Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Tindall Corners Water District
P.O. Box 310 - Westmoreland, NY 13490
(Public Water Supply ID# NY3203514)

Supplemental to MVWA Report – see MVWA Report for required reporting information

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Tindall Corners Water District, will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Theodore Flint, Water Plant Operator, 315-853-8001. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings. The meetings are held on the second Monday of each month, at the Westmoreland Town Hall, at 7:00 PM.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Tindall Corners Water District is a purchase water system of the Mohawk Valley Water Authority (MVWA), meaning 100% of our water is purchased from the MVWA water system and distributed through our water mains to customers. *(See the MVWA Report for additional information on where our water comes from.)* Our water system serves approximately 300 people through 142 service connections within the district and 12 people outside the district.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In addition to the MVWA sample results (*see attached*), the Tindall Corners Water District Water System routinely tests your drinking water for coliform bacteria and disinfection residuals. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

Table of Detected Contaminants (Tindall Corners WD)

Contaminant	Is System in Violation?	Date of Sample	Level Detected Average or Maximum (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG / MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants (See also MVWA's Report)							
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily / Monthly	0.58 (1) (range = 0.4 – 0.6)	mg/l	N/A	MRDL = 4 (2)	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts (See also MVWA's Report)							
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid)	No	Quarterly	17 (3) (range = 8-22.7)	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform)	No	Quarterly	60 (3) (range = 28-74)	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.

See Mohawk Valley Water Authority AWQR for additional sample information - Physical Parameters, Radioactive Contaminants, Inorganic Contaminants, Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Principal Organic Contaminants, Lead and Copper

Notes:

1 - The levels presented represent the average and range of the levels reported on the monthly microbiological sampling reports.

2 - Value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are currently not regulated but in the future they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.

3 - This level represents the highest average and range of results of all quarterly sampling for Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Rule compliance. Since compliance with the MCL for Trihalomethanes is based upon the Running Annual Average (RAA) of samples collected during 4 consecutive quarters in a specific location, although a single sample may have exceeded the MCL, our system's locational RAA never exceeded the MCL.. Because we had an elevated result, we are including the following language for your information, *"Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."*

Definitions:		
ACTION LEVEL	**AL**	The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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).
NON-DETECTED	**ND**	Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
TREATMENT TECHNIQUE	**TT**	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking.

Definitions:		
NOT APPLICABLE	N/A	Does not apply.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

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

INFORMATION ABOUT 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. Tindall Corners Water District 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 Theodore Flint, Tindall Corners Water Plant Operator, 315-853-8001. 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*.

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 going the NYSDOH website https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/New-York-State-Lead-Service-Line-Inventory/j63k-4n92/about_data or call Tindall Corners office.

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. Please call our office if you have questions.

See Attached MVWA Report for additional required reporting, sampling, treatment and water source information.