

Annual Drinking Quality Report for 2016

TOWN OF MONTEZUMA Water

8102 Dock Street Montezuma, NY 13117

Public Water Supply ID # NY0501733

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INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Town of Montezuma 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. 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 John Malenick (315) 7768844 ext 2. 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 3rd Tuesday at 7p.m. of each month at the Municipal Bldg., located at 8102 Dock Street Montezuma, NY 13117

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 system serves approximately 475 people through 215 service connections. Our water source is Owasco Lake. The Town of Montezuma buys their water from the Cayuga County Water Authority who in turn is supplied by the City of Auburn. The City of Auburn owns and operates two Water Filtration Plants, a Rapid Sand Filtration Plant and a Slow Sand Filtration Plant; both are located at the corner of Swift St. and Pulsifer Drive in the City of Auburn. After filtration the water is disinfected by liquid chlorine before introduction to the distribution system. The finished water is pumped through the City of Auburn distribution system to the Cayuga County Water Auth. distribution system that flows along Rte. 38 to Port Byron. A meter vault located near the Thruway Authority Port Byron rest stop meters the water usage for the Town of Montezuma. The Town closely monitors chlorine levels in the water and adds when necessary before the water enters the town's water supply system. Water not consumed by our customers in the Town of Montezuma is then stored in a three hundred thousandgallon steel reservoir located on High St.

The NYS Department of Health has completed a source water assessment for the city of Auburn, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. This source water assessment includes 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 lakes. The 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 become contaminated. (See section of this document "Are There Contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected in the drinking water.) The source water assessments are intended to provide managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future,

As mentioned before, our water is derived from Owasco Lake. The source water assessment has rated this source as having an elevated susceptibility to protozoa and phosphorus due to the amount of agriculture lands in the assessment area and the quality of wastewater discharged from the municipal wastewater treatment plants to surface water. In addition, this source water assessment rated Owasco Lake as having elevated susceptibility to pesticide contamination due to the amount of agricultural lands.

County and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning and educational programs. A copy of the complete assessment is available for review by calling the Cayuga County Health Department at 253-1405.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, 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, and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below depicts 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, are more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled 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

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contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA'S Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Cayuga County Health Department at (315) 253-1405

Contaminants	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Ave/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper ¹	NO	06/14	0.085 Range 0.0037-0.3	Mg/L	1.3	1.3 Mg/L	Contained in Finished Water, an artifact of old piping and lead soldered joints.
Lead ²	NO	06/14 07/14	1.7 Range <N/ D.4	Mg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes	NO	02/17/2016 05/18/2016 08/18/2016 11/16/2016	45.25 Avg. Range 26-85	Mg/l	N/A	80MCL	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	NO	02/12/2013 05/20/2013 08/14/2013 11/13/2013	18 9-24	Mg/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection need to kill harmful organisms

Table of Detected Contaminates

Attached please find the list of contaminants tested for by the city of Auburn

1 – 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, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value (<0.005mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. The action level lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested...

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 the 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Action Level (AAL): 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.

NonDetects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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).

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.

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If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. 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. The Town of Montezuma is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2016, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 (8004264791).

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, 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 energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- ❖ 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 fire fighting 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.
- ❖ 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**. Fix it up 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**.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need 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. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, Please call our office at 315-776-8844 EXT 1 if you have questions, OR WISH EXTRA COPIES OF THIS REPORT

The following tables have been copied from the City of Auburn’s 2013 Report

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. These contaminants include the following:

Physical	Owasco Lake	NYDOH Maximum Limit
Raw Water Turbidity (NTU)	0.40-9.43	No Designated Limit
Color	<5	15.0 Units
Odor	<1 TON	3 Units

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Radioactive Contaminants	<i>Potable Water</i>	
Gross Alpha	7.15 pCi/L	15 pCi/L
Gross Beta Activity	ND	4 pCi/L
Combined Radium	ND	5 pCi/L
Chemical		
pH	7.40-8.06	6.5 - 8.5
Hardness (as CaCO3 mg/l)	140	No Designated Limit
Inorganics (mg/l)		
Arsenic	<0.0010	0.01
Antimony	<0.00040	0.006
Barium	0.022	2.00
Beryllium	<0.00030	0.004
Cadmium	<0.0010	0.005
Chromium	0.0012	0.1
Chloride	28	250
Copper	0.0031	1.3
Cyanide	<0.90	0.2
Fluoride	<0.1	2.2
Iron	<0.050	0.3
Iron+Manganese	<0.060	<0.5
Lead	0.007	0.015
Manganese	<0.010	0.3
Mercury	<0.00020	0.002
Nitrate	1,0.45,0.71,0.66	10.0
Nickel	0.0010	0.1
Selenium	<0.0010	0.05
Sulfate	22	250
Silver	<0.010	0.1
Thallium	<0.00030	0.002
Sodium	15	No Designated Limits
Zinc	<0.020	5

