Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hot Line (1-800-426-4791).**

INFORMATION ON RECENTLY REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

The current Federal standard for PFOS and PFOA is 70 ppt, the NYSDOH standard is 10 ppt: recently the USEPA issued its intent to lower PFOA and PFOS standard to 4ppt.

Neither the Umscheid Wells nor Lower Baxter Wells have measurable concentrations of PFOA or PFOS compounds. All analysis to date demonstrates that these compounds were absent for those source waters. Both the Libby Wells and the Corbin Well will be abandoned after the Lower Baxter Wellfield comes online.

Additional information on the (PFOA and PFOS) can be found on the EPA's website: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinkind-water/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

The village operated in 2022 under restricted use and the restricted use requirement will continue until the terms of the DCDBCH Consent Order are satisfied. Under this notice all users are asked to minimize domestic water supply. Additionally, no users are allowed to use the village's water supply for outside purposes such as: car washing, lawn irrigation and house washing.

After the Water Supply conforms with all NYSDOH requirements, there are still 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 fire-fighting 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 up and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing the village to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water. We ask that all our customers help us protect our drinking water sources. If you have any questions regarding the information presented in this report, please do not hesitate to contact H_2O Innovation at 845-486-1030. We are the operators of your water system and are here to answer any of your questions.