Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Town of Pamelia Consolidated Water District #1
NYS Rte. 11 and Rte. 342
(Public Water Supply ID# 2230066)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Town of Pamelia, 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 NYS drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that Pamelia's water system did not violate any maximum contaminant levels or other water quality 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, contact **The Development Authority of the North Country, at 315-661-3210**. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled town board meetings. The meetings are held on the second Monday of every month, 7:00 PM at the Town Offices.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and groundwater 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 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 the tap water is safe to drink, NYS and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The NYS Department of Health (DOH) and the Food & Drug Administration (FDA) have established regulatory limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection as tap water for public health.

Our water system serves 1,857 people through 748 service connections. Our water source is the Black River. The City of Watertown produces the water, which is then pumped by direct connections to the Town of Pamelia on Rte. 12 (Bradley Street) and to the Development Authority of the North Country's Waterline. The Town of Pamelia is connected to the Development Authority of the North Country line on Water Street, Patterson Road, Valley View Drive and Route 11. Water is distributed to consumers by a 12-inch ductile iron pipeline. There is subsequent chlorination at the Town of Pamelia water tower. Attached is a copy of the Annual Water Quality Report as supplied by the City of Watertown and the Development Authority of the North Country.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with New York State requirements, the Town of Pamelia regularly tests drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include Total Coliform, E.coli, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs), and Haloacetic acids (HAA5s). NYS regulations allow the Town to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The table presented below depicts the most recent values for the contaminants that were detected in the drinking water supply. 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. By Calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the New York State Department of Health at (315) 785-2277, you can obtain more information about contaminants and potential health effects.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Average Level Detected (Range)	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (Haa5'S)	No	2025/ quarterly	47.4[1] 11.7-57.6	ug/L	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No	2025/ quarterly	45.6[1] 7.5-72.3	ug/L	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

Notes
[1] This level represents the highest locational running average calculated from the 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 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.

***Micrograms per liter* (ug/L):** Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

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

T*reatment Technique* (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Non-Applicable (N/A): Does not apply.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

Laboratory results indicate that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by NYS. 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 Pamelia* 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 Development Authority of the North Country, at (315) 661-3210.* 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 MY WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2025 the Town system was in compliance with applicable Federal and 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 have made it publicly accessible by visiting the Town Hall at 25859 State Route 37.

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?

The Town's system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future water demand. However, 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 treating and operating the water system.
- 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.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks; just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons per day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Turn off the tap while brushing your teeth.
- 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 your bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons per day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save 30,000 gallons a 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.
- 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.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing the Town of Pamelia to provide your family with quality drinking water again this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply the Town sometimes needs 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. The Town asks that all customers help to protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Town of Pamelia Water District #2
(Public Water Supply ID# 2230075)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Pamelia, 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact, contact **The Development Authority of the North Country, at 315-661-3210**. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled town board meetings. The meetings are held on the second Monday of every month, 7:30 PM at the Town Offices.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and groundwater 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 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 the tap water is safe to drink, NYS and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The NYS Department of Health (DOH) and the Food & Drug Administration (FDA) have established regulatory limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection as tap water for public health.

Our water system serves 150 people through 44 service connections. Water is purchased from the Development Authority of the North Country's Watertown to Fort Drum Waterline. This water is produced by the City of Watertown, which is a surface water source drawn from the Black River, and the water has chlorine, added for disinfection purposes, and fluoride added prior to distribution. Attached are copies of the Annual Water Quality Reports as supplied by the City of Watertown, and the Development Authority of the North Country.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with New York State requirements, the Town of Pamelia regularly tests drinking water for various contaminants. These contaminants include Total Coliform, E.coli, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs), and Haloacetic acids (HAA5s). NYS regulations allow the Town to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The table presented below depicts the most recent values for the contaminants that were detected in the drinking water supply. 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. By Calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the New York State Department of Health at (315) 785-2277, you can obtain more information about contaminants and potential health effects.

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Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (Haa5'S)	No	2025/ quarterly	29.5[1] 15.2-43.6	ug/L	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No	2025/ quarterly	38.3[1] 13.5-58.1	ug/L	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

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IS MY WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

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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:

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- Check every faucet in your home for leaks; just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons per day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
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- 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.

