Annual Water Quality Report Certification Form

Water System Name: TOWN OF DICKINSON _____

Public Water Supply ID #: NY0301664, NY0310143, NY0322837 (WD 2, 6, 7, 8)

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) has been distributed to customers and appropriate notices of availability have been given. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the health department.

Certified by: Name: Matt Fitzpatrick _____

Title: Water Operator _____

Phone #: 607-743-1746 _____ Date: 5-9-25

Please indicate how your report was distributed to your customers:

☒ AWQR was distributed to bill-paying customers by mail.

☐ AWQR was distributed by other direct delivery method(s) (check all that apply)

- ☐ Hand delivered.
- ☐ Published in local paper (i.e., *Penny Saver*) that was directly delivered or mailed to all bill-paying customers.
- ☐ Published in local municipal newsletter that was directly delivered or mailed.
- ☐ Mailed a notification that AWQR is available on a public website via a direct URL
- ☐ Emailed with a message containing a direct URL link to the AWQR
- ☐ Emailed with AWQR sent as an attachment to the email
- ☐ Emailed with AWQR sent as an embedded image in the email
- ☐ Additional electronic delivery that meets "otherwise directly deliver" requirement
- ☐ Other (please specify) _____

☐ System does not have bill-paying customers.

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: in addition to direct delivery to bill-paying customer the AWQR was posted on a publicly-accessible website at *www*._____

_____

Please indicate what "Good Faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers (check all that apply).

- ☒ Posting the Annual Water Quality Report on the Internet at https://townofdickinson.com
- ☐ Mailing the Annual Water Quality Report to postal patrons within the service area
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the Annual Water Quality Report in the news media
- ☐ Publication of the Annual Water Quality Report in a local newspaper
- ☐ Posting the Annual Water Quality Report in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies to single-bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations
- ☒ Other (please specify) Town Hall Office _____

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024 Town of Dickinson Water Districts #2, #6, #7, #8

Town of Dickinson
523-531 Old Front Street
Binghamton, New York 13905
(Public Water Supply ID#NY0301664)
(Public Water Supply ID#NY0311222)
(Public Water Supply ID#NY0310143)
(Public Water Supply ID#NY0322837)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Town of Dickinson, 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. 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 the Town of Dickinson, phone 607-771-0771. 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 at the Town Hall on the 2nd Monday of each month at 6 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, 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 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.

The Town of Dickinson Water Districts #1, #4, and #5 purchase their water from the Village of Johnson City, which uses groundwater from wells located throughout the Village. See attached Annual Water Quality Report from the Village of Johnson City.

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, lead & copper, and disinfection byproducts. 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 Broome County Health Department at 607-778-2887.

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 New York State requirements.

Although our lead levels are well below the Action Level, 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. The Town of Dickinson 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 Dickinson Water Dept. - Matt Fitzpatrick – 607-723-3099. 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 and has made it publicly accessible by contacting the town office at 607-723-3099 or visiting our website at: https://townofdickinson.com.

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 house holds 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 f 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 up 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. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS - Dickinson WDs #2, #6, #7 & #8

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Sample Location	Date of Sample	Level Detected (range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper[2]	No	Distribution	Jun-22	0.0633 (0.0070-0.0796)	mg/l	0	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits; leaching of wood preservatives
Lead[2]	No	Distribution	Jun-22	ND (ND)	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; .
Disinfection Byproducts								
Total Trihalomethanes[3]	No	Distribution	8/27/2024	4.62	ug/l	N/A	80	By product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids[4]	No	Distribution	8/27/2024	9.5	ug/l	N/A	60	By product of drinking water chlorination

Notes:

2	The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 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 prcentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead/copper values detected at your water systems.
3	This level represents the total levels of the following containments: Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, Bromoform & Chlorodibromomethane.
4	This level represents the total levels of the following containments: Monochloracetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloracetic Acid, & Dibromoacetic Acid.

