Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022
Mount Pleasant Water District
7 Albany Street
Cazenovia, NY 13035
Public Water Supply ID# NY2622401

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Mount Pleasant 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. Our water exceeded the drinking water standard for Arsenic in 2019 and we have installed a new treatment system to amend this problem. Last year, our water system did not have any arsenic detections. 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 Bryan Smith at 315-655-4852. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

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 approximately 75 individuals through 23 service connections. Our water source is a drilled well approximately 300 feet deep. The well is located off Mount Pleasant Drive and the water is disinfected with liquid chlorine and it is treated to remove iron and arsenic prior to being delivered to the customer.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM:

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. 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. The public water supply serving the Mount Pleasant Water District is derived from 1 drilled well. The source water assessment has rated the well as having a medium-high to high susceptibility rating for microbials and a medium-high susceptibility for industrial solvents, other industrial contaminants, and nitrates. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of on-site septic systems identified within the assessment area. Based on submitted data, the well draws from fractured bedrock and overlying soils may not provide adequate protection from potential contamination. Please note that, while the source water assessment rates the well as being susceptible to microbials, the water is sampled to ensure that that the finished water delivered into your home meets the New York State drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

County and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs. If you should have

any questions or if you would like to review the Source Water Assessments in our office please feel free to contact the Madison County Department of Health at 315-366-2526.

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, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological 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.

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 Madison County Health Department at 315-366-2526.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample(s)	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit of Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Chemicals							
Nitrate	N	3/7/22	0.67	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic ***See Footnote 1***	N	11/27/17	9.6	ug/L	NA	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	N	9/8/20	6.5	ug/L	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	N	9/8/20	300	ug/L	2200	2200	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead ***See Footnote 3***	N	8/26/20	1.7 (ND – 1.7)	ug/L	15	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Copper ***See Footnote 2***	N	8/26/20	0.185 (0.028-0.260)	mg/L	1.300	AL = 1.300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Organic Chemicals

Chloroform	N	9/8/20	1.6	ug/L	NA	5	By-product of drinking water chlorination. TTHMS are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Bromo-Dichloro-methane	N	9/8/20	0.6	ug/L	NA	5	By-product of drinking water chlorination. TTHMS are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

Disinfection By Products

Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM)	N	8/25/20	15	ug/L	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination. TTHMS are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Total Tri-Haloacetic Acids (THAA5)	N	8/25/20	18	ug/L	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.

Notes:

(1) Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. In this case, twelve samples were collected at your water system during 2021 and the maximum quarterly average was ND. The action level for arsenic was not exceeded in any of the 12 samples tested.

(2) 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 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.185 mg/L. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

(3) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 5 sites tested.

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.

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

N/A: *Not applicable.*

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table above, our system had no violations. We have learned through ort testing that some contaminants have been detected, however these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.
We are required to present the following information on Lead irrespective of our Lead results:

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. The Mount Pleasant Water District 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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2022, our system was in general compliance with most applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting 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 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. 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.