

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Town of Troupsburg Water District
Troupsburg, NY 14885
(Public Water Supply NYID# 5001221)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Troupsburg, 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 Water Superintendent, Murray Knowles Operator 607-731-0626 office 607-525-6127. Or Tonya Cornish Billing clerk 607-525-6403. 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 on the second Wednesday of each month at 7:00 P.M. at Troupsburg Town Hall.

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 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.

Our water system serves 206 people through 87 service connections. Our water source is from an underground aquifer on the hill east of the hamlet on property owned by the Town. The source of water is called ground water which is more economical to treat and disinfect than surface water. The water is disinfected with chlorine that is automatically injected into the water supply prior to distribution. Troupsburg's primary source is a spring with a backup source of a 100-foot deep well with a pump. All of the spring water is filter through a train of two filters to remove all contaminants. It then passes through a UV (Ultra-Violet) light before it is injected with chlorine by an automatic system that precisely controls the amount of chlorine needed. A Source Water Assessment Summary will be included when the data is available from the NYS Department of Health.

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 bacteria, turbidity, fecal coliform and E coli, inorganic compounds – barium, nitrate, lead and copper and chromium; volatile organic compounds – total trihalomethanes, chloroform, bromodichloromethane and chlorobromomethane and radioactive contaminants – gross alpha and radium. 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.

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 New York State Health Department at (607) 324-8371.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit/ Mea- surement	MCL G	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	None	monthly	None		0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E coli	None	monthly	None		0	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E coli positive	Human and animal fecal waste
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium Well	None	11/15/24	0.042	MG/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes
Barium Spring	None	11/15/24	0.041	MG/L	2	2	from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	None	7/12/23	0.073(a) Range .020-.076	UG/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposit; leaching from wood preservatives.
Chromium spring	None	11/15/24	0.0048	MG/L	0.1	0.1 Mg/L	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium Well	None	11/15/24	<0.005	MG/L	0.1	0.1 Mg/L	
Nickel Spring	None	11/15/24	1.5	UG/L	NA	NA	Dissolution of rocks and soil, atmospheric fallout, biological decays, and from waste disposal.
Nickel Well	None	11/15/24	<0.005		NA	NA	
Lead	None	7/12/23	1.2(b) Range all sites <1.0 – 1.3	ug/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate Entry point #1 spring Entry point #1 spring Entry point #2 well	None	4/5/23 7/10/24 7/10/24	.037 <0.2 <0.2	MG/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	None	8/7/24	5.29 Range 2.2— 18	ug/L	N/A	80	By-product of chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts
Haloacetic Acids(HAA's) Mono, Di and Trichloro- acetic Acid and Mono, Di and Bromoacetic Acid	None	8/2/23	2.5 Range <1 -2.5	ug/L	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Fluoride Spring	None	2/22/23	.16 mg/l	mg/l	NA	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth;
Fluoride Well	None	8/11/21	<0.2mg/l	mg/l	NA	2.2	Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Other Contaminants							
Gross Alph (Substitute for 226) Spring	None	2008 quarterly composite	<1.8E	Pci/L	0	15	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Alph (Substitute for 226) Well	None	11/28/17	1.3E	Pci/L	0	15	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 228 Spring	None	2008 quarterly composite	<.7E	Pci/L	0	5 combined with 226	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 228 Well	None	11/28/17	1.2E	Pci/L	0	5 combined with 226	Erosion of Natural Deposits
1.4 Dioxane Well	None	3/11/24	<.02	UG/L	NA	1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
	None	2/24/21	0.0268	UG/L	NA	1	

(a)The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 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 90th of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case five samples were collected and the 90th percentile value was the fifth highest value (.073 UG/L), The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

(b)The level represents the 90th percentile of the 5 sites tested.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred on April 18, 2024 (.655 NTU). State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1 NTU. Although April of 2024 was the month when we had the fewest measurements meeting the treatment technique for turbidity, the levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 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.

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.

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. Town of Troupsburg 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 Town of Troupsburg 607-525-6403. 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>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2024, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 accessible by contacting Murray Knowles at 607-731-0626 and he will supply you with a copy of the inventory sheet. We do not have any lead service lines in our system. Altho older house may have copper lines that were soldered with solder counting lead.

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 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.

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 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.

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.