

# ***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023***

Clinton Correctional Facility  
PO Box 2000, Dannemora, NY 12929-2000  
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY0904192

## **INTRODUCTION**

To comply with State regulations, the Clinton Correctional Facility 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 drinking water met all State drinking water health standards. This report is 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 New York State standards. Our constant goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. If you have any questions concerning this report or concerning your drinking water please contact: *Mr. Herbert Therrian, Clinton Correctional Facility @ Power House, P.O. Box 2002, Clinton Correctional Facility Dannemora, NY 12929-2002; Telephone (518) 492-2511 ext 3970 or Email Herbert.Therrian@Doccs.NY.Gov.* We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact this office.

## **WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?**

The Clinton Correctional Facility (CCF) draws its water from "groundwater" sources. Groundwater or well water is stored below the surface of the earth in deep, porous rocks called "aquifers." Groundwater is purified naturally as it filters through layers of soil, clay, rock and sand. This process, known as "percolation" takes years to complete. As a result, groundwater requires less treatment than surface water. During 2023, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The CCF system consists of five production wells, a 2-million gallon above ground water tank, a 500,000-gallon underground storage tank, a 325,000-gallon raw water storage tank and three booster pumps. Additionally, there are approximately 3 miles of 14-inch ductile iron pipe which were installed to replace the surface water system. Treatment of the raw water produced by the wells consists of chlorination, which is used for disinfection to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and other organisms. We treat the water with sodium hypochlorite for chlorination of our water. Additionally, we are adding a corrosion inhibitor, "Aqua-Pure Dry 150", a polyortho-phosphate solution to reduce lead and copper levels below their respective Action Levels.

The source water assessment performed by the New York State Health Department has rated our source water as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents, herbicides/pesticides, metals, industrial organics, and petroleum products. The SWAP summary for our water supply is attached to this report.

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 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.

## **FACTS AND FIGURES**

The water system provides water to a population of approximately 3,900 people through 3 service connections. Our average daily demand is 485,000 gallons. Our single highest day was 600,000 gallons. The total water produced in 2023 was 177,096,000 gallons.

## **ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?**

In accordance with State regulations, the Clinton Correctional Facility routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous contaminants. We test your drinking water for inorganic contaminants, radiological contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, and synthetic organic contaminants. In addition, we test 5 samples for coliform bacteria each month. The table presented below depicts which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. The state allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

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 pose 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 Clinton County Health Department (518) 565-4870.

**WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?**

As you can see by the table on page 3, our system had no violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these compounds were detected below New York State requirements.

New York State has adopted the first in the nation drinking water standard for 1,4-Dioxane along with one of the lowest maximum contaminant levels for PFOA and PFOS. Public Water Supplies in NYS are required to test for PFOA, PFOS and 1,4-Dioxane. PFOA and PFOS have Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) of 10 parts per trillion each while 1,4-Dioxane has an MCL of 1.0 parts per billion. The Clinton Correctional Facility has completed its 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter monitoring in 2023 with no detects for PFOA, PFOS & 1,4-Dioxane.

**IS OUR 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 microbiological pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**INFORMATION ON LEAD**

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Clinton Correctional Facility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Herbert Therrian at Clinton Correctional Facility. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING RESIDENTS**

[Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.](#)

**WATER CONSERVATION TIPS**

The Clinton Correctional Facility encourages water conservation. There are a lot of things you can do to conserve water in your own home. Conservation tips include:

- ◆ Only run the dishwasher and clothes washer when there is a full load;
- ◆ Use water saving showerheads;
- ◆ Install faucet aerators in the kitchen and the bathroom to reduce the flow from 4 to 2.5 gallons per minute;
- ◆ Water gardens and lawn for only a couple of hours after sunset;
- ◆ Check faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks and repair all leaks promptly;
- ◆ Take shorter showers.

**CLOSING**

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide you with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit our customers. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources. Please call our office if you have questions.

**CLINTON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**  
**Public Water Supply Identification Number NY0904192**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	N	8/9/23	7.3	ug/l	2000	MCL=2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N	8/9/23	2.29	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring
Chromium	N	8/9/23	1.0	ug/l	100	MCL=100	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper <sup>1</sup> Range of copper concentration	N	7/20/21- 8/23/21	0.238 0.002-0.343	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservative
Lead <sup>2</sup> Range of lead concentration	N	7/20/21- 8/23/21	1.0 ND-76.8	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	8/9/23	0.412	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
pH	N	8/9/23	7.75	units	N/A	N/A	
Phosphate (average) for Range of concentration	N	Daily sampling	0.28 0.07-0.63	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Additive used for corrosion control of plumbing systems.
Sodium <sup>3</sup>	N	8/9/23	2.98	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt
Sulfate	N	8/9/23	6.16	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
Haloacetic Acids	N	8/9/23	1.81	ug/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Chlorine Residual (average) Range (daily sampling)	N	Daily sampling	0.59 0.48-0.71	mg/l	MRDLG N/A	MRDL MCL=4	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water

**FOOTNOTES-**

- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 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, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the sample with the third highest value (level detected 0.238 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 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, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the sample with the third highest value (level detected 1.0 ug/l). The action level for lead was exceeded at 2 of the sites tested.
- 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.

*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.

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter(ug/l)* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

*Maximum Contaminant Level* - 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* - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

*N/A-not applicable*

**SWAP Summary**  
**Clinton Correctional Facility**  
**PWSID#NY0904192**

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state 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 wells. 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 “Are There Contaminants In Our Drinking Water?” for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information *for* protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from 5 drilled wells. The NYS DOH source water assessment, based on general regional geologic, hydrogeologic, and land use data, has rated these wells as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents, herbicides/pesticides, metals, industrial organics, and petroleum products. While no significant sources of contamination have been identified in the assessment area, the wells draw from fractured bedrock and the overlying soils do not provide adequate protection from potential contamination.

The Clinton County Health Department (CCHD) has also conducted a source water assessment based on detailed data it obtained during facility inspections. The CCHD has recognized that the public health impacts to water users from bacteriological, inorganic and organic parameters are minimized because of the following:

1. The potential for contaminant migration to the groundwater source is inherently minimized by the significant depth (346 to 562 feet below grade) of the groundwater intake zone for each water supply well.
2. A limited number of significant quantity chemical (inorganic and organic) users are located within the local and regional area of the water source.
3. Although herbicide, pesticide, and fertilizer application occur seasonally in the regional-agricultural areas surrounding the water source, such chemicals are designed to infiltrate and disperse within the upper soil zones.
4. The water supply well field (approximately 4 acres) is protected by security fencing and the surrounding land use is primarily field and forest;
5. After pumping, the distributed waters are protected from bacteriological contamination via chlorination disinfection.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted in the report.