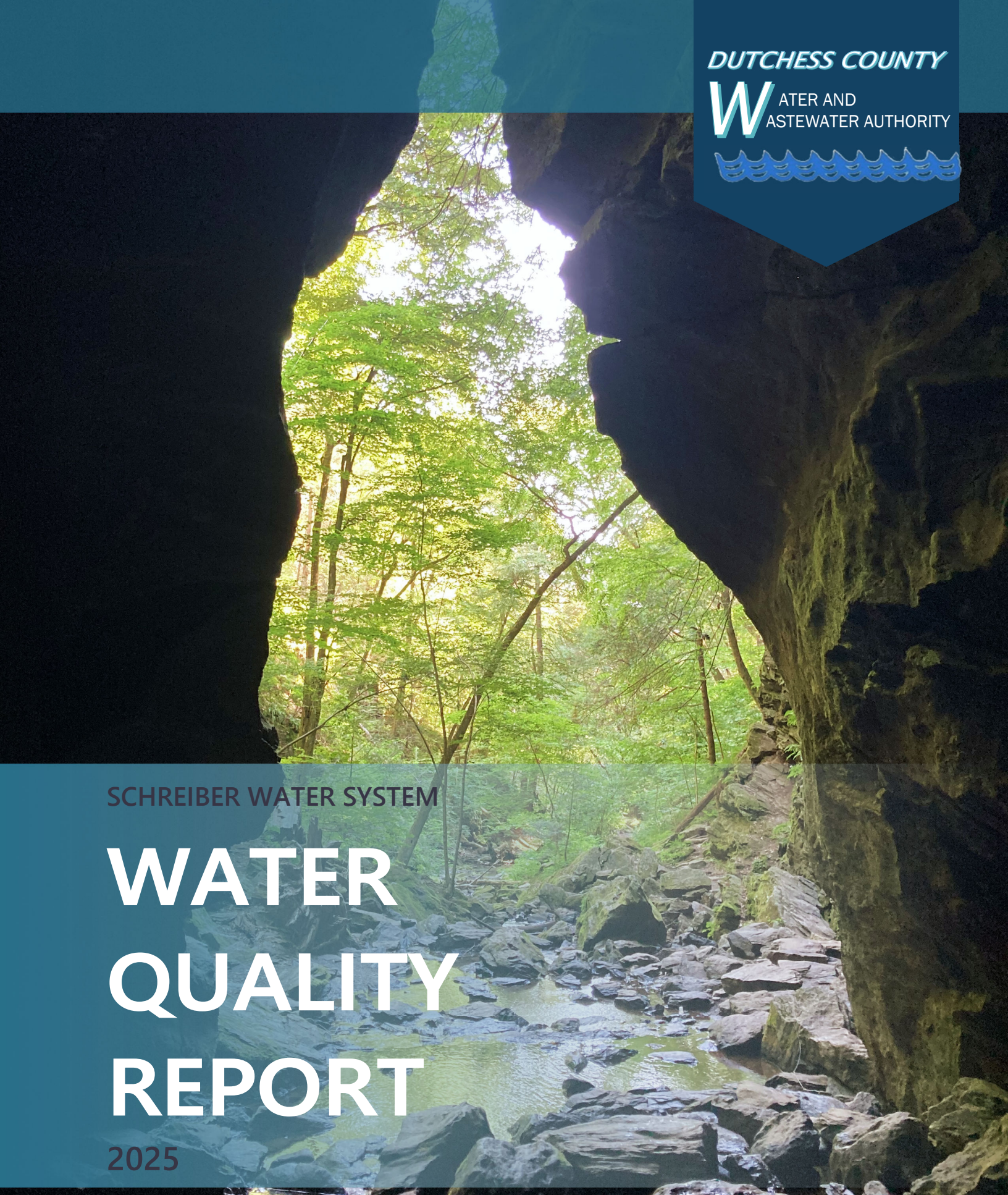
DUTCHESS COUNTY
WATER AND WASTEWATER AUTHORITY



SCHREIBER WATER SYSTEM

WATER QUALITY REPORT

2025

WHO WE ARE

Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority (DCWWA) is an independent, not-for-profit public benefit corporation that was established in 1991 by an act of the State at the request of Dutchess County. Authority actions are governed by a Board of Directors appointed by the Dutchess County Legislature.

