

2017
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Scriba Water District
42 Creamery Road
Public Water Supply ID # 3730037

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the operators of the Town of Scriba Water public water system will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your awareness and understanding of drinking water, and the need to protect our drinking water sources. 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.

Last year we purchased water from the City of Oswego, and sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) is added at several locations within the distribution system to maintain adequate disinfection levels. We are proud to report that our system did not violate any maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) or any other water quality standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Jody Gigon at (315) 342-6894. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. ***You are welcome to attend any monthly Town Board meetings which are held on the third Wednesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Town Hall at 42 Creamery Rd., Oswego.***

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 (bacteria and viruses); inorganic contaminants (salts and metals); pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants (from petroleum products); and radioactive contaminants (naturally occurring or from mining activities). 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 and FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

FACTS & FIGURES

Our water system is planned to serve approximately 9,100 people via approximately 3,850 service connections. We also serve several large industrial companies including three nuclear power plants at Nine Mile Point. The source of the water is Lake Ontario. The City of Oswego withdraws water from the lake and treats the water by conventional filtration, disinfects the water with gaseous chlorine and adds fluoride. The water is pumped by the town into four (4) water storage tanks in the distribution system with a total combined storage capacity of 1,844,000 million gallons.

The New York State Department of Health has evaluated the Great Lakes' watershed to susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the following paragraphs. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for the City of Oswego.

The Great Lakes' watershed is exceptionally large & too big for a detailed evaluation in the SWAP. General drinking water concerns for public water supplies which use these sources include: storm generated turbidity, wastewater, toxic sediments, shipping related spills, and problems associated with exotic species (e.g. zebra mussels- intake clogging and taste and odor problems). This summary is based on the analysis of the contaminant inventory compiled for the drainage area deemed most likely to impact water quality at the city's raw water intake.

This assessment found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for pesticide contamination. Non-sanitary wastes & other discrete sources may also increase contamination potential. The City of Oswego provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As State regulations require, we test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, e-coli, disinfection byproducts, lead and copper. 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.

In 2017 we tested for disinfection by-products (including trihalomethanes & haloacetic acids) and total coliform bacteria. All microbiological samples were satisfactory. The table below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. It includes data from sampling done by the City of Oswego also. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of the data in this report, though representative, is more than a year old. The date of sampling is included for each detected compound. 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 **Oswego County Health Department at (315) 349-3557**.

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum) (Range)	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	12/19/17	1 Positive	n/a	0	2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper* 10 Locations within WD 90%	No	June 2016	120 ug/l Range (3.1 ug/l - 365 ug/l)	ppb	1300 ug/l	AL= 1300 ug/l	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead* 10 locations within WD 90%	No	June 2016	2.3 ug/l Range (1.0 – 14 ug/l)	ppb	N/A	AL=15.0 ug/l	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (City of Oswego finished water)	No	11/8/17	320 mg/l	ppb	10.0 mg/l	10.0 mg/l	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (City of Oswego finished Water)	No	12/31/17	24.1 mg/l	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; runoff from road salt
Fluoride (City of Oswego finished water)	No	11/21/17	0.7 mg/l	ppb	N/A	4.0 mg/l	Finished Water

Chloride (City of Oswego finished water)	No	12/31/17	29 mg/l	ppm	N/A	250 mg/l	Naturally occurring, road salt, water softener treatment, animal waste.
Chromium (City of Oswego finished water)	No	11/8/17	1.6 ug/l	ppb	100 ug/l	100 ug/l	Naturally occurring
Barium (City of Oswego finished water)	No	11/8/17	22 ug/l	ppb	2,000 ug/l	2,000 ug/l	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (City of Oswego finished water)	No	11/8/17	0.98 ug/l	ppb	n/a	n/a	Runoff from mining wastes; Naturally occurring deposits
Sodium (City of Oswego finished water)	No	12/31/17	16 mg/l	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring, road salt, water softener treatment
Nitrate (City of Oswego finished water)	No	11/8/17	0.32 mg/l	ppm	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic systems, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Sampling (UCMR)***							
Molybdenum (City of Oswego finished water)	No	8/12/14	1.2 ug/l	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring element; industrial uses
Strontium (City of Oswego finished water)	No	8/12/14	200 ug/l	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring element; industrial uses
Chromium-6 (City of Oswego finished water)	No	8/12/14	.051 ug/l	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring element; Industrial uses
Chlorate (City of Oswego finished water)	No	8/12/14	43 ug/l	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring element; Industrial uses including agricultural defoliant; disinfection byproduct
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Average for three locations	No	2017	56.4 ug/l Range – (23.8– 110.0)	ppb	N/A	80 ug/l	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 (HAAs) Average for three locations	No	2017	18.0 ug/l Range (1.0 – 34.4)	ppb	N/A	60 ug/l	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Notes:

- * The levels presented for copper and lead represents the 90th percentile of the 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 value is equal to or greater than 90% of the values detected in your water system. In this case as either 3 or 4 samples were collected and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value. The action levels for copper and lead were not exceeded at any of the sites tested. Therefore our system meets corrosion control treatment, source water treatment and lead service line requirements.
- ** Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by persons on severely restricted sodium diets.
- *** The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every five years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water.

Definitions:

Action Level (AL) B the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level B The AMaximum Allowed@ (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal B The AGoal@ (MCLG) is 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.

Non-Detects (ND or <number value) Laboratory analysis indicates that the tested compound is not present in the sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) B Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million B ppm). Or one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) B Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion B ppb). Or one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) A measure of radioactivity in water.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations during 2017. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. We will continue to collect samples from the distribution system as required by New York State regulations.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2017, our system did not have any violations related to operation of the water system.

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

French

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

DO I NEED TO TAKE PRECAUTIONS? IS OUR WATER SAFE FOR EVERYONE?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, it should be noted that some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia*, and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Please note that testing of the water at this system has shown that this water is suitable for drinking purposes and contains very low amounts of contaminants and should not pose any health risks.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality 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 fee structure we charge. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address improvements. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources and conserve water, which are the heart of our community. Call our office if you have questions.