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.

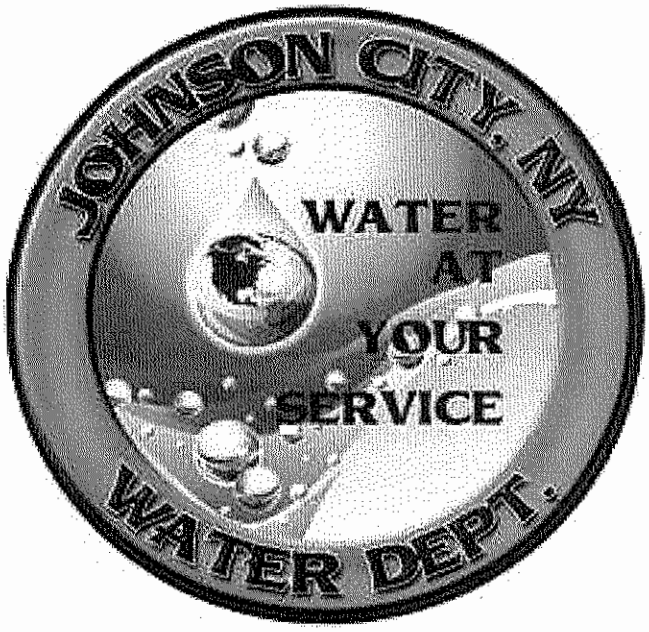
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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).



2024
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024 for Johnson City Water Department

Why Are You Getting This Report?

To comply with New York State regulations, the Johnson City Water Department annually issues a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water as well as the need to protect our drinking water sources. 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 New York State standards. A detailed summary of any analytical results is available at the Johnson City Water Department which is located at 44 Camden Street, Johnson City, New York. A copy of this report is available at Johnson City Municipal Services, 60 Lester Ave, Johnson City, New York. Additional information may also be obtained by calling the Johnson City Water Department at 607-797-2523.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. The Village of Johnson City Board of Trustees meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month beginning at 7:30 p.m. at the municipal offices, located at 60 Lester Ave, Johnson City, NY.

Where Does Your Water Come From?

Drinking water sources include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Johnson City's water is produced from an abundant underground aquifer using five wells located throughout the Village. These wells are located on North Broad Street, Olive Street, and at our main plant on Camden Street in Westover. The total pumping capacity of these wells is 12,000,000 gallons per day. In addition, the Village has four reservoir tanks with a holding capacity of 5,000,000 gallons and additional booster stations are used to serve three different elevation zones. The water produced by these wells supplies all of the Village of Johnson City, Airport Road in the Town of Maine, Westover, Fairmont Park and Choconut Center in the Town of Union, and parts of the Town of Dickinson and the Village of Endicott. There are approximately 5,650 homes and businesses connected to 70 miles of water main, bringing safe drinking water to 15,174 (as taken from the 2010 census) people. We also provide water to 550 fire hydrants to help protect you and your home should the need arise. The Village of Johnson City wells are disinfected with liquid chlorination which is introduced at each well site. At our Camden Street treatment plant, Calciquest (a sequestering agent) is added to stabilize the water being pumped through air strippers. Air stripping is a process to remove any volatile contaminant that may be present in the raw water. The NYS Department of Health also supplies a source water assessment for our system showing possible and actual threats to the safety of our drinking water. The ratings, as shown in the **Susceptibility Table**, determine how susceptible each of our wells is to certain contaminants. These range from low to very high. This information is used to implement a plan for disinfection and treatment long before a problem arises.

What Are Some Potential Problems?

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 human activities. It should be noted that drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least trace amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. A major disadvantage with groundwater supply is that the water may be excessively hard and contain minerals such as iron and manganese due to the leaching of minerals from the soil. However, groundwater is less susceptible to microbial contamination such as Cryptosporidium.

Is Your Water Safe?

