Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Village of Heuvelton
St. Lawrence County, NY
(Public Water Supply ID # NY4404387)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with New York State (NYS) regulations, the Village of Heuvelton annually issues a report describing the quality of the drinking water provided to its customers. The purpose of this report is to raise customer understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect drinking water sources. Last year your tap water met all NYS drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that Heuvelton'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 the Village's water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. As your water supplier, the Village wants customers to be informed about their water utility. 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**. If you want to learn more, please attend one of the Village's regularly scheduled Board meetings. The meetings are held at 6:00 pm the second Wednesday of each month at the Municipal Offices, 51 State Street, Heuvelton,

WHERE DOES MY 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.

The Village of Heuvelton obtains its water from two drilled wells. The main water source is a 225-foot deep well located near the school. The secondary or back-up well with a depth of 94.9 feet is located at 88 Lisbon Street, also known as the Sheffield building. The Village water system services approximately 830 people through 327 service connections.

The NYS DOH has completed a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) for the Village water system. This 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. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to the consumers is or will become contaminated. The findings were compiled and the information showed that the Village's groundwater wells as having a high susceptibility to microbial organisms, nitrates, inorganics, and industrial solvents. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of a transportation route and close proximity of permitted wastewater discharges from commercial and/or industrial facilities. In addition, the wells draw from fractured bedrock and the overlying soils do not provide adequate protection from potential contamination. While the source water assessment rates the wells as being susceptible to microbial, please note that Village water is disinfected prior to distribution to ensure that the water delivered to your home meets State and Federal drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

Copies of the SWAP are available at the Village Clerk's office.

ARE THERE COMTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

NYS regulations require the Village to test drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include Total Coliform & E. Coli, Inorganic Compounds, Nitrate, Nitrite, Sodium, Chlorides, Lead & Copper, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs), Haloacetic acids (HAA5s), Organic Chemical including Synthetic Organic Chemicals (which include herbicides, pesticides etc.), Asbestos and radiological contaminants. NYS allows the Village to test

for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The table below depicts the most current values of the compounds 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 NYS Department of Health at (315) 386-1040 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
Inorganics							
Nitrate	No	08/15/25 08/07/25	Well #1 1.2 Well #2 0.19	mg/L	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	No	04/25/23	Well #1 0.093 Well #2 0.143	mg/L	2	MCL=2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	09/10/24 - 09/19/24	2.2 [1] (ND-5.9)	ug/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	09/10/24 - 09/19/24	0.1793 [2] (0.0424-0.2454)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservative
Sodium	No	07/27/23 11/19/24	Well #1 40.3 [3] Well #2 58.0 [3]	mg/L	NA	See footnotes	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste

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							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's chloroform, bromodichloro methane, dibromochloro methane, and bromoform)	No	08/13/25	5.6	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.
Radiological							
Radium-226	No	07/27/23	Well #2 0.956	pCi/L	0	5[4]	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	No	07/27/23	Well #2 0.649	pCi/L	0	5[4]	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha activity (including radium – 226 but excluding radon and uranium)	No	07/27/23	Well #2 1.15	pCi/L	0	15 [4]	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organics							
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	11/05/25	Well #1 3.91	ng/L	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanesulfo nic Acid (PFOS)	No	11/05/25	Well #1 1.54	ng/L	N/A	MCL= 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications

Notes

[1] The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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. This means in our system lead levels in 8 sites are below the 90th percentile value and 1 site is above the 90th percentile The action level was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. 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. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

[2] The level presented is the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent measurements that is equal to or below it. This means in our system copper levels in 8 sites are below the 90th percentile value and 1 site is above the 90th percentile. The action level for copper 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 a severely restricted sodium diet. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on a moderately restricted sodium diet.

[4] A MCL violation occurs when the annual composite of four quarterly samples or the average of the analysis of four quarterly samples exceeds the MCL.

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest of a 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 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.

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 in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion-ppt)

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): This refers to the amount of radioactivity in a liter (about a quart) of liquid substance, such as water.

***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?

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. *Village of Heuvelton* 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 Village 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 village website at https://www.heuveltonny.com/.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although the drinking water met or exceeded NYS and Federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 and Center for Disease Control (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 ON UNREGULATED PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

In 2025 drinking water samples were collected and analyzed with detections of the unregulated perfluoroalkyl substances listed in the table below. Please contact the Development Authority of the North Country at 315-661-3210 with any questions regarding the results.

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
Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances[1]							
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	11/05/25	Well #1 2.81	ng/l	N/A	MCL= 50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	11/05/25	Well #1 2.34	ng/l	N/A	MCL= 50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	No	11/05/25	Well #1 1.83	ng/l	N/A	MCL= 50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	No	11/05/25	Well #1 1.97	ng/l	N/A	MCL= 50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications

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
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	11/05/25	Well #1 1.13	ng/l	N/A	MCL= 50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	11/05/25	Well #1 0.804	ng/l	N/A	MCL= 50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications

[1] Due to the Emerging Contaminant regulation, sampling of PFOA and PFOS is required. Due to a detection of (PFOA or PFOS), additional sampling required all analytics within the method be reported, in accordance with Footnote 3 of Table 9C, Subpart 5-1. This expanded analysis detected Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA), Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA), Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS), Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA), Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA), and Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) below the MCL.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

The Village'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 Village to provide you with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply the Village will need to make improvements to the current water system that will benefit all of our customers. The cost of these improvements is reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments are necessary in order to address these improvements and to ensure that the system is operating and maintained in accordance with all applicable requirements. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have any questions.