Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
SPRINGPORT WATER DISTRICT #2 FLEMING WATER DISTRICT #6
TOWN OF FLEMING
2447 Dublin Road, Auburn, NY 13021
TOWN OF SPRINGPORT
859 State Route 326, Cayuga, NY 13034
Public Water Supply NYID#NY0530063

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Springport WD #2 Fleming WD #6, will be annually issuing 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 William Patterson, Water Operator, 315-889-5963. 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 2nd Monday at 7p.m. of each month at the Municipal Bldg., located at 859 State Route 326, Cayuga, NY.

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, 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 serves 500 through 359 service connections. Our water source is Owasco Lake. The Springport WD #2 Fleming WD #6 buys their water from the Cayuga County Water Authority who in turn is supplied by the City of Auburn. The City of Auburn owns and operates 2 water filtration plants, a rapid sand filtration plant and a slow sand filtration plant; both are located at the corner of Swift Street in Pulsifer Drive in the City of Auburn. During the 2017 season a powdered activated carbon system was built at the upper pumping station to help treat for microcystin. After filtration the water is disinfected by liquid chlorine before introduction to the distribution system. The finished water is pumped through the City of Auburn distribution system to the County Water Authority distribution system that flows along Route 326 toward the Springport #2/Fleming #6 water district. A meter vault located along Route 326 meters the water usage for the Springport #2/Fleming #6 district. The water is stored in either a 250,000 gallon water storage tank on Spring Street road or 125,000 gallon tank on Townline Rd.

The NYS Department of Health has completed a source water assessment for the city of Auburn, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. This 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 lakes. 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 section of this document "Are There Contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected in the drinking water.) The source water assessments are intended to provide managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future,

As mentioned before our water is derived from Owasco Lake. The source water assessment has rated this source as having an elevated susceptibility to protozoa and phosphorus due to the amount of agricultural lands in the assessment area and the quality of wastewater discharge from municipal wastewater treatment plants to surface water. In addition this source of water assessment rated Owasco Lake as having elevated susceptibility to pesticide contamination due to the amount of agricultural lands.

❖ Contaminants	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Ave/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	❖ MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper[1]	NO	8-8-2023 – 8-10-2023	0.06[1] Range 0.0043-0.7	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	Contained in Finished Water, an artifact of old piping and lead soldered joints.
Lead[2]	NO	8/08/23 – 8/10/23	<1[2] Range <1-	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs Total Trihalomethanes[3]	No	2/13/24 5/14/24 8/13/24 11/12/24	LRAA[3] 63 Range: 22.1-68.5	ug/l	N/A	80	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids[3]	NO	2/13/24 5/14/24 8/13/24 11/12/24	LRAA[3] 21 Range: 2.7-34.4	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection need to kill harmful organisms

County and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning and educational programs. A copy of the complete assessment is available for review by calling the Cayuga County Health Department at 315-253-1405.

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 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 Cayuga County Health Department 315-253-1405.

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, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic compounds. None of the compounds we analyzed for were detected in your drinking water.

Table of Detected Contaminants Springport WD #2 / Fleming WD #6

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sties 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, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value (0.06mg/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 10 samples collected. The action level lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
3 – This level represents the highest locational running average calculated from data collected.

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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
Action Level (AAL): 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.
Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Nevhelometric 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).
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers

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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.

We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:
Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Town of Springport is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Town of Springport 315-

889-7717, 859 State Route 326, Cayuga, NY 13034. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2024, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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. Please contact William Patterson, Water Operator, 315-889-5963 for more information.

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).

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 at 315-889-7717 if you have questions, or would like a copy of this report.

Attached you can find the
City of Auburn Annual Water Quality Report for 2024

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