YES! In order to ensure your tap water is safe to drink, New York State and the EPA put regulations in place that limit the number of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. As these 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, halo acetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year as the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

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 Broome County Health Department at 607-778-2887.

During 2024, the Johnson City Water Department was required to take a minimum of 20 bacteriological samples from the water distribution system per month. As you can see by the **Table of Detected Contaminants** (see page 10-13), we have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected. However, these contaminants are below New York State requirements and resulted in no violations.

Although our lead levels are below Action Level, 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. Endicott 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.*

Emerging Organic Contaminants

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctansulfonic acid (PFOS), and 1,4 Dioxane (1,4-D)

PFOA, PFOS, and 1,4-D are relatively ubiquitous in the environment due to their historical widespread use and persistence. The New York State Health Department has instituted regulations requiring water systems to test for these contaminants.

PFOA and PFOS have been used in a variety of consumer and industrial products as surface coatings and/or protectants because of their nonstick properties. Research indicates that these compounds bioaccumulate in various organisms, including fish and humans.

1,4-D has been largely used as a solvent stabilizer for chemical processing but can also be found as a purifying agent in the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals as well as a contaminant in ethoxylated surfactants commonly used in consumer cosmetics, detergents, and shampoos. Research indicates that this chemical does not bioaccumulate in the food chain.

We are informing you that although our testing detected 1,4-Dioxane, PFPA, and PFOS in all of our wells during 2024, they did not exceed the MCL set forth by the New York State Health Department.

Is Our Water System Meeting Other Rules That Govern Operations?

During 2024, our system was in substantial compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements. To comply with the on-going laws and regulation the Village of Johnson City Water Department conducted two bi-annual lead and copper tests in 2024.

Jan 2024 – June 2024 Monitoring Period Data

90th percentile Result:

Pb 0.003	Cu 0.52

July 2024 – December 2024 Monitoring Period Data

90th percentile Result:

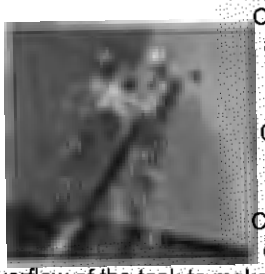
Pb 0.002	Cu 0.28

What Improvements Are We Making?

- 2300' of new water main and valves were upgraded in 2024
- 1000' of 8" water main was completed on Carlton St.
- 300' of 12" water completed on Grand Ave between Baldwin St and Harrison St.
- Bolt replacement program on Valves on Reynolds Rd.
- New Hydrant was installed on Lou Rene Cir.

Why Save Water and How to Avoid Wasting It

Are Water Leaks Costing You Money? Periodically You Should:



Check all faucets for drips. Replace worn and leaking washers, gaskets, pipes or defective fixtures.

Check for leaks on outside faucets, and make sure the valve closes properly.

Check toilets for leaks--they are the most common cause of high bills! Check the overflow of the tank to make sure no water is running over (float level may be set too high) The flapper valve in the bottom of the tank is also a location of a possible leaking toilet. To check for a flapper valve leak, put a small amount of food coloring in the toilet tank after it has filled. Do not flush the toilet for at least an hour, or overnight if possible. If the food coloring shows up in the bowl without flushing, you most likely have a leaking flapper or plunger ball valve.

How Much Water Do I Use?

Many customers ask the question "how much water does the average person use each day? The answer to this question requires a definition of the "average person". In general, per capita water use ranges from about 40 to 80 gallons per day (gpd). The following chart shows estimates of personal water use:

How to Check for Leaks

Studies show that dripping faucets and leaking toilets account for as much as 14% of all indoor water use, equivalent to 10 gallons per person of water lost per day.

Read Your Water Meter - Use your water meter to check for leaks in your home. Start by turning off all faucets and water- using appliances and make sure no one uses water during the test period. Take a reading on your water meter, wait for about 30 minutes, and then take a second reading. If the dial has moved, you have a leak.

