

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

*Arluck Water District
80 Ridgebury Hill Rd
Slate Hill, NY 10973
(Public Water Supply ID#3503588)*

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Arluck Water District will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. We regularly conduct tests for over 120 contaminants. We detected 12 of those contaminants, and only found one of those contaminants at a level higher than the State allows. As we told you at that time, our water exceeded the chloride drinking water standard and we have increased the frequency at which we test the water for chloride. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Also included in this report 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 **Town of Wawayanda at 845-355-5700**. We want you to be informed about your drinking water

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 system serves approximately 110 persons through 38 service connections. Our water source is from two deep drilled ground water wells. Water from these wells is pumped to the treatment building where chlorine is added for disinfection. In addition to chlorine orthophosphate is added to the water to assist with corrosion control. The water is then pumped into the distribution system.

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. See "Table of Detected Contaminants" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from two drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium susceptibility to microbials. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of a septic system and the low level residential activity that are located in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from a confined aquifer with the estimated discharge area within the selected time of travel and the overlying soils may not provide adequate protection from potential contamination. While the source water assessment rates our well 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.

You may view a copy of the source water assessment report by appointment by contacting **Town of Wawayanda at 845-355-5700**.

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, asbestos, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Orange County Department of Health (845-291-2331).

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	No	4/23/24	.099	mg/l	2	MCL = 2	Discharge of drilling wastes
Fluoride	No	4/23/24	.131	mg/l	N/A	MCL = 2.2	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Mercury	No	4/23/24	.200	ug/l	2	MCL = 2	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	No	4/23/24	2.07	ug/l	4	MCL = 4	Discharge from metal refineries and coil-burning factories
Copper See note 1	No	6/26/25	90 th = 0.170 Range = ND – 3.81	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead See note 2	No	7/28/22	90 th = 4.32 Range = ND - 5.23	ug/l	0	AL = 15	
Total Trihalomethanes	No	8/8/23	6.6	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	8/8/23	1.9	ug/l	N/A	MCL= 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Methyl tertiary Butyl ether [MTBE]	No	4/3/25	.570 .6 .8	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 10	Releases from gasoline Storage tanks. MTBE was an octane enhancer in unleaded gasoline.
Nitrate	No	4/3/25	.736	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Run off from septic systems
PFOS See note 6	No	Quarterly 2025	3.55 4.67 4.55 4.47	ng/l	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFOA See note 6	No	Quarterly 2025	2.96 4.23 4.61 9.60	ng/l	N/A	MCL = 10	
Sodium See note 3	No	1/22/25	123	mg/l	N/A	See note 3	Road salts.
Chloride See note 4	Yes	Quarterly 2025	281.90 297.78 273.74 275.6	mg/l	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring.

Notes:

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 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 copper values detected at your water system, which is the average of the two highest values. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the number of samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

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

4 - Chloride is essential for maintaining good health. Research has not conclusively demonstrated that human exposure to chloride itself causes adverse health effects, although exposure to high levels of certain chloride salts has been associated with adverse health effects in humans. For example, high dietary intake of sodium chloride can be a contributing factor to high blood pressure, but this has been attributed mainly to the presence of sodium. The New York State standard for chloride is 250 milligrams per liter, and is based on chloride's effects on the taste and odor of the water.

5- PFOA & PFOS caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOA & PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOA & PFOS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOA & PFOS in animals.

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.

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.

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.

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

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. Our water contains chloride levels above the drinking water standard. Chloride is essential for maintaining good health. Research has not conclusively demonstrated that human exposure to chloride itself causes adverse health effects, although exposure to high levels of certain chloride salts has been associated with adverse health effects in humans. For example, high dietary intake of sodium chloride can be a contributing factor to high blood pressure, but this has been attributed mainly to the presence of sodium. The New York State standard for chloride is 250 milligrams per liter, and is based on chloride's effects on the taste and odor of the water. We will continue to monitor for chloride as required.

We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water: 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 Town of Wawayanda 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>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards. During 2025, our system was in compliance with all other applicable State drinking water operations, monitoring, and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. Our water system was required to prepare and finalize the initial Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) by 10/16/2024. We failed to provide this completed inventory by the

required deadline, and it is still unavailable, as such, we are in violation of federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requirements for failing to provide a publicly accessible lead service line inventory and we are working quickly to complete this inventory and will make it available to our consumers at that time, as required.

The Table of Detected Contaminants in this report shows the results of the required Lead testing that was conducted by our water system. We are required to report both the 90th percentile value and the range in the Table. We do not test all taps in the distribution system, only the locations required by our monitoring plan. If you would like a copy of these test results, please contact the individual noted in the Introduction of this report.

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

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia* and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ♦ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- ♦ Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- ♦ Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- ♦ Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- ♦ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- ♦ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it 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.

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 our office if you have questions.