As owner and operator of 18 drinking water systems that collectively serve over 22,000 people, DCWWA is committed to providing reliable drinking water with quality customer service at a reasonable cost, proportionate to the cost of proper operation and environmental stewardship.

OUR MISSION

To protect and enhance the health, environmental sustainability and economic stability of Dutchess County and its residents through the provision of clean drinking water and proper treatment of wastewater.

CONTACT US

Call our office Monday-Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at

(845) 486-3601

Email us anytime at

DCWWA@dutchessny.gov

Visit our website to sign up for system-specific Alerts and Advisories

http://www.dcwwa.org/

Attend one of our monthly Board Meetings virtually, or in person at our office located at

1 Lagrange Ave, Poughkeepsie, NY

DRINKING WATER FACTS

FROM THE U.S. EPA AND THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

How water sources can contain contaminants

Drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) comes from natural sources, including rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells.

As water travels over the surface of the land and through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals. Substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity, even radioactive material, can also be picked up along the way.

Potential contaminants in New York water sources

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amount of contamination. This does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In the Hudson Valley's groundwater supplies, potential sources of contamination include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, bacteria, and protozoa
- Inorganic contaminants, including metals, salts, and radioactive materials that may occur naturally in rocks and soils or leach from manmade sources
- Organic contaminants, which often result from chlorine combining with naturally occurring organic matter

How safe water standards are set and enforced

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA set regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Water providers are required to perform routine testing for regulated contaminants and report the results to the New York State Department of Health and water users. If a water system fails to meet drinking water standards or violates regulations, penalties can be imposed. These penalties might include fines, mandatory corrective actions, or, in extreme cases, legal action to shut down or restrict a water system. If something is wrong with your water, you will be notified.

More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791 or the Dutchess County Department of Health at (845) 486-3404.

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Health

Important Information from the New York State Department of Health

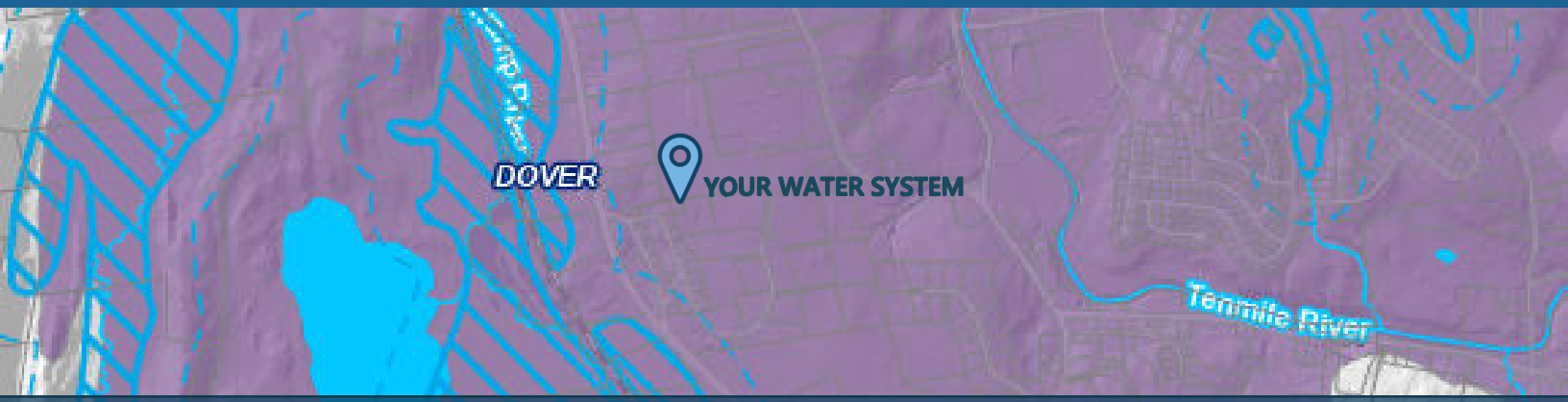
The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this water source were evaluated. The State source water assessments include a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. 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 be contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" 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 in the future. 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 proximity of the wells to a landfill and 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 and agricultural land use and related activities in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from fractured bedrock and overlying soils may not provide adequate protection from potential contamination. The county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. The source water assessment summary for your system is available by calling the Dutchess County Department of Behavioral and Community Health at (845) 486-3404 and requesting a copy.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Schreiber Water System has been a cornerstone of your community since 1954. DCWWA has owned the system since 1999, and our staff has operated it since 2022. Today, it supplies about 3,000 gallons of water per day to a small community of roughly 50 residents, making it one of the smallest public drinking water systems in the country.

