Annual Water Quality Report for 2023
Dudley Water Supply Inc.
11194 Bonta Bridge Rd, Cato NY 13033
(Public Water Supply ID# 0501736)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Dudley Water Supply Inc., 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.

We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please contact us to arrange a meeting or check our website for further information. Our website is www.dudleywatersupplyinc.com.

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 about 250 people in the Village of Meridian through approximately 95 service connections. We also supply water to the Village of Cato. Our water source is an unconfined aquifer, pumped from the earth using 5 wells which are located in the Village of Meridian. The water is chlorinated prior to distribution.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The New York State Department of Health has completed a source assessment for our system based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes susceptibility based on risk posed by each potential source of contamination of the water source.

It does not mean that the water delivered is or will be contaminated. See the section "Are There Contaminants That Have Been Detected? The Source Water Assessment provides resource managers with additional information for protecting the water source in the future. As mentioned before, our water is derived from wells. The Source Water Assessment has rated these wells as having medium risk susceptibility to microbial contaminants. The rating is primarily due to the aquifer's proximity to agricultural lands in relation to wells. In addition, the wells draw water from an unconfined aquifer with unknown hydraulic conductivity. Please note that while the Source Water Assessment rates our wells

susceptible to microbial contamination, our water is disinfected to insure the water to your home meets NYS Drinking Water Standards for microbial contamination.

Cayuga County and New York State Health Departments will use information to direct water source protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning and educational activities. A copy of the 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 tested in 2023 included: total coliform, nitrate, lead, copper, gross Alpha, gross Beta, radium 226, radium 228, barium, Trihalomethanes (TTHM), Haloacetic Acid (HAA5), per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFOA, PFOS), 1-4 dioxane, sodium and CARUS K-5 (seaquest). 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, may be 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 at 315-253-1405.

The following list of definitions will help you understand abbreviations used in the following tables.

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 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
Action Level (AL): 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.
Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Nephelometric 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).
Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).
Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological							
Gross Alpha	No	8/16/23	0.975	pCi/L	0	15 pCi/L	Contained in soil or sedimentary rock formation
Gross Beta	No	8/16/23	1.72	pCi/L	0	4	
Radium 226	No	8/16/23	0.765	pCi/L	0	5	
Radium 228	No	8/16/23	0.575	pCi/L	0	5	
Inorganic Contaminates: Part 5-1.42 and 5-1.47							
Copper[1]	No	8/16/23	0.176 Range: 0.03-0.206	Mg/L (ppm)	1.3	AL= 1.3	Contained in finished water, an artifact of old piping and lead soldered joints
Lead[2]	No	8/16/23	2.0 Range: ND-2.4	Ug/L (ppb)	0	AL= 15	
Barium	No	2/24/22	.102	ppm	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling waste. Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminates: Hyperchlorination ID TP001, Sodium, Seaquest ID TP002, Nitrates							
Sodium[3]	No	8/16/23	Well 7, 8: 23.9 Well 10,14,15: 37.2	Mg/L (ppm)	NA	No limit	Naturally occurring, road salt, water softeners, animal waste
Seaquest	No	8/16/23	Well 10, 14 15: 37.2	Mg/L (ppm)	NA	No limit	
Nitrates	No	3/20/23	Well 7: 1.87 Well 8: 1.02 Well 10: 2.44 Well 14: 1.96 Well 15: 1.15	Mg/L (ppm)	10	10	Field fertilizer runoff, leaching from septic systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants: Part 5-1.52 Table 9A - Disinfection Byproducts/Stage 2							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No	8/30/23	3.5	ppb	NA	80	Contained in chlorinated water

[1] The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 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 copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was between the highest value and the second highest value. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
[2] The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
[3] Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets.

Table of Non-Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids, HAA5	No	8/30/23	ND	ppb	N/A	60 MCL	Contained in chlorinated water
1,4 Dioxane	No	11/1/23	ND				Emission from waste inceration

Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) by LCMSMS by Isotope Dilution: Wells 7 & 8

NO 11/1/23 ND ng/L 1.81

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA) Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA) Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA) Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS) 8:2 Fluorotelomersulfonic acid (8:2FTS)
9-ClhexadecaFl-3-oxanonane-sulf acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) 11-CleicosaFl-3-oxaundecane-sulf (11Cl-PF3OUdS)
6:2 Fluorotelomersulfonic acid (6:2FTS) 4:2 Fluorotelomersulfonic acid (4:2FTS) Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEESA) Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMOPrA)
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMOBA)

Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) by LCMSMS by Isotope Dilution: Wells 10, 14 & 15

NO 11/1/23 ND ng/L 1.83

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA) Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA) Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA) Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)
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Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEESA) Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMOPrA) Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMOBA)

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.

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. Dudley Water Supply Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of

dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Cayuga County Health Department. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2023, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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).

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Spanish

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

French

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present 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

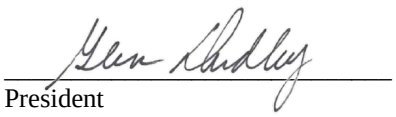
from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

ANNUAL CHARGE FOR WATER

Our water rates are regulated by the Public Service Commission. As of 2018 the quarterly rate for a single family home is $88.65, and the quarterly rate for each apartment unit is $81.50. The metered commercial rate for the Village of Cato is $2.13 per one thousand gallons. The metered commercial rate for other busniess's is $3.99 per one thousand gallons.

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 if you have questions. (315-626-6519)



President