Check for Leaky Toilets - The most common source of leaks is the toilet. Check toilets for leaks by placing a few drops of food coloring in the tank. If after 15 minutes the dye shows up in the bowl, the toilet has a leak.

Leaky toilets can usually be repaired inexpensively by replacing the flapper.

- Toilets can account for almost 30% of all indoor water use, more than any other fixture or appliance.
- Older toilets (installed prior to 1994) use 3.5 to 7 gallons of water per flush and as much as 20 gallons per person per day.
- Replacing an old toilet with a new model can save the typical household 7,900 to 21,700 gallons of water per year, cutting both your water and wastewater bills.

USE	Average / Person (gpd)
Bathing	15 - 25
Sink	3 - 5
Toilet	5 - 15
Washing Clothes	10 - 20
Washing Dishes	5 - 10
Cooking	1- 2
Miscellaneous	1 - 3
Total	40 -80

An average of 20% of all toilets leak!!

Check for Leaky Faucets - The next place to check for a leak is your sink and bathtub faucets. Replacing the rubber O-ring or washer inside the valve can usually repair dripping faucets.

The following table at the bottom of this page shows the amount of water that can be lost (and billed to your account) for various size leaks.

How Can I Check My Water Usage?

To determine your average daily use or to check your appliance usage, you can read your meter on an hourly, daily, or weekly basis. Simply record your meter reading at the beginning of a measurement period and again at the end of a period. The difference between these two-meter readings will be the water used during that period. Note that your water meter reads in cubic feet and can easily be converted to gallons by multiplying the reading by 7.48 gallons per cubic foot.

	Leak Size	Gallons Per Day	Gallons Per Month	Cubic Feet per Quarter
	A dripping leak consumes:	15 gallons	450 gallons	180 Cubic Feet
	A 1/32 in. leak consumes:	264 gallons	7,920 gallons	3,168 Cubic feet
	A 1/16 in. leak consumes:	943 gallons	28,300 gallons	11,319 Cubic Feet
	A 1/8 in. leak consumes:	3,806 gallons	114,200 gallons	45,681 Cubic Feet

	A 1/4 in. leak consumes:	15,226 gallons	456,800 gallons	182,721 Cubic feet
	A 1/2 in. leak consumes:	60,900 gallons	1,827,000 gallons	730,800 Cubic Feet

Information about water conservation ideas can be found at https://www.epa.gov/watersense/water-conservation-plan-guidelines

What Does Your Water Cost You?

Customers Inside of the Village	Up to 1000 cu ft	1,001 cu ft - 5,000 cu ft	5,001 cu ft - 10,000 cu ft	over 10,001 cu ft
Water rates/100 cu ft	$45.00	$7.00	$8.00	$9.00

Customers Outside of the Village	Up to 1000 cu ft	1,001 cu ft - 5,000 cu ft	5,001 cu ft - 10,000 cu ft	over 10,001 cu ft
Water rates/100 cu ft	$55.00	$7.75	$8.75	$9.75

Mayor Marty Heaney

Account Number	012345
Location Number	012345
Service Address	200 Oak St
Total Amount Due:	277.30
Payment Due By:	04/30/2025
Billing Date	04/01/2025
Service Period 12/02/2024 To 03/28/2025	

Ray Jones
200 Oak St
Anywhere, USA
67890

Prior Read	Current Read	Usage
42361.00000	43951.00000	1590.00000

Account Summary

Village of Johnson City utility bills are sent out on a quarterly basis. Billing months are January, April, July and October. Please see reverse for payment options, policies and other important information.

