Davenport Water District
11790 St. Hewy 23 Davenport Center, NY 13751
(607) 278 5600

Enclosed find:

- 2023 Water Budget
- Annual Water Quality Report for 2022
- System Drinking Water Violation notification

Short summer of this past year and changes to the Water District.

At the end of 2022, there was a water main break that caused many frustrations for the district. The water operator worked with members of the community to correct the problem. Rural Water was called, and they helped locate the brake. Rural Water is a non-profit organization dedicated to training, supporting, and promoting the water and wastewater systems of rural communities nationwide. Without their support, the rural districts of the country would greatly struggle to operate. The Water District repaired and updated the wiring for well 2 in 2022. In early April of 2023 Dennis Valente, the former Water Operator and Town Supervisor, passed away. In April of 2023 Paul Moller was appointed as the Water Operator. The loss of Dennis has caused a minor delay in getting this year's water bill out, but it will be sent to you in June. The water bill is due to be paid by September 15.

In the upcoming year, the district plans to update the map of the district. This will help us with maintenance and too complete the LSLI. The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) took effect on December 16, 2021. The LCRR requires all community and non-transient non-community water systems to submit a Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) by October 14, 2024. The LSLI requires the district to identify all district pipes from the water source to the start of all premises plumbing.

Important Information about your drinking water
Monitoring Requirements were not met for Davenport Water District
PWS ID NY1200255

Our water system violated drinking water requirements over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct these situations.
We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the 2022 year, we did not test for Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) 1,4 Dioxane contamination during the sample time of July 1, 2022 to September 30, 2022. A sample must be taken from each well and was only taken from one well during the sample time frame. A sample was taken on December 21, 2022 for the other well. Since the sample was outside the time sample time frame, the district received a violation. Therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022
Davenport Water District
11790 St. Hwy. 23
Davenport Center, NY 13751
Public Water Supply ID# NY1200255

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Davenport Water District will be issuing a report annually describing your drinking water's quality. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Paul Moller, operator, at 607-287-2462. 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 the third Tuesday of each month, at 7 pm, in the Historic Society room on the second floor of Town Hall, 11790 St Highway 23, Davenport Center.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

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 has 48 service lines, mostly single family homes and the Charlotte Valley School. We serve approximately 150 residents and 400 to 500 students and faculty at the school. Our water source is located on the Charlotte Valley School grounds. We pump groundwater from two wells about 130 feet deep. The water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite, prior to distribution. Levels of this chemical are checked and recorded every day to ensure effectiveness and safety. We also add a very small amount of ortho-phosphate to aid in corrosion control. No pesticides, nor other chemicals are allowed near the wells.

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, 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 Oneonta Health Department, 607-432-3991

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, synthetic organic compounds and as of 2021 PFOA, PFOS, and 1-4 Dioxane.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCL G	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	No	6/5/2022[1]	90th %= 1.1	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
		10/23/2022[1]	90th%= 1.0				
Lead	No	6/5/2022[2]	90th% = 0.001	mg/L	0	AL= 0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
		10/23/2022[2]	90th% = 0.001				
Source water (Lead)	No	10/18/2022	0.0165	mg/L			Naturally According
Source water (Copper)	No	10/18/2022	0.0237	mg/L			Naturally According
Nitrate	No	7/12/2022	0.224	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	9/20/2022	2.3	µg/L	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter
FLUORIDE	No	2/26/2018	0.2	mg/L	n/a	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

footnotes:
1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 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 , 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 1.066 mg/Lwas the highest lowest was .0106 mg/L. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at two of the 20 sites tested.

Definitions:

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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in

our water system on multiple occasions.
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 that 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.

Residents that participated in the lead and copper sampling routine can call or email for the exact results from their homes. Paul Moller, Moller.paul@charlottevalley.org or 287-2462. Lead results were sent after each test to the participating residences.

If you want your residence added to the list of participating families, contact Paul Moller

The district tests for bacteria in the system once a month to evaluate the effect of our disinfection program. Twelve tests were done, and all came back with no detected bacteria.

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. **Davenport Water District** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact ***Davenport Water District*** **Paul Moller moller.paul@charlottevalley.org 607-287-2462.** Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2022, we "did not monitor or test" or "did not complete all monitoring or testing" for the 3rd quarter PFOAs and 1-4 Dioxane and, therefor cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

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 healthcare 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. 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.

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