ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2024
Village of Norwood, Municipal Water
PO Box 182, Norwood, NY 13668
(Public Water Supply ID#4404393)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Norwood annually issues 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 has never violated 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 Michael Smith, Chief Operator at 353-9902 OR Dan McGregor, Public Works Superintendent at 353-6667. 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 held at the Norwood Municipal Building on the third Tuesday of each month at 5:00 PM.

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, 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 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 presently serves approximately 1,563 people, with approximately 650 service connections. Our water source is groundwater extracted from one of three wells. Well #2 is 268 feet deep, and well #4 is 275 feet deep, well #5 is 265 feet deep. The wells are located at the dead end of Sports Avenue. Prior to distribution, the well water is chlorinated at well house #1. Additionally, fluoride is added to the water at the well house, along with phosphates for iron treatment.

The NYS Department of Health has completed a "Source Water Assessment" for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The State source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. **The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the *potential* for contamination of the source water; it does NOT mean that the water delivered to consumers is or will become contaminated.** See the section, "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected, **if any.** The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting waters into the future.

The "Source Water Assessment" on the Village wells did not identify any significant sources of contamination. However, the wells draw from fractured bedrock, and the overlying soils are not known to provide adequate protection from potential contamination, and are therefore susceptible to potential sources of contamination. Continued vigilance, in compliance with water quality protection and pollution prevention programs, as well as continued monitoring and enforcement, will help to continue to protect groundwater quality. Please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination. The county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, and planning and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting us as noted below.

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, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, 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 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 Hotline (800-426-4791) or the local NYS Dept. of Health in canton (315-386-1040).

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max (Range)	Unit of Measure - ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
COPPER	NO	8/15/23	0.32 Range 0.12 to 0.63	Mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (Lead Results	NO	8/15/23	0.001 Range <.001 to .0036	Mg/L	0.00	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	NO	12/30/20	0.62	Mg/L	NA	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives that promote strong teeth
SODIUM (*below)	NO	9/18/23	21.0	Mg/L	*see health note	*see health note	Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Organic Chemicals (Combined results from Wells 2, 3, and 4							
BARIUM	NO	1/21/21	38.8	Ug/L	2000	2000 Ug/l	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Trihalomethanes	**NO**	**9/24/24**	**31.6**	**ug/l**	**N/A**	**80**	**By-product of drinking Water chlorination**
Total Haloacetic	**NO**	**9/24/24**	**6.1**	**ug/l**	**N/A**	**60**	
nitrate	no	10/1/24	0.10	Mg/l	10	10	Run off from fertilizer From septic tanks sewage Erosion of natural deposit

1 Disinfection by-products test results include: Stage 2 bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane.
2 Disinfection by-products tests results include: dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, momobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid. 3 Sodium result is a composite of wells #2, 4, & 5.

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 (MCGL): 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.

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): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

90th percentile Value: The values reported for lead and copper represents the 90th percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of distribution that is equal to or greater then 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

Health Notes:

- MCLs (see definition above) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for any regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every single day for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having health affected.

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

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 well below the level allowed by the State of New York. During last year our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements. Your water has been determined to be **SAFE** for drinking.

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 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).

FLUORIDE ADDITION.

Our system is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the United States Center for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at an optimal range. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the State Department of Health requires that we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. During 2023 monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were 0.62 avg. for the year 2021. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

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 15-20 gallons a day. Fix it and you could save almost 6,000 gallons per 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 of you help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of the community. Please call if you have questions.

