

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023
Development Authority of the North Country
Western Jefferson County Regional Waterline
25144 NYS Route 180 Dexter, NY 13634
(Public Water Supply ID# 2230023)*

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations the Development Authority of the North Country 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. Last year, we conducted tests for total coliform, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS). We detected Total Trihalomethanes, Haloacetic Acids, Perfluorooctanoic Acid and Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid. The results were lower than the maximum allowable level set by the state.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact **The Development Authority of the North Country**, (315) 661-3210. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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 the tap water is safe to drink, NYS and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The NYS Department of Health (DOH) and the Food & Drug Administration (FDA) have established regulatory limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection as tap water for public health.

Our water system serves the Villages of Chaumont, Dexter and Brownville, the Towns of Cape Vincent, Lyme and Brownville and the General Brown School. Our water source is the Saint Lawrence River. Attached is a copy of the Annual Water Quality Report as supplied by the Village of Cape Vincent. The Village of Cape Vincent supplies water to the Town of Cape Vincent's water storage tank. Located in the Town of Cape Vincent's Pump Station are two 100 horsepower pumps, which pump water through a 12-inch ductile iron pipeline to the Limerick Pump Station. At that point a 10-inch ductile iron pipeline continues to the Village of Brownville. The water is re-chlorinated as it leaves both the Town of Cape Vincent and Limerick Pump Stations prior to distribution.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with New York State requirements, the Development Authority of the North Country regularly tests your drinking water for various contaminants. These contaminants include Total Coliform, Ecoli, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs), and Haloacetic acids (HAA5s). NYS regulations allow testing for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The table presented below depicts the most recent values for the contaminants that were detected in the drinking water supply. None of the compounds analyzed were detected in drinking water above the NYS allowable levels. 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. By Calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the New York State Department of Health at (315) 785-2277, you can obtain more information about contaminants and potential health effects.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

Laboratory results indicate that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by NYS.

IS MY WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2023, 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 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

In 2023 drinking water samples were collected and analyzed with detections of the unregulated contaminants listed in the table below. Please contact the Development Authority of the North Country at 315-661-3210 with any questions regarding the results.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG or Health Advisory Level ^{1,2}
Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances					
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	08/11/2023	6.37	ng/l	50,000
Notes					
¹ USEPA Health Advisory Level identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.					
² All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL= 50,000 ng/l					

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future water demand. However, 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 treating and operating the water system.
- 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.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks; just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons per day. Fix it up and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Turn off the tap while brushing your teeth.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023
Village of Cape Vincent
31317 County Route 6 Cape Vincent, NY
(Public Water Supply ID# 2202333)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the **Cape Vincent Water Department** 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. 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.

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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water source is the St. Lawrence River. During 2023, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The water is pumped from the intake pump station to the filtration plant where a cationic polymer is added to enhance coagulation and filtering. The filtered water is then disinfected with chlorine prior to distribution.

SWAP Summary

The NYS DOH has evaluated this PWS's susceptibility to 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.

The Great Lakes' watershed is exceptionally large and too big for a detailed evaluation in the SWAP. General drinking water concerns for public water supplies which use these sources includes storm generated turbidity, wastewater, toxic sediments, shipping related spills, and problems associated with exotic species (e.g., zebra mussels – intake clogging and taste and odor problems). The summary below is based on the analysis of the contaminant inventory compiled for the drainage area deemed most likely to impact drinking water quality at the PWS intake.

The assessment found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The number of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for microbials, DBP precursors, and pesticide contamination. While there are some facilities present, permitted discharges do not likely represent an important threat to source water quality based on their density in the assessment area. There are no noteworthy contamination threats associated with other discrete contamination sources.

A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting the supplier of water.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 1,500 people through 516 service connections. The system also provides water to the Town of Cape Vincent and to the Western Regional Water Line operated by the Development Authority of the North Country (D.A.N.C.). The total amount of water produced in 2023 was 135,255,400 gallons. The daily
Additional information is available from the EPA's SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE (800-426-4791)

Village of Cape Vincent Annual Water Quality for 2023

Disinfection Byproducts

Total Organic Carbon Stage 1 Rule	No	01 - 12 2023	1.6 - 2.3	mg/l	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes Stage 2 Rule	No	01-12 2023	33.6 - 60.4	ug/l (ppb)	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
1,4 Dioxane	NO	9/16/22	0.0309 DOH sample	Ug/L	**	70-130	No significant anomalies were noted with this analysis.
Halo acetic Acids Stage 2 Rule	No	01 - 12 2023	2.1 - 77.9	ug/l (ppb)	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Table Notes:

1 - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest average distribution turbidity measurement (0.227 NTU) for the year occurred in October. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1NTU.

1a - The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. The average maximum filter effluent recorded at the plant in 2023 was 0.139 NTU. 100% of the filter effluent turbidities were below the MCL.

2 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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. In this case, ten samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the ninth highest value. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the ten samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at one of the 10 sites tested.

4 - 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.

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.

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

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity more than 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).

Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion - ppq).

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

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

BRL: Below reporting limit - Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the reporting limit.