Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

CHURCH CREEK MANUFACTURED HOME COMMUNITY

St. Lawrence County, New York

(Public Water Supply ID# NY4410170*)*

Introduction

To comply with State and Federal regulations, we 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Christopher Stransky, Water Superintendent, by telephone at (315) 854-4906.

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 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 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. Inquiries should be directed to the local office of the NY State Health Department by telephone at (315) 386-1040.

Our water source is the groundwater drawn from two 100-foot-deep drilled wells. The water is treated with chlorine prior to distribution. The system is considered to be minimally susceptible to contamination by surface water contaminants.

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, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper	No	9/8/24	0.04645 mg/l	mg/L	1.3	0.013 – 0.071 AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	9/8/24	0.00055mg/l	mg/L	0	<0.001 – 0.0035 AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	12/29/24	3.8mg/l	mg/L	10	10 (MCL)	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	10/7/24	50.7mg/l	Mg/l	2	No designated limits	Excessive sodium intake can lead to high blood pressure, increasing the risk of heart disease, stroke, kidney disease, and osteoporosis, while a balanced intake is crucial for maintaining bodily functions like nerve and muscle function, and fluid balance
Tolal TTHM's	No	10/7/24	2.2 ugl	ug/l	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5	No	7/10/24	2 ug/l	Ug/l	0	0.060 mg/l	Long-term exposure to (HAA5) in drinking water, which are formed during water disinfection, may increase the risk of cancer and other health problems, including liver, kidney, and reproductive system issues
PFOA	No	7/15/24	2.1 ng/l	Ng/l	0	10 PPT	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), a perfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS), is a man-made chemical previously used in manufacturing Teflon and other products, known for its persistence in the environment and potential health effects, including cancer and reproductive issues
PFOS	No	7/15/24	3.9 ng/l	Ng/l			

Notes:

1 During 2024, five samples were collected and analyzed for lead and copper. The level presented represents the average of the two highest samples. Copper was not detected above the action level at any of the sites tested. Lead was not detected above the action level at any of the test sites.

2 During 2023, We did testing for Radiological, Primary Inorganic Chemicals, Disinfection Byproducts, Principal Organic Chemicals, PFOA, PFOS, 1,4 Dioxane and Synthetic Organic Chemicals. All test came back under the action level.

Monthly, a water sample is collected and sent to a Lab to check for Total Coliform

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.

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

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

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Micrograms per liter (mcg/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.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

During 2024, our system was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water 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 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
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought

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.

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. While nitrates and inorganic contaminants were detected in our 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 from natural, residential, agricultural, and/or industrial sources. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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.

Please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets the New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our residents help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.