

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023
Town of Parishville Water District #1
1772 NY-72, Parishville, NY 13672
(Public Water Supply ID# 4404395)*

INTRODUCTION

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and the services delivered to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Included in this report are details about where your water comes from, what it may contain, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State Standards. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact **The Development Authority of the North Country, at 315-661-3210**. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled town board meetings. The meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of the month at 5:00 pm in the town offices.

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 450 people through 253 service connections. The Parishville Water District obtains its water from a developed spring located approximately one mile from the hamlet on the White Hill Road. The water flows into a 6,400 gallon wet well, where it is disinfected with chlorine prior to being pumped into the 340,000-gallon storage tank before it enters the distribution system.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, E. coli. Bacteria, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, nitrate, lead and copper, primary inorganic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals, and principal organic chemicals. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. 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 NYS Health Department at (315) 386-1040.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Average Level Detected (Range)	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganics							
Lead	No	08/02/23	3.05 ¹ (<1.0-3.2)	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	08/02/23	0.74 ² (0.062-1.2)	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate	No	05/10/23	0.63	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	No	05/02/22	0.0168	mg/l	2	MCL=2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No	09/24/21	16	ug/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms; TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter
Haloacetic Acids - HAA5	No	09/24/21	7.5	ug/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Notes							
<p>¹. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system. In this case 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the two highest values (3.05 ug/l) The action level was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. 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. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).</p> <p>². The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 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 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the two highest values (0.074 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.</p>							

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest of a 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 margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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).

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

Non Applicable (N/A): Does not apply.

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, the Town of Parishville 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, it should be noted that some people might be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 the advice about drinking water from their health care provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800- 426-4791).

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

The Town's 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.

- 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 your bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons per day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save 30,000 gallons a year.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing the Town of Parishville to provide your family with quality drinking water again this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply the Town sometimes needs 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. The Town asks that all customers help to protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.