Schreiber's water comes from a single deep well located on the treatment plant property. At about 1,500 feet deep, this well provides a steady and reliable supply of water. However, the U.S. EPA has noted that very deep wells, while dependable, can sometimes be a source of naturally occurring radiological contaminants. To enhance the system's resilience and water quality, we are planning to drill one or more new, shallower wells in 2026.

After being pumped from the source well, water is treated with sodium hypochlorite, which disinfects to control harmful pathogens. No other treatment processes, such as softening or radionuclide removal, are present. Treated water is stored in a 19,000-gallon storage tank, and from there it flows by gravity through 2,700 feet of distribution main to your tap.



Are There Contaminants in Our Drinking Water?

As required by New York State regulations, we regularly test your drinking water for a wide range of contaminants. In 2025, our staff tested for 40 different substances. Of these, 12 were detected at measurable levels. Two contaminants, Gross Alpha Activity and Combined Radium 226 + 228, were detected at levels above State drinking water standards.

We take this situation seriously and are actively working toward a solution. Over the past two years, DCWWA made significant progress on both engineering plans and securing funding for system improvements. Our goal is to move these improvements forward as quickly as possible while keeping costs reasonable for Schreiber customers. Your health and safety remain our top priority, and we will continue to keep you informed as progress is made.

For more information about radium and its potential health effects, the Dutchess County Department of Health has provided a helpful FAQ at the end of this report.

The following table shows what contaminants were detected, when samples were collected, how much was found, and how those results compare with State health standards. Some contaminants are tested less frequently because their levels typically change very slowly. When that happens, the most recent available result may be from an earlier year, but it still reflects the current quality of your drinking water.

We encourage you to review the table carefully. Understanding what's in your water is an important part of staying informed about your water system.

Map of Dutchess County groundwater and surface water sources available online at https://gis.dutchessny.gov/nri/

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Schreiber Water System

Public Water System ID Number NY1315971

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria

Common bacteria naturally present in soil, vegetation, and surface water.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
System Wide	Monthly	1/22/25 - 12/3/25		**3 positive samples**		TT = 2 or more positive samples after April 1, 2016	0	N/A	**No ✗**

Note: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution.

Disinfectants and Treatment Chemicals

Chlorine Residual

An oxidizing chemical added during water treatment to kill bacteria and other pathogens.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MRDL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Daily	1/1/25 - 12/31/25	0.23	**0.8**	2.2	4	N/A	mg/L	**Yes ✓**

Disinfection Byproducts

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

Byproducts formed when chlorine used to disinfect drinking water reacts with naturally occurring organic matter from soil and decaying vegetation in the source water.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
System Wide	Every 3 Years	8/22/23	**3.5**	80	N/A	µg/L	**Yes ✓**

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Byproducts formed when chlorine used to disinfect drinking water reacts with humic and fulvic acids, naturally occurring organic substances that enter water from soil and rock.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
System Wide	Every 3 Years	8/22/23	**1.2**	60	N/A	µg/L	**Yes ✓**

Lead and Copper Monitoring

Lead

A heavy metal commonly used in plumbing until 1986 that can enter drinking water when older household plumbing systems corrode. Less-common sources include erosion of natural mineral deposits.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	90th Percentile	Max	AL	MCLG		Yes/No
System Wide	5 Samples Every 3 Years	7/16/25 - 7/28/25	ND	**0.91**	1.81	15	0	µg/L	**Yes ✓**

