

**DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2025**  
**Upper Mohawk Valley Regional Water Board**  
**(Mohawk Valley Water Authority)**  
1 Kennedy Plaza  
Utica, New York 13502  
**(Public Water Supply ID# NY3202411)**

**MVWA Report – Use  
with Supplemental  
System reports for  
required reporting  
information.**



**INTRODUCTION**

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Mohawk Valley Water Authority (MVWA) 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. All Federal and New York State Drinking Water Standards were met. This report provides an overview of last year's (2025) water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State and Federal standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact the Water Quality Department at (315) 792-0301. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Water Board meetings. The meetings are held on the third Monday of each month at the Mohawk Valley Water Authority Conference Room, third floor, Utica City Hall at 5 P.M.

**For non-English speaking / reading population:**

*"This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it."*

**Bosnian** – Ovaj izvještaj sadrži važne informacije o vodi za piće. Prevesti, ili razgovarati s neko ko razumije.

**Russian** - Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воды. Перевести его, или поговорить с кем-то, кто понимает его.

**Somali** – Warbixintani waxay ku qoran macluumaad muhiim ah oo ku saabsan biyo aad u cabbo. Fasiri karaa ama ula hadasho qof fasiri karaa adiga.

**Spanish** - Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

**Vietnamese** - Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Dịch nó, hoặc nói chuyện với một ai đó hiểu nó.

**Simplified Chinese** - 该报告包含有关饮用水的重要信息。翻译它，或者与别人谁了解它说话。

**Traditional Chinese** - 該報告包含有關飲用水的重要信息。翻譯它，或者與別人誰了解它說話。

**WHERE DOES YOUR 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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the level of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The water we drink gathers in the streams and creeks of a remote 374 square mile Adirondack Mountain watershed, far from settled areas and farmland. These tributaries drain into the West Canada Creek, which carries our water to the New York State-owned Hinckley Reservoir, the source of our water supply.

**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION**

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our water system. Possible and actual threats to drinking water source(s) were evaluated. The 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 source(s). 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. The Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) is designed to compile, organize, and evaluate information to make better decisions regarding protecting sources of public drinking water. The report does not address the safety or quality

of treated finished potable tap water. The source water assessment report is based on reasonably available information. Although efforts have been made to check the source water assessment report for accuracy, the large scope of this program and the nature of the available data make the elimination of all errors from these reports nearly impossible. It is important to note that source water assessment reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted above.

During 2005 a source water assessment was completed under the NYS Department of Health's Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). This assessment found a low to moderate susceptibility to contamination of our source water. Land cover and its associated activities within the assessment area did not increase the potential for contamination. Permitted discharges from facilities in the watershed do not represent an important threat to source water quality, based on their density in the assessment area. There are no likely contamination threats associated with other discrete contaminant sources, even though some facilities were found in low densities. Additional sources of potential contamination include the roadways in the watershed. In conclusion, it was noted that hydrologic characteristics (basin shape and flushing rates) generally make reservoirs highly sensitive to existing and new sources of phosphorus and microbial contamination.

See section "*Are there contaminants in our drinking water?*" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

Based upon the SWAP Report determinations, good judgment should be used, and caution should be exercised when determining land use near the source. We work hard to ensure that the source of water for our system is protected from contamination. MVWA has an established inspection & monitoring program within the Hinckley Watershed. In addition, the MVWA has existing Watershed Rules and Regulations (10NYCRR Chapter III Part 130.2) that regulate the land use and potential contamination sources around the water source. This is accomplished through a combination of landownership and policing of the watershed area.

### **HOW IS YOUR WATER TREATED?**

In 1990, after four years of careful testing, planning and design, construction of a water treatment and filtration plant began at a site near the village of Prospect. The facility became operational in 1992. The treatment plant includes a double filtration system designed to remove most of the organic matter and contaminants.

After our water has been filtered it is chlorinated. Chlorine is a disinfecting agent and kills bacteria present in the water. Chlorine levels are continuously monitored throughout our 650 miles of pipe that brings the water to your home.

Fluoride is added to your water in concentrations of 0.7 mg/l. Fluoride has been shown to reduce tooth decay and cavities.

Our water is treated to control corrosion of household plumbing that may contain metals such as lead. Calcium hydroxide (lime) and sodium carbonate (soda ash) are used in small amounts to buffer the water so that it is rendered non-corrosive to your home's plumbing. Lime and soda ash are naturally occurring substances, which pose no threat to human health. Lead levels measured in our customers' homes are in compliance with the Federal Lead Monitoring Program action levels.

