

TOWN OF LIBERTY
 WATER & SEWER DEPARTMENT
 120 NORTH MAIN STREET
 LIBERTY, NY 12754

2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
 Stevensville Water District. Fed ID: NY5203343-Route 55

We are once again proud to present to you our Annual Water Quality Report. We have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards. We continually strive to adopt new and better methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

To comply with State regulations, the Stevensville Water District is issuing our annual 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 Mr. Damon Knack, working supervisor at (845)-292-5620 or the Health Department at 845-794-2045. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

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 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 1200 customers through roughly 345 service connections. Our water source has two wells. We add Carus 4200 and caustic soda for corrosion control, as well as chlorine, for disinfection, as mandated by the New York State Department of Health.

The Town of Liberty's monitoring program meets all EPA and State Health Department regulations. We test the water for bacteriological quality monthly. In 2023 there were no bacteriological or chemical Maximum Contaminant Level violations. Some of the constituents tested for were detected, but at levels well below the allowable MCL'S. It is important to remember all drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels. A copy of the complete list of chemicals tested for and the results of these tests can be obtained by calling our office. Additional information about contaminants and potential health risks can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or the Sullivan District Office of the Health Department at 845-794-2045.

Table of Detected Contaminants

	Violation	Date of		Unit		Regulatory	
Contaminant	Yes/No	Sample	Level Detected	Measure-	MCLG	Limit (MCL, TTorAL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	No	10/21/20	<0.0014	ug/l	0	10	Naturally occurring

	No	10/21/20	Well 1: 0.058	MgIL	2	MCL=2	Erosion of
Barium			Well 2: 0.130				Natural deposits
Nickel	No	10/21/20	Well 1: 0.0005	Mg/L	N/A	N/A	Erosion of
			Well 2: 0.0007				Natural deposits
Sodium	No	6/22/22	Well 1: 28	MgIL	N/A	See notes	Road salt
(3)			Well 2: 18				
Copper			4.7				Corrosion of
(1)	No	07/19/23	(1.3-4.7)	Mgll	1.3	AL=1.3	household
Lead			15.1	1.3			plumbing
(2)	No	07/19/23	<0.000100-15.1	Ugll	0	AL=15	systems
							Corrosion of
Nitrate	No	5/16/23	Well I: 0.35				household
			Well 2: 0.51	Mgll	0	10	plumbing
TIHM's	No	08/15/23	12	Ugll	0	80	systems
							Runoff from
THAA's	No	08/15/23	5.6	Ug/l	0	60	fertilizer.
							By-product of
							water treatment.
							By-product of
							water treatment.

Notes:

1- The level presented represents the average 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 .675 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 - The level presented represents the average percentile of the 5 samples collected. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90 of the lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.9 ug/l. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 5 sites tested.

3 - Water containing more than 20 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

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.

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

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

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

Micrograms per liter (Uu/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

The table shows that we had no violations this year. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected in our water, but their concentrations were detected below the level allowed by the State to present the following

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 Town of Liberty Stevensville 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 our 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>.

We constantly test for various contaminants in the water supply to comply with regulatory requirements. During 2012, we

are proud to say our system was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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).

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.

If you have any questions about this report or about your water quality please contact Mr. Damon Knack, Working Supervisor at (845)-292-5620. The Town of Liberty Town Board is also available to address your concerns. The Town Board regularly meets on the second Monday of every month at 7:30 p.m. at the Town of Liberty Senior Center, which is located at 119 North Main Street Liberty NY.

Spanish

Este informe contiene informaci3n muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo 6 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.