CLOSING

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City of Watertown 2025 Annual Water Quality Report

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report provides details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. In 2025, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. The contaminants detected are listed in the Water Quality Data Table, and the results show that your drinking water continues to meet applicable health and safety standards. During December 2025, the city experienced a temporary turbidity treatment technique violation. Turbidity is a measure of water clarity, and an indicator of how effectively the treatment process is working. This issue was promptly identified and corrected, and compliance was quickly restored. At no time did this situation pose an immediate risk to public health. Additional information is provided in the Violations and Exceedances section of this report.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised individuals, such as persons undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, individuals with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, as well as some elderly persons and infants, may be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Guidelines from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Where does my water come from?

The source of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemicals, and radioactive materials. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establish similar limits for bottled water to provide the same protection for public health. The City of Watertown's water source is the Black River, a surface water supply that originates in the Adirondack Mountains and flows through the City to Black River Bay. During 2025, the system did not experience any water supply restrictions. Flows in the Black River are regulated by the Hudson-Black River Regulating District and controlled by a series of hydroelectric dams from the headwaters in the Adirondacks to Lake Ontario. If the City's 15 million gallon per day Water Treatment Plant operated at full capacity, it would require only approximately 2.3% of the minimum river flow. Water is treated at the City's water treatment facilities prior to distribution. Liquid alum and nonionic polymer are added to coagulate and remove dirt and organic matter. The settled water is then pumped to the treatment facility at 1707 Huntington Street, where additional treatment processes include the addition of polyaluminum chloride and cationic polymer prior to filtration. Powdered activated carbon may be used to address taste and odor concerns. The filtered water is disinfected with chlorine to destroy harmful microorganisms. Additional treatment includes the use of soda ash to adjust alkalinity, sodium silicate for corrosion control, and fluoride to promote dental health. Finished water is then pumped into the City's distribution system and also supplied through the Development Authority of the North Country to the towns of Champion, LeRay, and Pamelia.

During 2025, the City's Water Treatment Plant produced approximately 2,753,700,000 gallons of water. Of this amount, 1,770,194,000 gallons were metered for use. The remaining difference of 983,506,000 gallons (35.7%) is attributed to system losses, including leaks, flushing, and fire protection use.

Water Rates:

Quarterly Meter Usage Rates:
$47.76 per 1,000 cubic feet (7,480 gallons) for the first 1,200 cubic feet (8,976 gallons)
$32.28 per 1,000 cubic feet for usage over 1,200 cubic feet

Monthly Meter Usage Rates:
$47.76 per 1,000 cubic feet for the first 400 cubic feet (2,992 gallons)
$32.28 per 1,000 cubic feet for usage over 400 cubic feet

Source water assessment and its availability

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has evaluated this public water supply's susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The findings are summarized below. It is important to note that these assessments were developed using available information and are intended to estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that contamination has occurred or will occur. This public water system provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure that the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable drinking water standards. Overall, this water supply is considered most susceptible to microbial contaminants, primarily from pasture

activities and permitted discharges within the watershed. Sediment and turbidity associated with mining operations are also potential concerns. In addition, transportation routes within the watershed may contribute to various contaminations. A copy of the full source water assessment is available by contacting the water supplier.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. 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. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activities.

These substances may include Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may originate from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from agricultural activities, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also originate from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA establishes regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) sets similar standards for bottled water to ensure it provides the same level of public health protection.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact Aaron Harvill, Superintendent of Water, at (315) 785-7757. We encourage you to stay informed about your drinking water. To learn more, you may attend any regularly scheduled City Council meeting. Significant agenda items are typically posted on the City's website a few days prior to each meeting. Meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the City Council Chambers, located on the third floor of City Hall, 245 Washington Street, Watertown, New York. Notices of Public Hearings are published in the local newspaper and on the City's website in advance of each meeting.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is derived from a surface water source and is treated using a multi-step process that includes oxidation, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. A chemical oxidant, such as potassium permanganate, is applied to the raw water to oxidize naturally occurring organic matter, iron, and manganese. This step helps improve removal efficiency and control taste, odor, and disinfection by-product precursors. Coagulation and flocculation follow, where chemicals are added to cause small, suspended particles to bind together and form larger particles, or "floc." These particles are then removed through sedimentation. The water is then filtered to remove remaining fine particles, including clays, silts, natural organic matter, and microorganisms. Finally, the water is disinfected using chlorine to inactivate harmful bacteria, viruses, and other microorganisms that may be present. A disinfectant residual is maintained throughout the distribution system to help ensure water quality is preserved as it travels to consumers. Disinfection is considered one of the most significant public health advancements of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day, or about 100 gallons per person per day? Fortunately, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference—try one today, and soon it will become second nature.