### **FACTS AND FIGURES**

Our water system presently serves approximately 126,250 people through over 38,900 service connections. The daily average amount of water treated was 17.8 million gallons per day. Our highest single day of production was 20.7 million gallons. The total water produced in 2025 was approximately 6.5 billion gallons. Some of the water was used for flushing water mains, filter backwashing, plant processes, equipment and hydrant testing, fighting fires, training firefighters, street cleaning and water main breaks and leakage. Approximately 3.3 billion gallons were sold to our customers. MVWA has an ongoing Leak Detection and Repair Program. All distribution mains within the MVWA system are surveyed by professional Leak Detection Contractors on a recurring basis. In the past 5 years, 2.0 to 2.5 MGD of non-revenue water demand has been eliminated through this program.

In 2025, residential water customers were charged approximately \$6.13 per 1,000 gallons of water (average family of four).

## **SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS - During 2025 the MVWA continued its aggressive program of reinvestment in the Regional System.**

### **WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT SUMMARY**

The Engineering, Distribution, and Maintenance Departments continued to implement major physical and operational improvements throughout the Regional Transmission and Distribution System and Facilities in 2025. Nearly \$12.7 million in improvements were completed with another \$29.9 million in various stages of design or construction. The Departments were able to accomplish these projects while managing inflationary pressures such as escalating materials prices, labor costs, and delayed deliveries related to supply chain disruptions.

The Departments are also responsible for preparing, bidding, and administering routine annual contracts for commodities and services including water main materials, leak detection, generator maintenance, fence repairs, tree removals, backflow testing, asphalt paving and concrete repairs and numerous other system needs. There is also an annual tank diving contract that permits the cleaning and inspection of the tanks while they remain in service thus eliminating lengthy service interruptions.

Department staff are active members of several professional associations and their governing Boards. MVWA staff remained engaged and continue to serve as leaders in the drinking water sector.

### **PROJECTS AND OPERATIONS IN FY2025 INCLUDED:**

#### **RAW WATER TRANSMISSION MAIN IMPROVEMENTS – PHASE 2**

The work associated with the Raw Water Transmission Main Improvements project - Phase 2 is located in Prospect, NY and 3 miles north of the MVWA Water Treatment Plant. This work commenced during March of 2025. During the 2025 calendar year, the completed work involved approximately 3,300 feet of raw water main, air release structures and cross-connection installations. Another 1,900 feet of transmission main is scheduled for installation during 2026. Substantial completion of the contracted work is anticipated by June of 2026, and final completion is expected to be achieved in July of 2026. The value of the work completed in 2025 was approximately \$6.7 million with anticipated expenditures in 2026 at approximately \$2.8 million.

#### **LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENTS**

On December 16, 2021, the USEPA published the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) with the Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI) promulgated on November 30, 2023. The LCRI became effective in October 2024 and includes the requirement to replace all lead pipes by 2037. In December of 2024, the MVWA received an award from the Federal Fiscal Year 2025 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Lead Service Replacement Fund provided through the New York State Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for \$8.9 million in grant money and \$3.8 million in interest-free financing. This award supports the replacement of both private side and public (MVWA) side lead service lines within select Environmental Justice Areas of the City of Utica.

In the spring of 2025, two lead service line replacement contracts were awarded to local construction firms and in June of 2025 service work commenced. During the 2025 calendar year, 454 private and 305 public side lead services were replaced at a cost of approximately \$4.6 million. Another 700 private and 500 public side lead services are expected to be replaced in 2026 at an approximate cost of \$7.7 million.

#### **KENNEDY ROAD WATER MAIN REHABILITATION**

The work associated with the Kennedy Road Water Main Rehabilitation project is located in Marcy, NY between Cavanaugh Road and Hayes Road. This work involved the relining of an existing 8-inch water main with an independent, fully structural epoxy-based resin liner, due to a history of breaks. The work involved installing a new liner within the existing main over approximately 5,300 feet, while residents were kept in service via temporary supply line. In addition, 2 valves and 2 hydrants were installed to accommodate the relining. The work commenced in September of 2025 and was completed in December of 2025 at an approximate cost of \$1.3 million.

