

2025 Annual Water Quality Report
Somers Consolidated Water District
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Shenorock, NY 10587
(Public Water Supply ID# 5903426)
www.somersny.gov

To comply with State and Federal regulations, Somers Consolidated Water District (SCWD) annually issues 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. 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 Phil Quiles, Superintendent of Water at water@somersny.gov or (914) 248-5181. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled Town of Somers Board Meetings. The meetings are held, on the second Thursday of the month, at 7:00pm at the Somers Town House Route 202 Somers, NY.

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 sources during 2025 were the Amawalk Reservoir, located in the Town of Somers, the Catskill Aqueduct in the Town of Cortlandt and 4 Groundwater wells also located in the Town of Somers. Water at The Catskill and Amawalk Water Treatment Plants are treated with the following processes prior to distribution: coagulation, filtration, chlorine disinfection, pH adjustment and corrosion control. The Groundwater wells are treated with Sodium Hypochlorite for disinfection.

The NYS DOH has evaluated the susceptibility of water supplies statewide to potential contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraph(s) below. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for this PWS. This PWS provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards. This PWS obtains water from the New York City water supply system. Water either comes from the Catskill/Delaware watersheds east of the Hudson River and/or from the Croton watershed in Putnam and Westchester counties. The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) implements a series of programs to evaluate and protect source water quality within these watersheds. Their efforts focus on three important program areas: the enforcement of strengthened Watershed Rules and Regulations; the acquisition and protection of watershed lands; and implementation partnership programs that target specific sources of pollution in the watersheds.

Due to these intensive efforts, the SWAP methodologies applied to the rest of the state were not applied for this PWS. Additional information on the water quality and protection efforts in these New York City watersheds can be found at DEP's web site <http://www.nyc.gov/dep/watershed>.

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This PWS obtains water from the Catskill/Delaware watersheds east of the Hudson. The reservoirs in this mountainous rural area are relatively deep with little development along their shorelines. The main water quality concerns associated with land cover is agriculture, which can contribute microbial contaminants, pesticides, and algae producing nutrients. There are also some potential contamination concerns associated with residential lands and associated wastewater discharges. However, advanced treatments which reduce contaminants are in place for most of these discharges. There are also a number of other discrete facilities, such as landfills, chemical bulk storages, etc. that have the potential to impact local water quality, but large significant water quality problems associated with these facilities are unlikely due to the size of the watershed and surveillance and management practices.

As mentioned before, we also obtain water from 4 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbials and nitrates. These ratings are primarily due to the proximity of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) to the wells, as well as residential land use and associated activities, such as fertilizing lawns.

In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer, which is a shallow aquifer that occurs immediately below the ground surface and has no overlying protective layer for protection from potential sources of contamination and the hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer is unknown. While the source water assessment rates our well(s) 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 approximately 3900 people and has approximately 1200 service connections. In 2025, the water district purchased and treated approximately 114 million gallons of water and sold 108 million gallons of water to our metered customers. This leaves 5.5 million gallons of water unaccounted for during the year, which is about 5 % of the total amount purchased and produced. Water that is unaccounted for was primarily lost during our hydrant flushing program, used to fight fires, and was lost from water main breaks or through leakage. In 2025, most water customers were charged a minimum charge of \$56.23 per quarter and \$7.40 per 1,000 gallons.

Are There Contaminants In Our Drinking Water?

As the State regulation requires, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds.

According to State regulations, the following list of substances were tested for in your drinking water and **not detected**. Bromoform, di-bromoacetic acid, mono-bromoacetic acid, and mono-chloroacetic acid were tested quarterly from four sites. Aluminum, antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, iron, manganese, mercury, nitrite, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc are tested for annually.

The tables presented below depict 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, may be more than one year old. The tables show any concentration above its minimum detection limit (MDL). If we can detect a contaminant, it does not mean that it is above the MCL or that we need to take action.

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), <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>; or the Westchester County Health Department at (914) 813-5000, <http://www.westchester.gov/health>.

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Tables of Detected Contaminants