Michael Smith
Chief Operator
(315) 353-9902

Dan McGregor
Supt. of Public Works
(315) 353-6667

If The Village of Norwood Municipal Water has not yet identified what your service line is made of. All or a part of your service line may be made of lead. A service line is the pipe connecting the water main to the building inlet. A typical configuration of a service line is shown here Our system owns the service line from the water main to a curb stop and property owners own the service line from the curb stop to the building inlet. When any section of the service line material is unknown, we need to categorize it as a lead status unknown service line. We don't know what your service line or portion of it is made of. Until we can confirm that the entire length of your service line is not made of lead, we will continue to provide information about lead in drinking water once a year, so you can take precautionary measures to minimize your potential exposure to lead in drinking water. Lead enters drinking water from a lead service line and indoor plumbing materials such as lead solder on copper pipes and chrome-plated brass or brass fixtures and faucets. **Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.* **Use your filter properly**. Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, it should be certified to remove lead. Read any directions provided with the filter to learn how to properly install, maintain, and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter. For more information on facts and advice on home water filtration systems, visit EPA's website. **Clean your aerator.** Regularly remove and clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water. **Use cold water.** Do not use hot water from the tap for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula as lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. **Run your water.** The more time water has been sitting in your home's pipes, the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, as well as the length and diameter of the service line and the amount of plumbing in your home. **Learn what your service line material is**. Contact us or a licensed plumber to determine if the pipe that connects your home to the water main (called a service line) is made from lead, galvanized, or other materials. Protect Your Tap: A quick check for lead is EPA's on-line step by step guide to learn how to find lead pipes in your home. **Learn about construction in your neighborhood**. Contact us to find out about any construction or maintenance work that could disturb your service line. Construction may cause more lead to be released from a lead service line if present. **Have your water tested**. Contact us to have your water tested (at the homeowner's expense) and to learn more about the lead levels in your drinking water. **Get Your Child Tested to Determine Lead Levels in their Blood**. Although there is no confirmation of having a lead service line, you may wish to speak with a healthcare provider to see if your child's blood lead level is elevated and/or if there is a need for blood testing, if you are concerned about potential exposure. To verify the material of lead status unknown service line call us at 315-353-6667 to set up a line inspection at no cost or to learn how you can identify the service line materials. We are also responsible for maintaining an inventory of all service lines, so keep us updated if your service line changes. If you have any questions about your service line, call us at 315-353-6667. For more information on lead in drinking water, contact your local health department.

If The Village of Norwood Municipal Water has identified a part of your service line is made of galvanized steel that needs replacement: A service line is the pipe connecting the water main to the building inlet. A typical configuration of a service line is shown in the figure. Our system owns the service line from the water main to a curb stop and property owners own the service line from the curb stop to the building inlet. A GSLRR is a service line that is made of galvanized steel and: was downstream of a lead service line, or was downstream of an unknown material, or is downstream of an unknown material. Either we replaced the lead service line, or we don't know if there is or was a lead service line upstream of your galvanized service line. A galvanized service line is a potential source of lead as it can absorb lead from a lead service line and release it to drinking water later. Lead enters drinking water from a lead service line and indoor plumbing materials such as lead solder on copper pipes and chrome-plated brass or brass fixtures and faucets. **Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.* **Use your filter properly.** Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, it should be certified to remove lead. Read any directions provided with the filter to learn how to properly install, maintain, and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter. For more information on facts and advice on home water filtration systems, visit EPA's **Clean your aerator.** Regularly remove and clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water. **Use cold water.** Do not use hot water from the tap for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula as lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. **Run your water.** The more time water has been sitting in your home's pipes, the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, as well as the length and diameter of the service line and the amount of plumbing in your home. **Learn what your service line material is.** Contact us or a licensed plumber to determine if the pipe that connects your home to the water main (called a service line) is made from lead, galvanized, or other materials. Protect Your Tap: A quick check for lead is EPA's on-line step by step guide to learn how to find lead pipes in your home. **Learn about construction in your neighborhood.** Contact us to find out about any construction or maintenance work that could disturb your service line. Construction may cause more lead to be released from a lead service line if present. **Have your water tested.** Contact us to have your water tested (at the homeowner's expense) and to learn more about the lead levels in your drinking water. A family doctor or pediatrician can perform a blood test for lead and provide information about the health effects of lead. State, city, or county departments of health can also provide information about how you can have your child's blood tested for lead. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends public health actions when the level of lead in a child's blood is 3.5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) or more. For more information and links to CDC's website. Contact the NY State Department of Health for opportunities available to replace galvanized service lines requiring replacement. We are also responsible for maintaining an inventory of all service lines, so keep us updated if your service line changes. If you have any questions about your service line, call us at 315-353-6667. For more information on lead in drinking water, contact your local health department at St. Lawrence County Public Health.