Organics (mg/l)

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Trihalomethanes, Total	0.026-0.085	0.080
HAA5	0.017-0.036	0.060
Specific Organic Chemicals (mg/l)		
Alachlor	<0.0001	0.002
Aldicarb	ND	0.003
Aldicarb sulfone	ND	0.002
Aldicarb sulfoxide	ND	0.004
Aldrin	<0.001	<0.005
Atrazine	<0.0001	0.003
Benzo(a)pyrene	<0.00002	0.0002
Butachlor	<0.01	<0.05
Carbaryl	ND	<0.05
Carbofuran	ND	0.040
Chlordane <Alpha Gamma>	<0.00002	0.002
Dalapon	<0.001	<0.05
1,2Dibromo-3-chloropropane	<0.00002	<0.0002
Dieldrin	<0.001	<0.005
2, 4-D	<0.0001	0.050
Dinoseb	<0.0002	0.007
Dicamba	<0.01	0.05
Endrin	<0.00001	0.002
Ethylenedibromide	ND	0.00005
bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	<0.0006	<0.006
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.00006	<0.006
Glyphoshae	<0.005	0.5
Heptachlor	<0.00004	0.0004
Heptachlor epoxide	<0.00002	0.0002
Hexachlorobenzene	<0.0001	0.001
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	<0.0001	0.005
3-hydroxycarbofuran	ND	No designated limit
Lindane	<0.00002	0.0002
Methlocarb	ND	0.05

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Methomyl	ND	<0.05
Methoxychlor	<0.001	0.040
Metolachlor	<0.01	<0.05
Metribuzin	<0.01	<0.05
1 Naphthol & Oxamyl	ND	<0.05
Pentachlorophenol	<0.00004	0.001
Picloram	<0.0001	<0.05
Propachlor	<0.01	<0.05
Popuxur	ND	0.05
Simazine	<0.0001	0.004
Toxaphene	<0.001	0.003
2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex)	<0.0002	0.010

SUMMARY OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, might be reasonably expected to contain 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or the Cayuga County Health Department at 315-253-1405.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Average) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
PHYSICAL Turbidity ¹	No	5 days per week	0.014 Avg. Range 0.06 – 1.41	NTU	N/A	5.0 distribution system	Soil Runoff
PHYSICAL Turbidity	No	7 days per week	0.05 Avg. Range 0.01 – 0.35	NTU	N/A	0.3–1.0 MCL filter Performance	Soil Runoff
INORGANICS			INORGANICS				
Barium	No	03/17/16	0.022	PPM	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	No	03/17/16	28	PPM	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
Chromium	No	3/17/16	0.0012	PPM	N/A	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate	No	3/17/16	22	PPM	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
Sodium	No	3/17/16	14	PPM	N/A	No Limit	Naturally occurring.
Nitrate	No	2/17/16 5/18/16 8/18/16 11/16/16	0.71 Avg. Range 0.45-1	PPM	10	10.0 MCL	Erosion of natural deposits.
ORGANICS Trihalomethanes, Total	No	2/17/16 5/18/16 8/18/16 11/16/16	45.25 Avg. Range 26-85	PPB	N/A	80 MCL	Contained in Chlorinated Water

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Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Average) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
PHYSICAL Turbidity ⁴	No	5 days per week	0.014 Avg. Range 0.06 – 1.41	NTU	N/A	5.0 distribution system	Soil Runoff
PHYSICAL Turbidity	No	7 days per week	0.05 Avg. Range 0.01– 0.35	NTU	N/A	0.3–1.0 MCL filter Performance	Soil Runoff
INORGANICS							
HAA5	No	2/17/16 5/18/16 8/18/16 11/16/16	24.81 Avg. Range 17-36	PPB	N/A	60	Contained in Chlorinated Water
Lead ¹	No	June 2014 July 2014	1.7 Range <ND - 4	PPB	0	15 PPB	Contained in Finished Water, an artifact of old piping and lead soldered joints.
Copper ²	No	June 2014 July 2014	0.085 Range 0.0037-0.3	Mg/L	1.3	1.3 Mg/L	Contained in Finished Water, an artifact of old piping and lead soldered joints.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha	No	4/16/15	7.15	PCi/L	0	15 PCi/L	Contained in soil or sedimentary rock formations
Gross Beta	No	4/16/15	ND	PCi/L	0	4 PCi/L	Contained in soil or sedimentary rock formations
Combined Radium 226 228	No	4/16/15	ND	PCi/L	0	5 Pci/L	Contained in soil or sedimentary rock formations

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WATER DEPARTMENT
PO BOX 357
MONTEZUMA, NY 13117