#### **KEMBLE STREET MAINTENANCE YARD IMPROVEMENTS**

The work associated with the MVWA's Kemble Street Maintenance Yard improvements is located at 1615 Kemble Street in the City of Utica. Deteriorated pavements within the property, specifically the materials storage garage floor and employee parking area existed and needed replacement. The existing materials storage garage floor was removed and replaced with a new, thicker concrete garage floor. The existing employee parking area asphalt pavement and subbase materials was removed and replaced. The cost of these collective improvements was approximately \$200,000.

#### **DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SCADA AND SECURITY UPGRADES**

In 2025, the MVWA installed 6 new data transmitters for use with existing pressure regulator and pump stations, to replace existing transmitters. The use of the new Signal-Fire transmitters will allow for instantaneous pressure and flow data relay to water distribution system maintainers, which will provide enhanced trouble shooting and diagnostic capabilities. Security upgrades including fire/smoke alarms, building entry alarms, cameras, etc. continued in 2025. MVWA continues to aggressively work to protect its assets and provide a secure system for its customers.

**ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN YOUR 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, disinfection byproducts, 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, might 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 at 800-426-4791 or the Oneida County Health Department at 315-798-5064.

**Table of Detected Contaminants**

Contaminant	Is System in Violation?	Date of Sample	Level Detected Average / Maximum (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG / MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants– over 100 Coliform Samples Monthly (2,337 collected in 2025)</b>							
Total Coliform	No	N/A	N/A <sup>(1)</sup>	N/A	0 N/A	Any positive sample <sup>(2)</sup>	Naturally present in the environment.
<b>Physical Parameters</b>							
Turbidity (Filtered Water) <sup>(3a)</sup>	No	3/25/2025	0.35 (highest single measurement) <sup>(3a)</sup>	NTU	N/A	TT = <1.0 NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (Filtered Water) <sup>(3b)</sup>		All months ≤ 0.3	99.9% ≤ 0.3 (lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting specified limits)			TT = 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	
Turbidity (Distribution)		Daily	0.35 <sup>(4)</sup> (range = 0.10 – 9.04)			TT = <5 NTU (Monthly Average)	
Total Organic Carbon (Raw Water)	No	Monthly	4.8 <sup>(5)</sup> (range = 3.4 – 6.1)	mg/l	N/A	TT (relative to removal rates)	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Organic Carbon (Filtered Water)			1.3 <sup>(5)</sup> (range = 0.2 – 2.0)				
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	No	8/11/2025	0.0061	mg/l	2	MCL = 2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	No	8/11/2025	5.6	mg/l	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring.
Copper	No	2025	0.0157 <sup>(6)</sup> (range = 0.001 – 0.098)	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	No	2025	11.7 <sup>(7)</sup> (range = ND –18.3)	µg/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (System Entry Point)	No	Daily	0.7 <sup>(8)</sup> (range = 0.4 – 0.9)	mg/l	N/A	MCL = 2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth ( <i>The MVWA water system adds Fluoride to the water.</i> )
Fluoride (Distribution System)	No	Monthly	0.7 <sup>(9)</sup> (range = 0.3– 0.9)				
Manganese	No	8/11/2025	5.7	µg/L	N/A	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring.
Nitrate	No	2/5/2025	0.23	mg/l	N/A	MCL = 10	Run off from fertilizer use, leaching of septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits.

## Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Is System in Violation?	Date of Sample	Level Detected Average / Maximum (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG / MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	No	8/11/2025	21 <sup>(10)</sup>	mg/l	N/A	See Note 11 below	Naturally occurring; part of pH adjustment additive.
Sulfate	No	8/11/2025	13.0	mg/l	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring.
<b>Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily/ Monthly	1.0 <sup>(11)</sup> (range = 0.3 – 2.1)	mg/l	N/A	MRDL = 4 <sup>(12)</sup>	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di- and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid)	No	Quarterly at 8 sites	16.4 <sup>(13)</sup> (range = 5.6 – 28.0)	µg/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 at 8 sites	51.6 <sup>(14)</sup> (range = 13.7 – 68.5)	µg/l	N/A	MCL = 80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

## Additional Detected Water Quality Parameters Collected (MVWA)

Contaminant	Level Detected - Average or Maximum (Range)	Unit Measurement	Importance of Parameter Measurement for Treatment
pH	9.38 (range = 7.33 – 9.77)	units	pH is a measure of the acidity or basicity of water. Solutions with a pH less than 7 are said to be acidic and solutions with a pH greater than 7 are basic or alkaline. The pH of our water has an effect on our water treatment and the efficiency of chemical treatment (e.g., coagulants, chlorine).

