

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Village of Evans Mills

8706 Noble Street - P.O Box 176

Evans Mills, New York 13637

315-629-4753

PWS ID. # NY2202338

JAN.1, 2023, THRU DECEMBER 31, 2023

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By state regulations, the **Village of Evans Mills** routinely monitors for numerous contaminants. We test your water for coliform bacteria, inorganic contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic contaminants. The table presented below depicts which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. The state allows us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year

Test Results

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
1. Barium Date sampled. 06/22/2023	N	0.141	Mg/l	2.0	2.0	Erosion of Natural Products
2. Chloride 11/27/2023	N	227.0	Mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
3. Nitrate 11/27/2023	N	0.44	Mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
4. Sodium 11/27/2023	N	126	Mg/l	N/A	20	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
5. Copper Date Sampled June/October 2023	N	0.040 (0.2392- 0.440)	Mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
6. Lead Date Sampled June/October 2023	N	0.0011 (ND- 0.0101)	Mg/l	.015	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological

1. Gross Alpha 10/04/2017	N	0.08	Pci/l	15.0	15.0	Naturally occurring
2. Radium 226	N	0.97	Pci/l	5.0	5.0	
3. Radium 228	N	0.56	Pci/l	5.0	5.0	

Disinfection Byproducts

1. Halo acetic acids (HAA5) 2023 - Quarterly	N	3.4-22.0	Mg/l (ppm)	N/A	60	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
2. Total Trihalomethanes 2023 - Quarterly	N	15.6 – 32.7	Mg/l (ppm)	N/A	80	A by-product of drinking water chlorination

In this table, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required

process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)**: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.
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HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE

1. **Barium**. Some people who drink water containing barium over the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
2. **Fluoride**. Some people who drink water containing fluoride above the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.
3. **Nitrate**. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate over the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
4. **Sodium**. Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets.
5. **Total Trihalomethanes**. Some people who drink water-containing trihalomethanes over the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
6. **Chloride**. No health effects. The MCL for chloride is the level above which the taste of water may become objectionable. In addition, to the adverse taste effects, high chloride concentration levels in the water contribute to the deterioration of domestic plumbing and water heaters. Elevated chloride concentrations may also be associated with the presence of sodium in drinking water.
7. **Radium** is a naturally occurring radioactive gas found in soil and outdoor air that may also be found in drinking water and indoor air. Some people exposed to elevated radon levels over many years in drinking water may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The main risk is lung cancer from radon entering indoor air from soil under homes. For additional information call your state radon program (518-402-7550 or 1-800-458-1158) or call EPA's Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-Radon).

EDUCATIONAL STATEMENTS

- Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 (1-800-426-4791).
- Some people may be more vulnerable to disease-causing microorganisms or pathogens 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 HI V/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their healthcare provider for 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).

- 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 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 protections for public health.

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.
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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Village of Evans Mills

8706 Noble Street - P.O Box 176

Evans Mills, New York 13637

315-629-4753

PWS ID. # NY2202338

JAN.1, 2023, THRU DECEMBER 31, 2023

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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315-629-4753

PWS ID. # NY2202338

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Village of Evans Mills

8706 Noble Street - P.O Box 176

Evans Mills, New York 13637

315-629-4753

PWS ID. # NY2202338

JAN.1, 2023, THRU DECEMBER 31, 2023

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, don't hesitate to get in touch with David Edwards @ 315-629-4873. We want our valued residents to be informed about their water utility. You can also contact the Village Office at 315-629-4753 EXT 1, 9 AM – 4 PM, Monday – Thursday.

If you would like to learn more about your water utility services, please attend the Village Board meetings every second Thursday of each month at 6 PM, located at 8706 Noble Street, Evans Mills, NY 13637 Also, you can contact the New York State Department of Health – Jefferson County District Office at 315-785-2277. The address is Dulles State Office Building, 317 Washington Street, Watertown NY 13601

We're pleased to present you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. Last year, your tap water met all State and Federal drinking water health standards. This report is an overview of last year's water quality and is designed to inform you about the quality of water in The Village of Evans Mills and the services we deliver daily. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand our efforts to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. *We proudly report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.*

Our Water source is from two wells on the south side of the Village. The two wells combined pump a total of 220 gallons of water per minute into a 130,000 Gallon Storage tank where Sodium Hypochlorite is added. The Water is then pumped to the 260,000-gallon water storage tank on Peck Street inside the Village. The Village of Evans Mills water system serves approximately 700 Village Residents and Approximately 300 residents in the Town of LeRay, Water District #3. According to Federal and State Laws, the Village of Evans Mills monitors constituents in your drinking water daily. Our departments are committed to bringing clean drinking water to your family's home.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

By state regulations, the **Village of Evans Mills** routinely monitors for numerous contaminants. We test your water for coliform bacteria, inorganic contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic contaminants. The table presented below depicts which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. The state allows us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year

Test Results

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
1. Barium Date sampled. 06/22/2023	N	0.141	Mg/l	2.0	2.0	Erosion of Natural Products
2. Chloride 11/27/2023	N	227.0	Mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
3. Nitrate 11/27/2023	N	0.44	Mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
4. Sodium 11/27/2023	N	126	Mg/l	N/A	20	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
5. Copper Date Sampled June/October 2023	N	0.040 (0.2392- 0.440)	Mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
6. Lead Date Sampled June/October 2023	N	0.0011 (ND- 0.0101)	Mg/l	.015	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological

1. Gross Alpha 10/04/2017	N	0.08	Pci/l	15.0	15.0	Naturally occurring
2. Radium 226	N	0.97	Pci/l	5.0	5.0	
3. Radium 228	N	0.56	Pci/l	5.0	5.0	

Disinfection Byproducts

1. Halo acetic acids (HAA5) 2023 - Quarterly	N	3.4-22.0	Mg/l (ppm)	N/A	60	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
2. Total Trihalomethanes 2023 - Quarterly	N	15.6 – 32.7	Mg/l (ppm)	N/A	80	A by-product of drinking water chlorination

In this table, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required

process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The “Goal” (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)**: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the 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 health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE

1. **Barium**. Some people who drink water containing barium over the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
2. **Fluoride**. Some people who drink water containing fluoride above the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.
3. **Nitrate**. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate over the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
4. **Sodium**. Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets.
5. **Total Trihalomethanes**. Some people who drink water-containing trihalomethanes over the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
6. **Chloride**. No health effects. The MCL for chloride is the level above which the taste of water may become objectionable. In addition, to the adverse taste effects, high chloride concentration levels in the water contribute to the deterioration of domestic plumbing and water heaters. Elevated chloride concentrations may also be associated with the presence of sodium in drinking water.
7. **Radium** is a naturally occurring radioactive gas found in soil and outdoor air that may also be found in drinking water and indoor air. Some people exposed to elevated radon levels over many years in drinking water may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The main risk is lung cancer from radon entering indoor air from soil under homes. For additional information call your state radon program (518-402-7550 or 1-800-458-1158) or call EPA's Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-Radon).

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