Note: The value presented above represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested for lead. In this case, 5 samples were collected throughout the distribution system, and the action level was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Copper

A metal commonly used in household plumbing that can enter drinking water when piping corrodes. It may also come from erosion of natural mineral deposits or from copper released by some wood preservatives.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	90th Percentile	Max	AL	MCLG		Yes/No
System Wide	5 Samples Every 3 Years	7/16/25 - 7/28/25	0.0444	**0.163**	0.192	1.3	1.3	mg/L	**Yes ✓**

Note: The value presented above represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested for copper. In this case, 5 samples were collected throughout the distribution system, and the action level was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Inorganic Contaminants

Sulfate

A naturally occurring mineral that enters drinking water as it dissolves from rocks and soil.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Quarterly	2/6/25 - 11/5/25	93.4	**159**	230	250	N/A	mg/L	**Yes ✓**

Sodium

A naturally occurring mineral that can enter drinking water from rocks and soil, road salt used for winter deicing, water softener brine discharges, and animal waste.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	As Needed	4/26/23	**6.85**	See Note	N/A	mg/L	**Yes ✓**

Note: 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.

Nitrate (as N)

A nutrient that occurs naturally in the environment and is also widely used in fertilizers. It can enter drinking water through runoff from fertilizer use, septic systems or sewage, and erosion of natural mineral deposits.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Annual	4/9/25	**0.217**	10	10	mg/L	**Yes ✓**

Manganese

A mineral that occurs naturally in soil and rock that can enter drinking water from these natural deposits. Elevated levels may also indicate contamination from nearby landfill sites.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Annual	2/6/25	**2.57**	300	N/A	µg/L	**Yes ✓**

Iron

This metal occurs naturally in soil and rock and can dissolve into groundwater as it moves through these natural deposits.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Annual	2/6/25	**18**	300	N/A	µg/L	**Yes ✓**

Chloride

This naturally occurring mineral can enter drinking water from rocks and soil. Elevated levels may also indicate contamination from road salt used for winter deicing.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	As Needed	4/26/23	**19.85**	250	N/A	mg/L	**Yes ✓**

Barium

A naturally occurring metal that can enter drinking water from erosion of natural mineral deposits. Other sources may include discharges from drilling wastes and metal refineries.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Every 3 Years	12/13/23	**0.0437**	2	2	mg/L	**Yes ✓**

Arsenic

Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Every 3 Years	12/13/23	**1.84**	10	N/A	µg/L	**Yes ✓**

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)

A synthetic chemical released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Well 2 (Not in Service in 2025)	Annual when in Service	2/10/21 and 5/26/21	ND	0.256	0.513	10	N/A	ng/L	Yes ✓

Radiological Contaminants

Uranium

A radioactive element naturally present in rocks and soils that can enter drinking water through erosion of natural deposits.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Quarterly	9/4/25 and 11/5/25	6.27	7.4	8.11	30	0	µg/L	Yes ✓

Gross Alpha Activity (inclulding radium-226 but excluding radon and uranium)

This measure of naturally occurring radioactivity can result from erosion of natural mineral deposits.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Quarterly	9/4/25 and 11/5/25	5.5	**17.4**	29.4	15	0	pCi/L	No ✗

Note: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Combined Radium - 226 and 228

Naturally occurring radioactive elements that can enter drinking water through erosion of rocks and soils.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range			Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Dates	Min	Average	Max	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Quarterly	9/4/25 and 11/5/25	16.2	**16.5**	16.9	5	0	pCi/L	No ✗

Note: 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.

Beta particle and photon activity from manmade radionuclides

This measure reflects the presence of radioactive particles and energy in drinking water and can result from the decay of naturally occurring radioactive materials or from releases associated with nuclear, medical, or industrial activities.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Range	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	Quarterly	11/5/25	18.33 - **20.1**	50	0	pCi/L	Yes ✓

Physical Characteristics

Odor

Smell caused by organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges or from natural sources.

