

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2013**  
**Tindall Corners Water District**  
P.O. Box 310 - Westmoreland, NY 13490  
(Public Water Supply ID# NY3203514)

Supplemental to MVWA  
Report – see MVWA Report  
for required reporting  
information

**TINDALL CORNERS WATER DISTRICT CONTACT INFORMATION**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Theodore Flint, Water Plant Operator, 315-853-1746. 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 Monday of each month, at the Westmoreland Town Hall, at 7:00 PM

**WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?**

The Tindall Corners Water District is a purchase water system of the Mohawk Valley Water Authority (MVWA), meaning 100% of our water is purchased from the MVWA water system and distributed through our water mains to customers. (See the MVWA Report for additional information on where our water comes from.) Our water system serves approximately 300 people through 142 service connections within the district and 12 people outside the district.

**ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?**

In addition to the MVWA sample results (see attached), the Tindall Corners Water District Water System routinely tests your drinking water for coliform bacteria and disinfection residuals. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

| <b>Table of Detected Contaminants (Tindall Corners WD)</b>   |           |                 |   |                  |              |  |  |
|--|-----------|-----------------|---|------------------|--------------|--|--|
| Contaminant  | Violation | Date of Sample  | Level Detected Average or Maximum (Range) | Unit Measurement | MCLG / MRDLG | Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, TT or AL) | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants (See also MVWA's AWQR)</b>   |           |                 |   |                  |              |  |  |
| Fluoride   | No        | 11/13           | 1.24                                      | mg/l             | N/A          | MCL = 2.2                              | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth (The MVWA water system adds Fluoride to the water).                               |
| <b>Disinfectants (See also MVWA's AWQR)</b>  |           |                 |   |                  |              |  |  |
| Chlorine Residual  | No        | Daily / Monthly | 0.4 <sup>(1)</sup><br>(range = 0.4 – 0.6) | mg/l             | N/A          | MRDL = 4 <sup>(2)</sup>                | Water additive used to control microbes.   |
| <b>Disinfection Byproducts (See also MVWA's AWQR)</b>  |           |                 |   |                  |              |  |  |
| Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid)  | No        | Quarterly       | 17 <sup>(3)</sup><br>(range = 10 – 19)    | ug/l             | N/A          | MCL = 60                               | By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.  |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform)   | No        | Quarterly       | 70 <sup>(3)</sup><br>(range = 40 – 86)    | ug/l             | N/A          | MCL = 80                               | By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter. |
| <b>See Mohawk Valley Water Authority AWQR for additional sample information - Physical Parameters, Radioactive Contaminants, Inorganic Contaminants, Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Principal Organic Contaminants, Lead and Copper</b> |           |                 |   |                  |              |  |  |

**Notes:**

- 1 - The levels presented represent the average and range of the levels reported on the monthly microbiological sampling reports.
- 2 - Value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are currently not regulated but in the future they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.
- 3 - This level represents the highest average and range of results of all quarterly sampling for Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Rule compliance. Since compliance with the MCL for Trihalomethanes is based upon the Running Annual Average (RAA) of samples collected during four consecutive quarters in a specific location, although a single sample may have exceeded the MCL, our system's locational RAA never exceeded the MCL.

**Definitions:**

|   |              |   |
|---|--------------|---|
| <b>ACTION LEVEL</b>                             | <b>AL</b>    | The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.   |
| <b>MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL</b>                | <b>MCL</b>   | The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.   |
| <b>MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL</b>           | <b>MCLG</b>  | 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.  |
| <b>MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL</b>      | <b>MRDL</b>  | 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.                         |
| <b>MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL</b> | <b>MRDLG</b> | 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. |
| <b>MILLIGRAMS PER LITER</b>                     | <b>mg/l</b>  | Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).   |
| <b>MICROGRAMS PER LITER</b>                     | <b>ug/l</b>  | Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).   |
| <b>NON-DETECTED</b>                             | <b>ND</b>    | Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.  |

**Definitions:**

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE

TT

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking.

**WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?**

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

**IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?**

Last year, our system was in general compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements. We test for free chlorine residuals on a daily basis. Each month we submit to the Health Department a report with these measurements. Unfortunately, we failed to submit the August report by the 10<sup>th</sup> of September as required. Once we were made aware of the situation, we immediately forwarded the report. This reporting violation does not pose a threat to the quality of our water supply and does not affect the quality of the water we serve you.

**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. Please call our office if you have questions.

***See Attached MWWA Report for additional required reporting, sampling, treatment and water source information.***