For the Annual Water Quality Report visit https://www.villageofjc.com/wp-content/uploads/Johnson-City-V-AWQR-2023-Final.pdf. You may also call 607-797-2523 for a paper copy. All usage is in cubic

[redacted]

Payments	-277.30
Previous Quarter's Balance	0.00
Balance Forward	0.00
Current Charges	
Water Charge	86.30
Sewer Charge	114.00
Refuse Charge	77.00
Current Quarter Total Charges	277.30
Total Amount Due Upon Receipt:	277.30
Total Due After 12% Penalty on 04/30/2025	310.58
Total Due After Admin Fee on 05/14/2025	350.58

Please retain bottom portion along with your payment. DO NOT SEND CASH

Remit Payment To: Village of Johnson City Municipal Offices
60 Lester Ave, Johnson City NY 13790

Ray Jones
200 Oak St
Anywhere, USA
67890

Account Number	000480
Service Address	101 ACADEMY ST
Statement Date	04/01/2025
Due Date	04/30/2025
Total Due	277.30

Village of Johnson City - Water Department - 44 Camden St Johnson City, NY 13790

Each property is assigned an **account number**. There is a minimum of one service billed quarterly. The difference between the **previous** and **present reading** is the **consumption of water** for that quarter. The **amount** is the charge for that specific service. **Water** billing is based on actual **consumption**. We do not estimate readings. Sewer is billed off water consumption, but at a different rate. Rates can be found on our website, **https://www.villageofjc.com/water/**. **Refuse** is a flat fee based on both the property type and number of units. If there is a **past due amount**, it will be noted in the **past due** box. The **past due** plus the **current charges** is the **net amount**. The **net amount** is the total amount due. The **previous** and **current read dates** cover the quarterly period of service. The **due date** is when the bill needs to be paid in full in order to avoid a 12% penalty charge. The **service address** is the property the services are supplied to.

If there is a water meter installed in a property, a minimum bill will continue to be generated. To avoid incurring a minimum bill, the meter must be removed. The water will be shut off, and all services (including refuse pick-up) will be terminated. There is a meter reinstallation fee of $150.00 for any property.

SHUT OFF POLICY

After the due date, a 12% penalty will be added to overdue accounts. Notices of Nonpayment will be mailed and posted to any delinquent accounts. A **$50.00 administration fee** will be added 15 days past the due date in addition to the current outstanding balance. The balance, including all penalties and fees, must be paid in full to avoid having your water service shut off.

If water is **shut off**, payment of a **service charge** of **$150.00** will be incurred and payment is required prior to restoration of service to these premises. Please note that if your water is shut off, the property will be posted uninhabitable and water service **will not be restored until the next business day**.

This diagram will help you understand your water meter. The digital display will go dormant in order to conserve battery. **Using a flashlight**, shine it on the top of the meter to bring up the numbers and LCD display so you can read your meter and the other indicators explained below.

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made if lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owner of the property owner, or both. The inventory included both portable and non- portable SL's with in the system. If you have questions or would like to report your service type or any upgrades to your service line, please email that information to vjcwater@VillageofJC.com

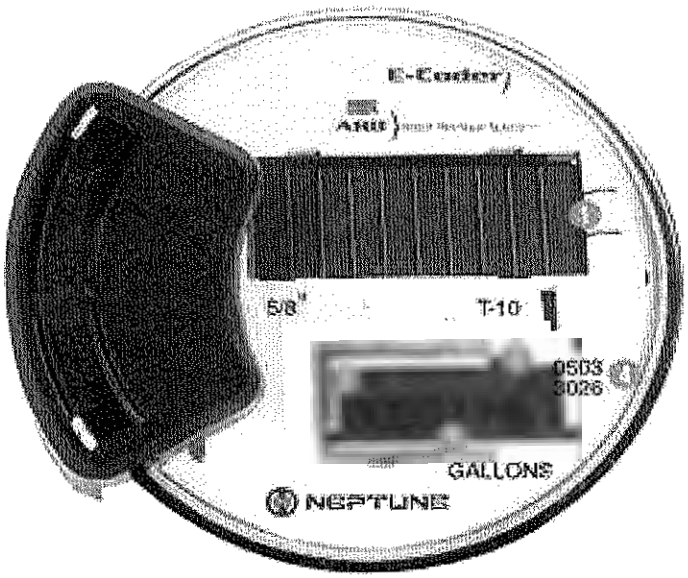
Solar Cell ()