### Notes:

- 1 - We averaged 195 Total Coliform samples per month in 2025. Zero samples out of 2,337 total routine samples collected in 2025 were found to contain Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Additional samples would be subsequently collected after each positive sample for total coliforms. Since total coliforms were detected in <5% of the samples collected during each month when detected, the system did not have an MCL violation. It should be noted that *E. coli*, associated with human and animal fecal waste, was not found in any of the samples collected.
- 2 - A Level 1 assessment is triggered at systems collecting 40 or more samples per month when more than 5% of the total coliform samples are positive or at systems collecting less than 40 samples per month when two or more samples are total coliform positive. A Level 1 assessment can also be triggered if the system fails to take every required repeat sample after any single total coliform-positive sample.
- 3a - This value represents the highest daily average number reported.
- 3b - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. 100% of the samples recorded during 2025 were within the acceptable range allowed.
- 4 - Turbidity is measured daily in the distribution system. State regulations require that the monthly turbidity average must always be below 5 NTU. The monthly average of the results in the months with highest turbidity levels were all below 5 NTU.
- 5 - This level represents the average and range of values calculated from monthly sample submission results.
- 6 - The level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 100 sites tested in 2025. 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 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 50 samples were collected at your water system and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value was the 10<sup>th</sup> highest value. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. The next scheduled round of copper sampling is 2026.
- 7 - The level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 100 samples collected in 2025. In this case, 50 samples were collected at your water system and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value was the 10<sup>th</sup> highest value. Two samples exceeded the action level of 15ppb for lead. The next scheduled round of lead sampling is 2026.
- 8 - This level represents the average and range calculated from daily measurements.
- 9 - This level represents the average and range calculated from nearly 730 sample submission results.
- 10 - 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.
- 11 - This level represents the average and range calculated from sample submission results.
- 12 - 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.
- 13 - This level represents the highest Locational Running Annual Average along with the range of results for samples collected in compliance with the Stage 2 DBP Rule. Compliance with the MCL (60 ug/l) for HAAs is determined by the Locational Running Annual Average.
- 14 - This level represents the highest Locational Running Annual Average along with the range of results for samples collected in compliance with the Stage 2 DBP Rule. Compliance with the MCL (80 ug/l) for TTHMs is determined by the Locational Running Annual Average.

### 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>NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNIT</b>	<b>NTU</b>	A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
<b>NON-DETECTED</b>	<b>ND</b>	Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
<b>TREATMENT TECHNIQUE</b>	<b>TT</b>	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking.

### **WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?**

As you can see from the table, our system no violations in 2025. We have learned through our testing that other contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

### **ADDITIONAL TESTING**

In addition to the testing, we are required to perform; our water system voluntarily tests hundreds of additional substances and microscopic organisms to make certain our water is safe and of high quality. If you are interested in a more detailed report, contact the Water Quality Department at 315-792-0338; visit us on the web at [www.mvwa.us](http://www.mvwa.us). We'll be happy to answer any questions about MVWA and its Water Quality Department.

### **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).

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

Last year, our system was in general compliance with State drinking water operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements.

### **CLOSING**

To maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary to address these improvements.

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.

### **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 several 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 for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it up and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check 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 Heat Tape to protect your pipes from freezing. This will save water AND protect septic systems from overuse.
- 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.

### INFORMATION ON 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 Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at a properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l (the CDC's "interim" target level). During the last year monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.1 mg/l of the target level for 99% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride. Our fluoride addition facility is designed and operated to provide drinking water with this beneficial fluoride treatment. Additional reliable information regarding fluoridation in public water systems can be found online at: <http://www.cdc.gov/FLUORIDATION/> and <http://www.health.state.ny.us/prevention/dental/fluoridation/>.

### DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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).

### WATER TREATMENT PLANT OPERATIONS

In August of 2017, MVWA began a partnership with Veolia (formerly SUEZ) for the daily operation and maintenance of the Water Treatment Plant and related facilities. In 2022, we renewed this contract for an additional 10 years. This provides MVWA with long term on-site leadership and technical support. Further, Veolia continues to enhance employee health & safety for those staffing the WTP and provides additional perspectives to remain in compliance with regulations. This unique relationship has MVWA well positioned for the future.

### LEAD INFORMATION

If present, elevated levels of 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. MVWA 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Or please visit our website for additional information about lead in drinking water.

### INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible. You can access the inventory by visiting our website at: <https://www.mvwalead.us/LeadServiceMap.aspx>