Sample Collection Information			Contaminant Detection Level	Compliance Levels		Units	Compliance
Location	Frequency	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG		Yes/No
Entry Point	As Needed	4/26/23	**5.3**	3	N/A	Units	No ✗

Note: Odor as measured by this standard procedure has no health effects; although several contaminants exert odors when they are present at levels near their MCLs. Odor is an important quality factor affecting the drinkability of water.

DCWWA routinely tests your water for many other potential contaminants, not just those listed in the main table.

In the Schreiber Water System, the following contaminants were tested during the reporting period, but were not detected at measurable levels.

Entry Point

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony • Beryllium • Cadmium • Chromium • Cyanide • Fluoride • Mercury • Nickel • Selenium • Silver • Thallium • Zinc

Volatile Organic Contaminants

1,1,1-Trichloroethane • 1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-Dichloroethene) • 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene • 1,2-Dichloroethane • 1,2-Dichloropropane • Benzene • Carbon tetrachloride • cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis-1,2-Dichloroethene) • Ethylbenzene • m-Xylene • o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene) • o-Xylene • p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene) • p-Xylene • Styrene • Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene) (Perchloroethylene) (Perchloroethene) (PCE) • Toluene • Total Xylenes • Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans-1,2-Dichloroethene) • Vinyl chloride

Physical Characteristics

Color • pH

System Wide

Microbiological Contaminants

Escherichia coli (E. coli)

Well 2

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

1,4-Dioxane • Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) • 4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA) • 9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) • Hexafluoro-propylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) • N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA) • N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA) • Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) • Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) • Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) • Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) • Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) • Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA) • Perfluorononanic Acid (PFNA) • Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA) • Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA) • Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)

Well 3

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

1,4-Dioxane • Perfluoro-octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) • Perfluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA)

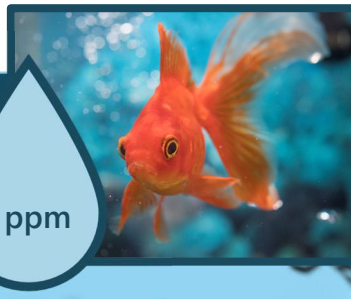
Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) • 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid (8:2FTS) • 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (4:2FTS) • 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (6:2FTS) • 4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA) • 9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) • Hazard Index • Hexafluoro-propylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) • N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA) • N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA) • Nonafluoro-3,6-Dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA) • Perfluoro(2-Ethoxyethane)Sulfonic Acid (PFEESA) • Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid (PFMPA) • Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid (PFMBA) • Perfluoro-butanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) • Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) • Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) • Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) • Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS) • Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) • Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) • Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA) • Perfluorononanic Acid (PFNA) • Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS) • Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA) • Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA) • Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA) • Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)

DEFINITIONS

AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
HAL	Health Advisory Level: 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.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter: One part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.
mrem/yr	Millirems per Year: A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
ND	Non-Detect: Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
ng/L	Nanograms per Liter: One part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).
pCi/L	Picocuries per Liter: A measure of the radioactivity in water.
TON	A subjective measure of odor in drinking water, determined by diluting a sample with odor-free water until the smell is no longer detectable. Higher TON values indicate stronger odor.
TT	Treatment Technique: Required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter: One part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

One milligram per liter equals about one drop of water in a 10-gallon fish tank.



One microgram per liter equals about one drop of water in a 13,000-gallon swimming pool.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

The table shows that the Schreiber Water System continues to be impacted by radioactive contamination. In 2025, Combined Radium 226 + 228 and Gross Alpha Activity were detected at levels above their maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). This is the fourth consecutive year these contaminants have exceeded State drinking water standards in this system. Long-term exposure to elevated levels of radionuclides in drinking water may increase the risk of cancer.

DCWWA remains committed to identifying and implementing a long-term solution to these water quality concerns. We are coordinating with engineers, regulators, and funding agencies to evaluate improvements that address the source of the contamination while working to minimize costs for customers wherever possible.

