

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2015
Village of Morristown
P.O. Box 249
Morristown, New York 13664
Public Water Supply ID# 4404391

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the village of Morristown 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 Kevin J. Crosby, Superintendent of Public Works at (315) 375-4400, (315) 322-1424 or email at morristowndpw@hotmail.com. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings. The meetings are held at 6:00 PM on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Municipal Offices located at 604 Main Street in the village of Morristown.

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 over 500 people through 225 service connections. Our water source is the Saint Lawrence River; our intake is located approximately 250 feet offshore in 18 feet of water and is located at 300 Caroline Street, in the village of Morristown. The water is gravity fed into the wet well where chlorine is added, it is then pumped through two 129 GPM Diatomaceous Earth filters prior to distribution.

The NYS DOH has evaluated this Public Water Supply (PWS's) susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraphs below. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water has or will occur for this PWS. The PWS provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets or exceeds all applicable standards.

The Great Lakes' watershed is exceptionally large and 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, taste and odor problems). The summary below is based on the contaminant inventory compiled for the drainage area deemed most likely to impact drinking water quality at this PWS 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 the elevated potential for microbial, DBP precursors and pesticide contamination. There is also a moderate density of sanitary wastewater discharges, which results in the elevated susceptibility for numerous contaminants categories. There is

noteworthy contamination susceptibility with other discrete sources, and these facility types include: mines and landfills.

The dominate considerations for defining natural sensitivity ratings for rivers are their relative shallow depth and high rate and directionality. Microbial contaminant categories are rated high for rivers because some of these contaminants can travel great distance in flowing water with little or no die-off or sedimentation. The organic and other chemical categories are rated medium because they tend to show some volatilization and inactivity. The phosphorus category is rated low because phosphorus does not generally limit algae growth in low residence time (high flow) water bodies such as rivers.

Agricultural land cover results in medium contaminant prevalence ratings for the following contaminant categories: Pesticides/Herbicides, DBP Precursors, Phosphorus and the Microbial categories. However, do to the generally low sensitivity of the Great Lakes source water (mainly do to dilution); only pesticides and DBP precursors show elevated susceptibility ratings.

Potential sources of contamination of this source include: transportation route, pipelines, landfills, mines, inactive Hazardous Waste Site (IHWS), chemical bulk storage, oil storage facilities, agricultural land and the permitted discharge from wastewater treatment plants.

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, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, 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, is 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 St. Lawrence County Health Department at (315) 386-1040.

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| Table of Detected Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--|
| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Date of Sample | Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range) | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL) | Likely Source of Contamination |
| 1. Lead | NO | 9/2/15 | 0.001-0.019 | MG/L | 15 MG/L | | Corrosion household Plumbing systems, Erosion of natural Deposits. |
| 2. Copper | NO | 9/2/15 | 0.12-0.37 | MG/L | 1.3 MG/L | 1.3 MG/L | Corrosion household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural Deposits. |
| 3. Barium | NO | 3/30/15 | 18 | UG/L | 200 UG/L | 200 UG/L | Discharges of Drilling waste metal Refineries, erosion of Natural deposits. |
| 4. Nitrate | NO | 2/11/2015 | 0.37 | MG/L | 10.0 MG/L | 10.0 MG/L | Runoff from Fertilizer use leaching From septic tanks Sewage, erosion of Natural deposits. |
| 5. Gross Alpha | NO | 10/3/08 | 1.3 | PC/L | 50 PC/L | 50 PC/L | Erosion of natural emissions |
| 6. Gross Beta | NO | 10/3/08 | 0.9 | PC/L | 50 PC/L | 50 PC/L | Decay of natural/ man Made emissions |
| 7. TTHM | NO | 9/6/15 | 46 | UG/L | 80 UG/L | 80 UG/L | By product of drinking |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----|---------|------------|-------------|------------|--------|--|
| (Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Chloroform and Dibromochlorormethane) | | | | | | | Water chlorination Needed to kill harmful Organisms formed When source water contains large amounts Of organic matter. By product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms. Water tanks |
| 8. HAA5 | NO | 9/6/15 | 11 | UG/L | 60 UG/L | 60UG/L | |
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| 9. Total Coliform | NO | Monthly | 0 Positive | 2 Positives | in 1 month | | Naturally present in the environment |

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.

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 which 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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2015, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 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.

Village of Morristown has won the best tasting water contest in St. Lawrence County for the years 2014 & 2015.

Important numbers & addresses to have:

Village of Morristown
 Clerks Office
 604 Main Street
 P.O. Box 249
 Morristown, New York 13664
 Normal hours of operation
 9:00AM – 4:00PM
 Email – swarrenclerk@yahoo.com
 Phone – (315) 375-8822
 Fax (315) 375-4723

Village of Morristown
 Department of Public Works
 500 North Umberland Street
 P.O. Box 249
 Morristown, New York 13664
 Hours of operation
 7:00AM – 3:30PM
 Email – morristowndpw@hotmail.com
 Phone & Fax – (315) 375-4400

Cheryl Shatraw, Mayor – (315) 375-8844
 Fran Colby, Trustee – (315) 375-6633
 Pete Paquette, Trustee – (315) 375-9942
 Sandy Warren, Clerk – (315) 375-8822

Kevin Crosby, Supt. of DPW – (315) 322-1424
 Pat Barse, DPW – (315) 921-4081
 Earl Barse, Jr., DPW – (315) 528-9516

Please remember to call before you dig. Dial 811 three business days prior to doing any excavation.