

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

Sauquoit Consolidated Water District (Town of Paris)

2580 Sulphur Springs Road - Sauquoit, NY 13456
(Public Water Supply ID# NY3202407)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Sauquoit Consolidated Water District 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. This report provides an overview of the water quality for last year. 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 Joseph Inglis, Water Superintendent at 315-839-7218. 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 the second Tuesday of the month at the Town of Paris Town Hall on Sulphur Springs Road at 5:00PM.

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount 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 approximately 2700 residents through 750 service connections. Our water system has two sources - White Falls Wells are two drilled wells located near the old White Falls Spring sources off of Holman City Road - and a drilled well also off of Holman City Road closer to the Water Softening Plant. The White Falls sources are not softened until the water reaches the Holman City Road facilities. Therefore, the users between the White Falls wells and the softening facility, located on Holman City Road, are not provided with softened water. Both sources are disinfected with chlorine prior to entering the distribution system.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for the SAUQUOIT CONSOLIDATED WATER DIST. 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 uses around the SAUQUOIT CONSOLIDATED WATER DIST. Water System sources were rated for their potential to cause contamination to the sources. The Springs rated medium for enteric viruses from land cover. The King Road well ranked medium for protozoa and enteric viruses. These in combination with low risk of contamination from discrete sources and a high natural sensitivity based on soils, surficial geology, aquifer information and bedrock geology, created a medium high susceptibility for the sources to contamination. 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.

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, 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.

Information on Lead Service Line Inventory

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by contacting the Paris town office at 315-839-5400 or visit <https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/New-York-State-Lead-Service-Line-Inventory-Map/fkii-zkcg>

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Is System in Violation?	Date of Sample mo/yr	Level Detected Average or Maximum (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG / MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	No	8/13	6.164 (Combined Well Sources) 6.5 (Holman City Rd Well)	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 10	Erosion of natural deposits.*
Barium	No	9/19	0.051 (White Falls Wells) 0.098 (Holman City Rd Well)	mg/l	2	MCL = 2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	8/13	0.1390 ⁽²⁾ (range = 0.0318 - 0.1390)	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	No	9/19	0.2 (Holman City Rd well) N.D (White Falls Wells)	mg/l	N/A	MCL = 2.2	Erosion of natural deposits. (The Sauquoit Consolidated WD does not add Fluoride to the water).
Lead	No	8/13	0.0025 ⁽³⁾ (range = 0– 0.0064)	mg/l	.015	AL = .015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	No	8/13	1.5 (Holman City Well)	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits.
			3.2 (White Falls Wells)				
Sodium	No	8/23	6.84	mg/l	N/A	see Health Effects ⁽⁴⁾	Naturally occurring; Water softener system.
Organic Contaminates							
Disinfectants							
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily / Monthly	0.81 ⁽⁵⁾ (range = 0.5 – 1.2)	mg/l	N/A	MRDL = 4 ⁽⁶⁾	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid)	No	8/12	10.0	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform)	No	8/12	14	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.
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (including radium-226 but	No	8/17	0.286	pCi/l	0	MCL = 15	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table of Detected Contaminants

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excluding radon and uranium)							
Gross Beta	No	11/16	-9.82	pCi/l	0	MCL = 50	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Radium 226	No	8/17	0.311	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium -228	No	8/17	0.639	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

- 1 - The level presented represents a sample of the combined sources which is below the maximum allowable level for Arsenic.
- 2 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the eighteen (18) 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, eighteen (18) 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 at any of the sites tested.
- 3 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the eighteen (18) samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- 4 - SODIUM HEALTH EFFECTS - 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.
- 5 - The levels represent the average and range of the levels reported on the monthly microbiological sampling reports.
- 6 - 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.

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).
PICORAMS PER LITER	pCi/l	A measure of radioactivity in water
NON-DETECTED	ND	Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
NANOGRAMS PER LITER	ng/l	Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State and Federal governments. The Arsenic sample results * noted in the table were collected from the combined sources. The Holman City Road well is used to supplement the Sauquoit District during periods of high demand but this seldom occurs during normal operations. We are able to operate our water system using the White Falls Wells with minimal supplemental flow from the Holman City Road well, therefore the arsenic level in the distribution system is significantly less than from Holman City Well.

NYS and EPA have promulgated a drinking water Arsenic standard of 10 ug/l. While your drinking water meets the standard for Arsenic, it does contain low levels of Arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of Arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing Arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effect of low levels of Arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

Last year, our system was in general compliance with all State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 if you have questions.

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. Sauquoit Consolidated Water District 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 Joseph Inglis, Water Superintendent at 315-839-7218. 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>.

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.