The table also includes a note about total coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment, including in soil, on vegetation, and on the skin of people and animals. Most coliforms are not harmful, but they are used as an indicator that there may be a pathway for disease-causing bacteria to enter the water system.

In 2025, three samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria. Two occurred in September at different homes, both of which had water softeners that removed the chlorine residual used to maintain disinfection throughout the distribution system. One additional positive sample occurred in November. In each case, follow-up samples were collected throughout the distribution system and at the affected locations, and all results were negative. No *E. coli* was detected in any sample. Testing confirmed that the public water system itself was not impacted, and the positive results were most likely related to conditions within individual household plumbing.

Do I need to take special precautions?

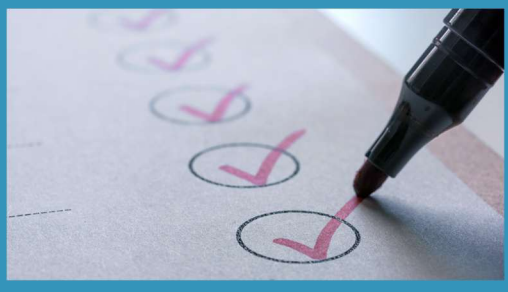
Research has not conclusively determined a hazardous level or length of exposure to Radium or Gross Alpha. There is no immediate health effect, but long-term exposure is associated with increased risk of cancer.

Some practical measures you can take to reduce your exposure include:

- Installing a home water softening system that includes ion exchange with salt regeneration
- Installing a home reverse osmosis treatment system
- Using bottled water for drinking and cooking

Although Schreiber's drinking water met or exceeded all other relevant 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).

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM COMPLYING WITH OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

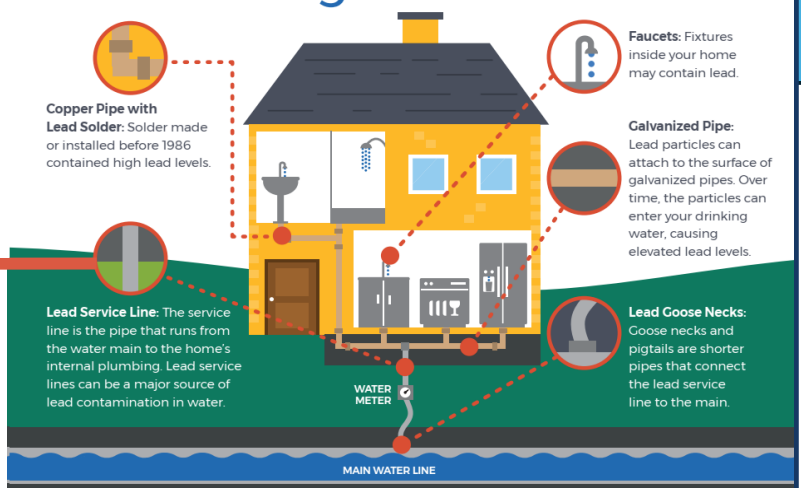


In 2025, the Schreiber Water System received a monitoring violation for radiological testing because required samples were not collected during the first and second quarters of the year. In addition, Gross Beta Activity testing was not conducted during the first three quarters of the year as required. While we cannot be certain of water quality during those specific monitoring periods, radiological contaminants in groundwater typically change very slowly over time, and historical results from this source have remained relatively stable. Although Schreiber's source water is known to contain elevated levels of Combined Radium and Gross Alpha Activity, historical Gross Beta Activity in this well has generally remained below levels that would typically trigger additional regulatory action. The required monitoring has since been corrected and is now being conducted according to schedule.

EPA

CONCERNED ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER?

Sources of **LEAD** in Drinking Water



Reduce Your Exposure To Lead

Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. *Boiling water does not remove lead from water.*

Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator).

Consider using a water filter certified to remove lead and know when it's time to replace the filter.

Before drinking, flush your pipes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.

To find out for certain if you have lead in drinking water, **have your water tested.**

Replace Your Lead Service Line

Water systems are required to replace lead service lines if a water system cannot meet EPA's Lead Action Level through optimized corrosion control treatment.