<i>Inorganic Substances</i>							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample (Amawalk/ Catskill / Travis Road)	Level Detected Amawalk, Catskill, Travis Rd Wells (Average & Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source
Alkalinity	No	1/1-12/31/25	58.75 (13.50 – 104.00)	mg/L as CaCO ₃	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Hardness	No	1/1-12/31/25	66.25 (12.50 - 120.00)	mg/L as CaCO ₃	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Barium	No	2025	.050 (.0074 – 0.107)	mg/L	2	MCL 2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	No	2025	58.5 (27.5 – 130)	mg/L	N/A	MCL 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Chlorine, Free	No	1/1-12/31/25	1.37 (0.55 - 2.30)	mg/L	N/A	4 ^(a)	Water treatment additive used for disinfection
Fluoride	No	2025	0.16 (ND - 0.16)	mg/L	N/A	MCL=2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Magnesium	No	8/20/25 3/13/25	8.82 (1.05 – 14.60)	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	2025	0.163 (0.070 - 0.23)	mg/L	10	MCL 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	No	1/1-12/31/25 3/13/25	7.62 (7.28 – 8.02)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phosphate, Ortho	No	1/1-12/31/25	1.25 (0.56 - 1.94)	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Water treatment additive to prevent corrosion
Sodium ¹	No	2025	30.96 (15.7 - 66.7)	mg/L	N/A	270 (20)	Naturally occurring; road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	2025	7.47 (ND – 11.4)	mg/L	N/A	MCL 250	Naturally occurring
Cyanide	No	2025	11.9 (ND-35.7)	ug/L	200	200	Discharge From Steel/Metal Factories Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Zinc	No	2025	0.0071 (ND-0.0212)	mg/L	N/A	5	Naturally occurring Mining Waste

(a) Value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.

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Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Max) (Average) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source
Distribution Turbidity ²	No	04/02/25	1.3 0.32 NTU (.10 - 1.3)	NTU	N/A	MCL > 5 NTU	Soil runoff and reservoir disturbance
Filtration Turbidity Amawalk	No	8/09/25	0.23 ³ (0.05) (0.01 - 0.23) 100.00% ≤ 0.3	NTU	N/A	TT=95% of samples < 0.3 NTU	Soil runoff and reservoir disturbance
Filtration Turbidity Catskill	No	1/15/25	0.15 ³ (0.07) (0.01 - 0.15) 100.00% ≤ 0.3	NTU	N/A	TT=95% of samples < 0.3 NTU	Soil runoff and reservoir disturbance
Total Coliform	No	N/A	0 Positive samples	N/A	N/A	TT= 2 or more positive samples in the same month	Naturally present in the environment

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample (Amawalk/ Catskill / Travis Road)	Level Detected Amawalk, Catskill, Travis Rd Wells (Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source
Combined Radium 226 and Radium 228	No	8/12/21 8/13/21 6/06/24	0.757 (0.1961 - 0.757)	pCi/L	0	MCL 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha activity	No	8/12/21 8/13/21 6/06/24	1.27 (-0.0322 – 1.27)	pCi/L	0	MCL 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta ⁴ activity	No	8/12/21 8/13/21 6/06/24	2.70 (1.01 - 2.70)	pCi/L	0	MCL 50	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Total Uranium	No	8/12/21 8/13/21 6/06/24	4.05 (0.016 - 4.05)	µg/L	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

- 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.
- Distribution Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water found in the distribution system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Our highest average monthly distribution turbidity measurement detected during the year (0.41 NTU) occurred in September 2025. This value is below the State's maximum contaminant level (5 NTU)
- Turbidity is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. This value is the highest single combined filter measurement. At least 95% of the Samples collected must be less than or equal to 0.30 NTU.
- "*The State considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles."

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Detected Lead & Copper

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Sites Tested	Sites Exceeding AL	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source
Copper	No	7/25	0.21 ¹ (0.012 – 0.312)	mg/L	1.3	20	0	AL 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead ³	No	7/25	11.0 ² (ND – 23.9)	µg/L	0	20	1	AL 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

¹This level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 sites tested for copper in 2025. 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. This value was 0.24 mg/L. The action level was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

²This concentration represents the 90th percentile of the 20 sites tested for lead in 2025. The action level for lead of 15µg/L was not was not exceeded at the 90th percentile. This value was 11.0 µg/L. The action level was exceeded at one of the sites tested.

³ 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. Somers Consolidated Water District 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 SCWD at (914) 248-5181 or via email at water@somersny.gov. 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>.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected Amawalk 2/26/25	Level Detected Catskill 2/26/25	Level Detected Travis Rd Wells 3/12/25	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	6.7	ND	ND	ng/L	N/A	MCL=10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	No	3.2	ND	ND	ng/L	N/A	MCL=10	
1,4 Dioxane	No	ND	ND	.027	µg/L	N/A	MCL= 1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites

Detected Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Max Average & Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source
Haloacetic Acids Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono-, and dibromoacetic acid)	No	1/1 -12/31/25	23.0 ¹ (13.0 – 29.0)	µg/L	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs- chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform,)	No	1/1-12/31/25	54.0 ² (21.0 – 65.0)	µg/L	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter

¹ This level represents the highest locational running annual average and the range of the following contaminants: chloroform, bromodichloromethane,

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dibromochloromethane, bromoform.

² This level represents the highest locational running annual average and the range of the following contaminants: monochloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid.

Definitions: This report is based upon tests conducted in 2025. Key terms used in this report come from the EPA and are defined here.