- Take shorter showers. A 5-minute shower uses approximately 4 to 5 gallons of water per minute, compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Turn off the water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, or shaving. This can save up to 500 gallons per month.
- Install a water-efficient showerhead. These are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save up to 750 gallons per month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. This can save up to 1,000 gallons per month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and easy to replace. To check for a toilet leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If color appears in the bowl without flushing, there is a leak. Repairing leaks or upgrading to a more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons per month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water at a rate the soil can absorb, and water during cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach children about water conservation to help ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce your next water bill.

For more information on water conservation, visit the Environmental Protection Agency WaterSense program at www.epa.gov/watersense.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in the following ways:

- Limit the use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides. These products contain chemicals that can run off and contaminate drinking water sources.
- Pick up after your pets to prevent harmful bacteria and nutrients from entering waterways.
- If you have a septic system, ensure it is properly maintained to prevent leaching into groundwater. Consider connecting to a public sewer system where available.
- Properly dispose of household chemicals. Take used motor oil and other hazardous materials to a recycling or approved disposal facility.
- Get involved in your community. Consider volunteering with a local watershed or wellhead protection group. If none exist, consider starting one.
- Work with your local government or water supplier to organize a storm drain awareness project. Mark drains with messages such as "Dump No Waste – Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water," and help educate residents that storm drains discharge directly to local water bodies.

Information on Fluoride Addition

Our system is one of many in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride to support dental health. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, fluoride is effective in preventing cavities when maintained at appropriate levels in drinking water. To ensure optimal dental protection, fluoride levels are monitored daily and maintained at a target concentration of 0.7 mg/L. During 2025, fluoride levels were within ±0.2 mg/L of the target concentration approximately 98.9% of the time. None of the monitoring results approached the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 2.2 mg/L.

Results of Cryptosporidium monitoring

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although treatment processes, including filtration, are effective at removing many contaminants, they cannot guarantee complete removal of Cryptosporidium. Monitoring has indicated the presence of this organism in source water and/or finished water. Current testing methods do not determine whether the organisms are viable or capable of causing disease.
Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an intestinal illness with symptoms such as nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals recover within a few weeks; however, individuals with weakened immune systems may be at greater risk of severe illness. Immunocompromised individuals are encouraged to consult their healthcare provider

regarding appropriate precautions. The Environmental Protection Agency and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend that individuals with weakened immune systems, infants and young children, and the elderly seek advice from their healthcare providers about drinking water. Additional information on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause infection and may also be transmitted through routes other than drinking water.

Additional Information for Lead

The City of Watertown has completed an inventory of service line materials in accordance with state and federal regulations. This inventory identifies lead service lines, galvanized service lines requiring replacement, and service lines of unknown material. The inventory is available to the public and can be accessed on the City's website or by contacting the Water Department. The following link may be used to access the inventory information: https://www.watertown-ny.gov/lsli. 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. The City of Watertown 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 https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. You may also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute (ANSI)-accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and would like to have your water tested, please contact the City of Watertown Water Department (Public Water System ID: NY2202346) at 315-785-7845 or by email at cvieth@watertown-ny.gov.

Water Quality Data Table

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many additional contaminants were tested, only those substances listed were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful. Removing all contaminants from drinking water would be extremely costly and, in most cases, would not provide additional public health protection. In fact, some naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and provide nutritional benefits at low concentrations. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing conducted during the calendar year of this report. The EPA or New York State may allow monitoring for certain contaminants less frequently than once per year because their concentrations do not change significantly over time, or the water system is not considered vulnerable to those contaminants. As a result, some of the data presented, while representative, may be more than one year old.

The table also includes terms and abbreviations that may not be familiar. Definitions are provided below the table to help you better understand this information.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	35.7	24.2	41.4	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	47.7	13.9	57.6	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (% Removal)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.013	NA	NA	2025	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.97	0.5	0.97	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. The Treatment Plant maintains a target fluoride feed rate of 0.70 ppm. During 2025, 4 readings (1.1% of 365 samples) exceeded the plant's target feed rate by more than 0.20 ppm. There were no readings below the target feed rate by more than 0.20 ppm.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.10	NA	NA	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	93.55	NA	NA	2025	Yes	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the state requires that at least 95% of samples collected each month be below 0.3 NTU. In December 2025, 93.55% of turbidity samples met this requirement. A value below 95% constitutes a treatment technique violation. The highest turbidity measurement recorded during the year was 2.4 NTU. Potential sources description: Soil runoff and natural sediment in source water.