Leak Icon f)

Flow Indicators ()

Date of Manufacture C)

LCD Display()



SOLAR CELL

Located at the top of the E-Coder, supplies power for the LCD pane(light activated)

FLOW INDICATOR

Shows the direction of flow through the meter:

ON	Water in use.
OFF	Water not in use.
FLASHING	Water is running slowly.
(-)	Reverse flow.
(+)	Forward flow.

LEAK INDICATOR

Displays a possible leak:

No leak indicated.	
Intermittent leak	Indicates that water has been used for at least 50 of the 96 15-minute intervals during a 24-hour period.
	Indicates water use for all 96 15-minute intervals duringa 24-hour period.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS - Village of Johnson City 2024

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Sample Location	Date of Sample	Level Detected (range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nickel	No	Well #6 Well #7	7/17/2023 7/17/2023	0.0017 0.0008	mg/l	0.1	0.1	Leaching from metals; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	No	Camden St. Well #6 Well #7	7/17/2023 7/17/2023 7/17/2023	0.0814 0.0870 0.0839	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead[1]	No	Distributio n	Jan-June 24	3.0 (ND-53.8)	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Lead[1]	No	Distributio n	July-Dec 24	2.2 (ND-16.6)	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper[1]	No	Distributio n	Jan-June 24	0.52 (ND-1.28)	mg/l	1.3	AL=1. 3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Copper[1]	No	Distributio n	July-Dec 24	0.28 (0.0125-0.896)	mg/l	1.3	AL=1. 3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	Camden St. Well #6 Well #7	4/03/2024 4/03/2024 4/03/2024	1.07 1.85 1.12	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	No	Camden St. Well #6 Well #7	7/17/2023 7/17/2023 7/17/2023	0.0015 0.0011 0.0013	mg/l	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium[2]	No	Camden St. Well #6 Well #7	4/03/2024 4/03/2024 4/03/2024	119 247 117	mg/l	N/A	See Health Effects	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Disinfectants								
Chlorine Residual	No	Distributio n	2024	1.07 (0.56-1.53)	mg/l	N/A	4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts								
Total Trihalomethanes[3]	No	Distributio n	7/10/2024 10/08/202 4	17.6 54.3	ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Haloacetic Acids[4]	No	Distributio n	7/10/2024 10/08/202 4	5.06 1.81	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Organic Contaminants								
Tetrachloroethylene	No	Well #6	10/8/2024	0.55	ug/l	N/A	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
di(2-ethylhexyl) phtalate	No	Well #6	7/10/2024	1.45	ug/l	N/A	6	Used in plastic products such as polyvinyl chloride, plastic toys, vinyl upholstery, adhesives, and coatings. Compound likely to be released to the environment during production and waste disposal of these products. Also used in inks, pesticides, cosmetics, and vacuum pump oil.
Emerging Organic Contaminants								
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	Camden St. Well #6 Well #7	01/24/24 01/24/24 01/24/24	1.3 2.7 1.2	ug/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorooctanesulfoni c Acid (PFOS)	No	Camden St. Well 7	01/24/24 04/03/24	0.72 3.65	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
1,4-Dioxane	No	Camden St. Well #6 Well #7	2024 Quarterly	0.45-0.59 0 - 0.53 0 - 0.58	ug/l	N/A	1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Radiological Contaminants								
Gross Alpha	No	Camden St. Well #6 Well #7	2/12/2019 2/12/2019 04/03/24	0.811 0.565 1.75	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-226 & Radium-228	No	Camden St. Well #6 Well #7	2/12/2019 2/12/2019 04/03/24	0.426 0.312 0.51	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.

