Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022
Village of Malone
343 West Main St., Malone, New York 12953
(Public Water Supply ID# 1600008)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Village of Malone 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 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. David Rohe, Development Authority of the North Country, Water Quality Supervisor, at (518) 483-4489. 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 on the second and last Monday of each month at the Village Hall on Main Street at 6:30 p.m.

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, New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The NYSDOH and the Food and Drug administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water source includes two drilled ground wells. The water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite. Last year our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

The NYSDOH completed a source water assessment for this system based on available information. This assessment found no noteworthy risks to water quality.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 10,245 individuals through 2,821 village and town service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2022 was 650,509,000 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 1,783,000 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 2,550,000 gallons which occurred during March, 2022. In 2022, village water customers were charged $60.00 per quarter for water usage and town water customers were charged $100.00 per quarter. The average annual charge for water service was approximately $240.00 for village users and $400.00 for town users.

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, copper, volatile organic compounds, 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 NYSDOH at (518) 891-1800.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected (Average) (Range)**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Inorganic Chemicals							
Lead	No	2020	0[1] ND – 0.034 [2]	ug/L	0	15 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	No	2020	0.12[1] 0.013 –0.15[2]	mg/L	1.3	1.3 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Fluoride	No	2021	ND	mg/L	n/a	2.2 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	No	2021	0.015	mg/L	2	2 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate	No	2019	8.4	mg/L	n/a	250 (MCL)	Naturally occurring.
Sodium	No	2022	3.8	mg/L	n/a	See Note 4	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	2019	9.3	mg/L	n/a	250 (MCL)	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Chromium	No	2021	0.0015	mg/L	0.1	0.1 (MCL)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	No	2022	0.27	mg/L	10	10 (MCL)	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Organic Chemicals							
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	2022	<1.8	ng/l	n/a	10 (MCL)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	2022	<1.8	ng/l	n/a	10 MCL	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)[5]	No	2022	LRAA 1- 1.3 [3] LRAA 2- 3.9 [3] LRAA 3- ND [3] LRAA 4- 1.5 [3]	ug/L	0	80.0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)[5]	No	2022	LRAA 1- 1.8 [3] LRAA 2- 1.6 [3] LRAA 3- 1.5 [3] LRAA 4- 1.5 [3]	ug/L	0	60.0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

Notes:
1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 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 lead or copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 30 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the fourth highest value. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 30 sites tested. The action level for lead was exceeded at one of the 30 sites tested.
2 - The levels presented represents the range of the 30 samples.
3 – This level represents the annual quarterly average calculated from data collected each quarter of the 2022 calendar year.
4 - 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.

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.
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.
Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Not Applicable *(N/A):* No data or assessment is available.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?
As you can see in the above table, our system had no MCL 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. As indicated in the above table, the lead concentration in our water was relatively low; however, 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 Village of Malone water department 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 your 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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?
Last year, our system was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

The Village of Malone Water System was issued a violation in 2021 for not having a redundant source of water supply to meet the needs of the community. The existing two wells have been capable of meeting existing demand; however, if one of these wells were to be out of service for an extended period of time, water supply may not be able to keep up with demand. The Village is currently working towards the completion of a preliminary engineering report to activate the Village's 3rd ground water well.

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. The EPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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).

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS
Spanish
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó 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.

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.

Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

CLOSING
Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community and our way of life. Please call our office if you have questions.