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.408	NA	0.531	0	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	6.3	NA	19.7	0	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances
Turbidity Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. The treatment technique violation occurred beginning midday on December 20, 2025 and continued through the late evening of December 22, 2025. Turbidity levels exceeded allowable limits during this period, including the midnight (2400) monitoring result on December 22. Corrective actions were implemented, and turbidity levels returned to compliance by the 04:00 monitoring period on December 23, 2025. Upon identifying the elevated turbidity levels, operations staff immediately investigated and adjusted treatment processes to restore proper filtration performance. Corrective actions included optimizing chemical feed and filtration rates, isolating affected filter units as needed, and increasing monitoring frequency to track system performance. These actions were effective in reducing turbidity levels, and compliance was restored by the early morning of December 23, 2025. To prevent future occurrences, the City has reviewed and reinforced operational procedures related to filtration and chemical feed adjustments. Staff have been retrained on response protocols, and monitoring practices have been enhanced to allow for earlier detection of changing water quality conditions. Preventative maintenance and inspection of treatment equipment will continue to ensure reliable operation and consistent compliance with turbidity requirements.

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (mg/L)	0.0000073	NA	0.0000073

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected

Unit Descriptions	
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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 contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
90th Percentile	Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected.

For more information please contact:

Contact:
Chad Vieth
Address: City of Watertown, 1707 Huntington Street
WATERTOWN, NY 13601
Phone: 315-785-7845

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Development Authority of the North Country Watertown to Fort Drum Waterline
P1482 Restore Hope Avenue & 5th Street West
(Public Water Supply ID#2230013)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Development Authority of the North Country 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, we conducted tests for Total Coliform, E.coli, Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids. We detected Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) and Haloacetic Acids and the results were lower than the maximum allowable levels set by the state.

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 Development Authority of the North Country, at 315- 661-3210.** We want you to be informed about your drinking water. We would be happy to discuss any drinking water issues with you in person. If you want to learn more, please contact our office.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and groundwater 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 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 the tap water is safe to drink, NYS and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The NYS Department of Health (DOH) and the Food & Drug Administration (FDA) have established regulatory limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection as tap water for public health.

Our water system serves Fort Drum and several water districts in the Towns of Pamelia, LeRay and Champion. Our water source is the Black River. Attached is a copy of the Annual Water Quality Report as supplied by the City of Watertown. The water is pumped from the City of Watertown's clear well using one of three 75 horsepower centrifugal pumps through 20-inch ductile iron pipeline and 24-inch HDPE pipeline to Fort Drum. These pumps are located in Booster Pump Station #1, located on Route 3 near the City's Water Filtration Plant. The water is pumped to a 750,000-gallon ground storage tank located on Fort Drum.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with New York State requirements, we routinely test your drinking water for contaminants. These contaminants include: Total Coliform, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). The table presented below depicts the most recent values for the contaminants that were detected in the drinking water supply. 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 New York State Health Department at 785-2277.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Average Level Detected (Range)	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's, Chloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, and Di bromoacetic Acid)	No	2025/ quarterly	48.7[1] (9.3-54.3)	ug/L	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No	2025/ quarterly	36.4[1] (3.5-38.4)	ug/L	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

Notes
[1] This level represents the highest locational running average calculated from the 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 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.

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).

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.

Non-Applicable (N/A): Does not apply.

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. *Development Authority of the North Country Watertown to Fort Drum Waterline* 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 *Development Authority of the North Country, at 315- 661-3210.* 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 MY WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2025, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A service line inventory was developed for the Development Authority of the North Country Watertown to Fort Drum Waterline and submitted to the NYS Department of Health. It was determined that the Development Authority of the North Country Watertown to Fort Drum Waterline contains no lead service lines. Please contact the Development Authority of the North Country at 315 661-3210 with any questions.

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?

The Development Authority's system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future water demand. However, 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.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks; just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons per day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Turn off the tap while brushing your teeth.
- 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 per day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- 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.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing the Development Authority of the North Country to provide you with quality drinking water again this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply improvements need to be made 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 customers help to protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.