Replacement of the lead service line is often the responsibility of both the utility and homeowner.

Homeowners can contact their water system to learn about how to remove the lead service line.

Identify Other Lead Sources In Your Home

Lead in homes can also come from sources other than water. If you live in a home built before 1978, you may want to have your paint tested for lead. **Consider contacting your doctor to have your children tested if you are concerned about lead exposure.**

For more information, visit: **epa.gov/safewater**

Although **testing has never revealed hazardous levels of lead in your drinking water**, we are required to present the following

Important Information on Lead Contamination

from the United States Environmental Protection Agency

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. DCWWA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but we 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 our office. 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.

SCAN AND SEARCH

to quickly identify your service line material

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) DCWWA has prepared a lead service line inventory, which you can access by contacting our office to request a copy or by clicking or scanning the QR code above to search for your address on the New York State DOH's LSLI interactive map.

We are partners in

WATER CONSERVATION

Saving Water Saves Money

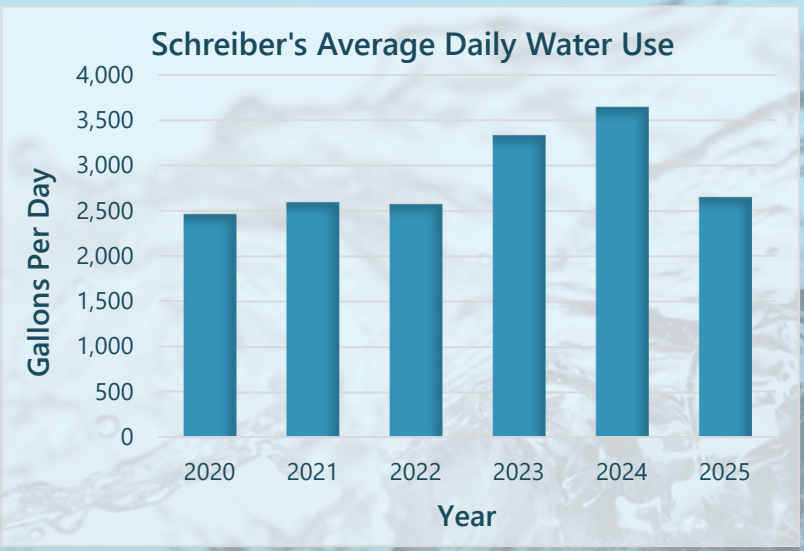
Using less water reduces the cost of treatment chemicals and electricity used in pumping water to your home. It also reduces strain on equipment, which means we need to replace wells, pumps, storage tanks, and other vital system components less often.

Saving Water Keeps Your System Sustainable

Using less water reduces stress on the aquifer your well draws from, keeping your community prepared for drought conditions and reducing the impact of future shifts in aquifer recharge patterns due to climage change.

Saving Water May Help Improve Water Quality

As the volume of water in the aquifer decreases, certain contaminants may become more concentrated in groundwater, causing users to experience unpleasant taste, color, and odor more often.



Every Drop Counts

Since 2024, Schreiber's water use decreased by over 25%, which adds up to over 350,000 gallons each year! Even small increases in household uses can make a big impact over time.

If you have a home water softener or filtration system, we recommend checking its performance. These systems can use extra water when they need maintenance or adjustment.

No softener? No problem! Keep reading for simple, effective ways to conserve water at home and reduce overall demand.

Simple Tips for Everyday Water Conservation

Don't let leaks drain your wallet. Even a small drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day, adding up to over 6,000 gallons a year! Take a few minutes to check faucets, toilets, and pipes—and fix any leaks as soon as you spot them.

Toilet leaks can be sneaky! To check for one, add a few drops of food coloring to the toilet tank and wait 10 to 15 minutes. If color appears in the bowl without flushing, you've got a leak. It's an easy test that could save 30,000 gallons a year.

Water lawns and gardens early in the morning or late in the evening to reduce evaporation. Make the most of every drop by switching to drip irrigation for targeted watering and adding a thick layer of mulch around plants to lock in moisture.