

**ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
2023
TOWN OF CAPE VINCENT WATER DISTRICT#5
SAINT LAWRENCE FOUR CORNERS
WATER SYSTEM FEDERAL PROGRAM I.D. #NY2230018**

This report contains information about your drinking water and covers the calendar year 2023. Additional copies as well as supplemental information can be obtained at The Town of Cape Vincent Office, at 1964 State Route 12E, and our website, townofcapevincent.org. Public meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month at 6:30 PM. at the Recreation park at 602 south James street and questions and concerns can be addressed at that time also.

The water provided to your tap, through Water District #5, is drawn from the St. Lawrence River to the Village of Cape Vincent's Filtration Plant, located at County Route 6. For this reason, a copy of the Village's report is attached. All processes provided by the Village pertain to your water. There the water is filtered and disinfected and pumped to the Town of Cape Vincent's 500,000-gallon storage tank at the Town's Booster Pump Station located at 1254 East Lake Street in the Village of Cape Vincent, through a dedicated main. The water is then rechlorinated (as needed) to approximately 1.5 parts per million, (ppm) with Sodium Hypochlorite, (chlorine) and is pumped toward the 750,000-gallon water tower at the Cape Vincent Correctional Facility, through the Town's distribution system known as Water District #1. An interconnecting meter vault located by the T.I. High School on County route 9, supplies the water to St. Lawrence Water District #5. Included in the district are 45 individual service connections and one to the Cape Vincent Correctional Facility's Firing Range / Training Center and one Dairy Farm.

RATE STRUCTURE

Water Bills are sent to customers at the end of each calendar quarter. The rate charged per thousand gallons used is \$5.60. A debt service charge is also applied at \$85.00 per EDU, (equivalent dwelling unit) per quarter.

In the year 2023, the district metered 5,524,500 gallons into the system through the Master Meter. The metered sales to individuals in the district totaled 5,181,000gallons for the same period.

The water loss of 343,500 is contributed to flushing, leaks fire department use.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, the Village of Cape Vincent routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants which are summarized in their attached report. In addition, the Town tests for disinfection by-products quarterly and total coliform monthly and a summary of these results are presented below.

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 Watertown District Office of the New York State Department of Health at (315) 785-2277.**

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	Quarterly 2023	Range 55.7 – 98.8 4 th Qtr. LRAA 64.2	64.2 ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	Quarterly 2023	Range 11.9 – 59.9 4 th Qtr. LRAA 25.6	25.6 ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Total Coliform	No	monthly	47.2	N/A	N/A		Naturally present in the environment

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.

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

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

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): One part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

Micrograms per liter (ug/l): One part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Sample site specific quarterly average

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2023, our system was in compliance with all 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. 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).

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 firefighting needs are met.

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. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

Any questions about this report or your drinking water can be addressed by calling the Supervisor's Office at (315)-654-3795 extension # 1 or the District Water Superintendent, Keith Brass (315)-405-1893 or the System's Operator, John Lawrence at (315)-778-1810. The New York State Department of Health has jurisdiction over this water district and can be reached at 315-785-2277.

**"This institution is an equal opportunity provider, and employer"
(TDD) 1-800-662-1220**

**ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
2023
TOWN OF CAPE VINCENT WATER DISTRICT #1
WATER SYSTEM FEDERAL PROGRAM I.D. # NY 2230018**

This report contains information about your drinking water and covers the calendar year 2023. Additional copies as well as supplemental information may be obtained at the Town of Cape Vincent Office, located at 1964 Rte. 12E, and our website, townofcapevincent.org. Public board meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month at 6:30 P.M. at the Recreation park at 602 South James street, and questions and concerns can be addressed at that time also.

The water provided to your tap, through Water district #1, is supplied by the Village of Cape Vincent. For this reason, a copy of the Village's report is attached. All of the processes and quality information provided in the Village report pertain to your water supply. The Village draws the water supply from the St. Lawrence River to Their Filtration Plant at 31317 County Route 6. After filtering and chlorinating of the water it is pumped through a dedicated main to the Town's 500,000-gallon storage tank located at the Town's Booster Pump Station, at 1254 East Lake Street. As needed, the water is rechlorinated to 1.5 parts per million (ppm), with Sodium Hypochlorite (Chlorine) and pumped through the distribution system to the Cape Vincent Correctional Facility's 750,000-gallon elevated storage tank located on Route 12E, at the Cape and Clayton Town line. Included in the District's 563 service taps are, The Correctional Facility, The Thousand Islands High School, Burnham and Cedar Point State Parks, 3 Restaurants, 2 cottage Complexes, 2 Marinas and a Master Meter Vault, servicing St. Lawrence Four Corners Water District #5. The population served during our peak period, from May to September, is approximately 4000 people. A 500,000-gallon water tower in the Water District #4. This in which adds redundancy to Water District #1.

The district is mandated by the NYS department of Health to take 2 Coliform / E-Coli tests per month. We are proud that none of these tests have ever tested positive, and your water meets all Drinking Water Standards. In 2004 and continuing through the present, the New York State Department of Health Mandated Water District's to begin testing for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids, which are byproducts of drinking water chlorination. In 2005, we were mandated to take Lead and Copper Samples from 20 homes that were known or suspected to have lead service lines or lead base solder used in the copper installations. Our 20 samples came in well below The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), and the tests were discontinued by the Health Department.

In The calendar year 2023, the District pumped 49,943,000 gallons of water. Metered sales totaled 44,305,000gallons. The difference of 5,638,000 is attributed to flushing of mains and hydrants, fire usage, undetermined leaks, and water main breaks. The town of Cape Vincent has replaced the mag meter at the booster pump station.

RATE STRUCTURE

Water Bills are sent to property owners at the end of each calendar quarter. The rate charged per thousand gallons used is \$5.60. A debt service charge is also applied at \$10.56 per EDU, (equivalent dwelling unit) per quarter.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, the Village of Cape Vincent routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants which are summarized in their attached report. In addition, the Town tests for disinfection by-products quarterly and total coliform monthly and a summary of these results are presented below.

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 Watertown District Office of the New York State Department of Health at (315) 785-2277.**

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	Quarterly 2023	Range 55.7 – 98.8 4 th Qtr. LRAA 64.2	64.2 ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	Quarterly 2023	Range 11.9 – 59.9 4 th Qtr. LRAA 25.6	25.6 ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Total Coliform	No	monthly	47.2	N/A	N/A		Naturally present in the environment

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.

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

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

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): One part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

Micrograms per liter (ug/l): One part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Sample site specific quarterly average

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2023, our system was in compliance with all 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. 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).

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 firefighting needs are met.

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. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

Any questions about this report or your drinking water can be addressed by the Supervisor's office at 315-654-3795 extension #1 or the district Water Superintendent, Keith Brass, (315)-405-1893, or from Systems Operator John Lawrence, at (315)-778-1810. The New York State Department of Health has jurisdiction over this Water District and can be reached at 315-785- 2277.

"This institution is an equal opportunity provider, and employer"
(TDD) 1-800-662-1220

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)

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.