Notes:	
1	The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 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/copper values detected at your water system.
2	Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water contaning more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.
3	These levels represent the Locational Running Annual Average levels (annual sampling) of the following contaminants: chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, bromoform.
4	These levels represent the Locational Running Annual Average levels (annual sampling) of the following contaminants: dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid.

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.
	Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
	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).
	Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).
	Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Location	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG or Health Advisory Level [1,2]	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	No	Well #2	10/8/2024	2.64	ng/L	2,000 ng/L	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
		Well #3	10/8/2024 7/10/2024 4/3/2024	3.85 1.93 1.92			
		Camden St Treatment Plant	10/8/2024 7/11/2024	2.4 2.07			
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHPA)	No	Well #7 Treatment Plant	1/24/2024 4/3/2024	2.2 1.76	ng/L	NA	

Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHXS)	No	Well #3	7/10/2024 10/8/2024	1.86 2.1	ng/L	NA
		Well #7 Treatment Plant	1/24/2024 4/3/2024 10/8/2024	2.0 1.83 2.28		
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHXA)	No	Well #3	1/24/2024 7/10/2024 10/8/2024	1.8 2.2 2.33	ng/L	NA
		Camden St Treatment Plant	7/11/2024	2.45		
		Well #6 Treatment Plant	1/24/2024 4/3/2024 7/11/2024 10/8/2024	4.9 4.27 4.65 5.27		
		Well #7 Treatment Plant	1/24/2024 4/3/2024 7/11/2024 10/8/2025	4.5 3.65 3.1 4.03		

Notes:	
1	USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.
2	All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L = 50,000 ng/L.

Johnson City Water Works
NY0301668
AWQR Source Water Assessment Summary

The NYS DOH 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, called the well sensitivity. 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 "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. While inorganic and organic contaminants were detected in our water, 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 from natural sources. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from four active drilled wells and one emergency well (not evaluated in this assessment). The source water assessment has rated wells #2, #3 (Camden St.) and #6 (Burns St.) as highly sensitive to both chemical and microbial contaminants. The wells rate a high sensitivity because of historic detections of chemical contaminants and because the wells are located in a very productive, unconfined aquifer where the subsurface soils allow large volumes of water to move through the aquifer. Well #7 (North Broad St.) is in an area where the aquifer is somewhat protected with a low permeability layer above and has rated a medium sensitivity to microbials but a high sensitivity to chemical contaminants, also due to historic chemical detections.

Potential contaminant sources were then evaluated and given a contaminant prevalence rating. The sensitivity and contaminant prevalence then determine the susceptibility of a particular well. The source water assessment has rated the Johnson City Water Works wells as having a low to high susceptibility to microbials, such as enteric bacteria and enteric viruses, and a medium-high to very high susceptibility to various chemical contaminants as noted in the table below. While significant sources of some types of contamination have not been identified in the assessment area, wells may have been given an elevated susceptibility rating for other chemicals because of high well sensitivities.

SUSCEPTIBILITY TABLE				
CONTAMINANT	Well #2	Well #3	Well #6	Well #7
Cations/Anions (Salts)	High	High	High	High
Enteric Bacteria	High	High	Medium-High	Low
Enteric Viruses	High	High	Medium-High	Low
Halogenated Solvents	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High
Herbicides/Pesticides	High	High	Medium-High	Medium-High
Metals	High	High	High	High
Nitrate	High	High	High	High
Other Industrial Organics	High	High	High	High
Petroleum Products	Very High	Very High	High	High
Protozoa	High	High	Medium-High	Low

While the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

The Village of Johnson City currently has an active wellhead and watershed protection plan in place to ensure drinking water safety. The source water assessment is another tool that can help direct further refinements to the plan. County and state health departments will also use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education program

ANY QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS SUMMARY CAN BE DIRECTED TO THE BROOME COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (607)778-2887