Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023

Municipal Commission of Boonville

13169 State Route 12 - Boonville, NY 13309

(Public Water Supply ID#NY3202384)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Municipal Commission of Boonville (MCB) 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 last year. 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 concerns about your drinking water, please contact the Municipal Commission Office at 315-942-4461 and ask for Robert Schneider, Superintendent. We want you to be informed about your drinking water and the water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. The meetings are held the Second Wednesday of every month at the Commission Office located at 13169 State Rt. 12 at 7:00PM.

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 that 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 system serves a population of approximately 2300 through 900 service connections. Our water source is two (2) drilled groundwater wells. These wells are 75-feet deep, tapping a sand and gravel aquifer located in the southeast section of the Village of Boonville. The water is disinfected with chlorine prior to entering the distribution system.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for the BOONVILLE VILLAGE Water System. Possible and actual threats to drinking water source(s) 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 source(s). 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. The Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) is designed to compile, organize, and evaluate information to make better decisions regarding protecting sources of public drinking water. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted above.

The land used around the BOONVILLE VILLAGE Water System sources were rated for their potential to cause contamination to the source. The source was considered at a *medium risk for enteric viruses*. Regarding the discrete potential sources of contamination, the sources were considered at a *medium risk for halogenated solvents, petroleum products and sediments*. The sediments concern is based on the proximity of the Hanson Quarry. While no problems have occurred because of the quarry, its presence and potential for generating sediment in the well zone is noted as a precautionary measure. *The natural sensitivity of the source was considered high* but could be qualified since the presence of a confining layer is thought to be likely based.

upon soils information. The natural sensitivity determination also takes geology, aquifer information, and water quality test results into account. When the sources' risks from land use and the discrete sources are combined with the high natural sensitivity of the sources, the sources overall susceptibility to contamination was considered medium high to high. 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.

Based upon the SWAP Report determinations, good judgment should be used, and caution should be exercised when determining placement of certain materials, actions and facilities, including septic systems, high-risk businesses or chemical storage near the source(s). We work hard to ensure that the source of water for our system is protected from contamination. A Wellhead Protection plan is in place to protect our community's water resource. The Town and Village of Boonville have both, through their Zoning Code, included a Water Protection Overlay Zone. The Codes Enforcement Officer administers these land use and development regulations as part of this code.

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, radioactive contaminants, disinfection byproducts, 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, may be more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, might 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 Oneida County Health Department at 315-798-5064.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Is System in Violation?	Date of Sample	Level Detected Average or Maximum (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG / MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	3/18	0.0113	mg/l	2	MCL = 2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	12/23	**.74** (range =.12 – .98)	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	No	12/23	**8** (range = 0 – 11.0)	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	No	6/23	0.70	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	6/23	50	mg/l	N/A	see Health Effects (3)	Naturally occurring; Road salt.
Disinfectants							
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily / Monthly	0.83 (range = 0.4 – 1.4)	mg/l	N/A	MRDL = 4 (5)	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform)	No	8/23	7.6	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 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(mono, di, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono and dibromoacetic acid)	No	8/23	4.9	ug/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection need to kill harmful organisms.

Notes:

1 - 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 third highest value. The action level for copper was not exceeded in any 2023 sampling. **New sampling requirements will decrease from twenty (20) sites semi-annually to ten (10) every three (3) years until further notice**. Please note the following information about copper in drinking water: *"Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People* with *Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor."*

2 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 samples collected. The Action Level for lead (15 ug/l) was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. **3-** Water with more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets. **4** –Some people who drink radium-228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer. **5** - Value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are currently not regulated but in the future, they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.

*** PFOA, PFOS 1,4-Dioxane samples were collected in 2023 resulting in no violations. Samples in 2023 showed PFOA, PFOS and 1,4-dioxane as Non-Detectable (ND)**.

Definitions:		
Action Level	**AL**	The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
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).
Non-Detected	**ND**	Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Pico-curie per liter	**pCi/l**	A measure of radioactivity in water

What Does This Information Mean?

Our system had one violation in 2023. Radium 228 sampling was required by 12/31/2023 and sample was not collected until 1/24/2024. Results of the Radium 228 sample collected in 2024 were acceptable with no further violations resulting. PFOA, PFOS and 1, 4-Dioxane sampling was completed in 2023 with no violations occurring. From 2021 – present, all results were Non-Detectable for PFOA, PFOS and 1, 4-Dioxane.

Is Our Water System Meeting Other Rules That Govern Operations?

Other than the noted violations listed above, our system follows all applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements.

Closing

The MCB is continuing its discussion with Town of Boonville officials regarding the status of system properties outside the village limits in the Town and the needs of those customers served by these properties. These discussions have included the potential for the creation of Water Districts.

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. To maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. A modest rate increase of 5% is anticipated this year. The increase is due to rising O&M expenses and general inflationary pressures.

Finally, we ask that all citizens help us protect our water resources – they are a key element of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

Lead Information

Lead. 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. MCB 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.

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 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 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 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.
- Use Heat Tape to protect your pipes from freezing. This will save water AND protect septic systems from overuse.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes, if it moved, you have a leak.