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.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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).

Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

N/A: Not Applicable

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. It should be noted that the action level for lead was exceeded in one of the samples collected. We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

Information on Lead:

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Somers Consolidated Water District 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 SCWD at (914) 248-5181 or via email at water@somersny.gov. 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>.

Information on Lead Service Line Inventory

New federal regulations require water suppliers to notify property owners annually if records indicate that their water service line is made of lead, galvanized steel, or an unknown material. If you received a notification letter stating your service line is of an unknown

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material, please help us update our records. 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 calling SCWD at (914) 248-5181, or via email at water@somersny.gov.

Is Our System Meeting Other Rules That Govern Operations?

During 2025, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements.

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).

Information on Fluoride Addition.

Currently there is an interruption to fluoride addition. Since October 3, 2017, supplemental fluoride had not been added to your drinking water. On or about July 2024 fluoride was scheduled to again be added to the drinking water. However, on September 26, 2024, based on a Federal Court Order, the Town of Yorktown made an emergency determination to suspend the planned fluoridation of the Town's public water supply ("Emergency Suspension"). The Town provided public notice and notice to the N.Y.S. Department of Health of the Emergency Suspension. SCWD does not have a date that fluoride addition will be restored. You may want to discuss this with your family dentist to see if some other form of fluoride supplement should be considered for your dental protection.

Protecting Your Home Against Cross-Connections:

Under Part 5 Section 5-1.31 of the New York State Sanitary Code, the New York State Department of Health requires the Somers Consolidated Water District to have a Cross Connection Control Program and to educate its customers in preventing cross connections in their homes.

Without proper protection devices, something as useful as your garden hose has the potential to poison your home's water supply. In fact, over half of the nation's cross-connections involve unprotected garden hoses.

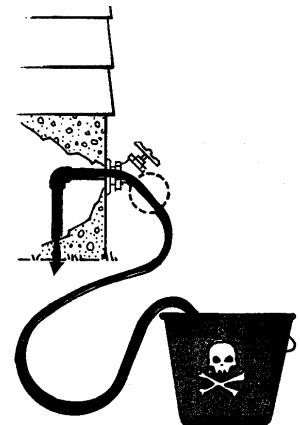
What is a "cross-connection?"

A cross-connection is a permanent or temporary piping arrangement, which can allow your drinking water to be contaminated if a backflow condition occurs.

What is "backflow"?

It is just what it sounds like: the water is flowing in the opposite direction from its normal flow. With the direction of flow reversed, due to a change in pressures, backflow can allow contaminants to enter our drinking water system through cross-connections.

A potentially hazardous cross-connection occurs every time someone uses a garden hose sprayer to apply insecticides or herbicides to their lawn. Another cross-connection occurs when someone uses their garden hose to clear a stoppage in their sewer line.



Without a backflow prevention device between your hose and hose bibb (spigot or outside faucet), the contents of the hose and anything it is connected to can backflow into the piping system and contaminate your drinking water.

This hazardous situation sometimes can affect more than a single home. In 1977, an entire town in North Dakota had to be rationed drinking water from National Guard water trucks while the town's water distribution system was flushed and disinfected following contamination by DDT. Investigation determined that two residents spraying DDT had made direct cross-connections to their homes. A backflow condition had occurred, sucking the DDT through the home piping systems and out into the town's water distribution system.

Backflows due to cross-connections are serious plumbing problems. They can cause sickness and even death. However, they can be avoided using proper protection devices. Each hose spigot at your home should have a hose-bibb vacuum breaker installed. This is a simple, inexpensive device which can be purchased at any plumbing or hardware store. Installation is as easy as attaching your garden hose to a spigot.

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Now you know how cross connections can occur and how to avoid and prevent them. If you know of a cross connection in your plumbing and need assistance in correcting the hazard, please contact this office immediately. For more information about cross connections, you may contact the Westchester County Department of Health, (914) 813- 5000.

Water Conservation:

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are several 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.
- ♦ 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.

How Can I Conserve My Water?

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. Repair 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.
- ♦ Verify proper operation of lawn irrigation systems

In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we are continually making necessary improvements that will benefit all our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure or through a tax levy. Rate adjustments are 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, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS EXPECTED FOR 2026

In order to ensure that our residents receive the highest quality water, the SCWD will continue its ongoing water infrastructure maintenance and improvements during 2026. To this end:

- Parkway Drive Water Main Project
- Our isolation valve replacement program will continue.
- Our fire hydrant replacement program will be ongoing.
- Continuation of our Smart Water Meter Replacement Program for better usage accounting

PLEASE SHARE THIS REPORT WITH OTHERS!
TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL COPIES, CONTACT THE SOMERS CONSOLIDATED WATER DISTRICT AT
(914) 248-5181 or water@somersny.gov