Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2017
Jay & Upper Jay Water Districts
PO Box 730, Au Sable Forks, NY 12912-0730
(Public Water Supply ID# 1500279 & 1500294)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Town of Jay, 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 Zaumetzer at 647-2204 ext 125.** 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 Thursday of each month at 7:00 pm at the 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 source is two drilled wells located adjacent to the water treatment plant along Nugent Road. The water is pumped from the wells to the treatment building where the water is disinfected with liquid sodium hypochlorite. The chlorinated water then flows directly to a nearby 400,000-gallon storage tank and then flows by gravity through an 8 transmission main to the distribution system. The water is boosted into the Upper Jay distribution system by a booster pump station. There is a 400,000-gallon storage tank and re-chlorination system in Upper Jay. Jay Water District serves 500 people through 217 service connections. Upper Jay Water District serves 234 people through 111 service connections.

The NYS Dept. of Health has completed a source water assessment for this system based on

available information. The assessment includes an assigned susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each possible source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the ground to the wells. The susceptibility rating is only a rough estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water and it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having an elevated susceptibility; however, no significant sources of contamination were identified. Please note that our water supply is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered to your home meets the New York State s drinking water standards for microbiological contamination. The health department will use this information to direct future source water protection activities.

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, 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 Department of Health at 518-891-1800.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganics							
Lead	No	2017	0[1] ND[2]	mg/L	0	.015 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	No	2017	0.064[1] 0.03-0.66[2]	mg/L	0	1.3 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Nitrate	No	2017	0	mg/L	0	10 (MCL)	Naturally occurring in environment
Disinfection Byproducts Jay Water District							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)	No	2017	0	ug/l	n/a	60 (MCL)	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	2017	2.7	ug/L	0	80 (MCL)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Disinfection Byproducts Upper Jay Water District							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)	No	2017	1.4	ug/l	n/a	60 (MCL)	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total	No	2017	6.9	ug/L	0	80 (MCL)	Byproduct of drinking water

Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)							chlorination
Radiological Contaminates							
Radium Combined (226, 228)	No	2017	0	pCi/L	0	5 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform[3]	No	6/7/17	Positive	n/a	0	Any Confirmed Positive Sample1	Naturally present in the environment.

Notes:

[1] The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper and lead values detected in your water system. The 90th percentile is the second highest value. The action level for lead and copper was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested.

[2] The levels represent the range of lead and copper samples collected in your system.

[3] In June 2017, total coliform was detected in the monthly compliance sample collected at our system. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. Repeat samples were immediately collected at three locations in our system and all results were negative for coliform bacteria. The positive total coliform result was not a violation. It should be noted that E. Coli, associated with human and animal fecal waste, was not detected in any of the samples that were collected.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant 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.

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).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the tables, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected, however, these contaminants were below the level allowed by the state. Even though the lead levels in our water system did not exceed the Action Limit, we are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

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 Jay and Upper Jay Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water,