

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2017
Village of Waddington
48 Maple Street, P.O. Box 335
Waddington N.Y. 13694
(Public Water Supply ID# N.Y. 4404400)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Village of Waddington, 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. Last year, we were required to tests for 5 contaminants. We detected 5 of those contaminants, and of the 5 contaminants detected none of these were at a higher level than the state allows. 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 Chris Reagan, Water Treatment Operator (315)-388-4498 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 first Monday of each Month at 6:00pm at the Municipal Building on Maple Street.

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 a population of 944 people through 500 service connections. Our water source is a groundwater source consisting of two wells, Well no. 1 is 275 ft deep, and Well no. 2 is 325 ft. deep. Both wells are located on Pine Street along with the water treatment plant. After being pumped from the ground the water is disinfected by injecting sodium hypochlorite solution into the water through a cascade system prior to the distribution of the water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has completed a source water assessment for this system based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. 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 consumer is, or will become contaminated. See section (Are there contaminants in our drinking water?), for a list of contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessment provides resource managers with additional information for protecting source water in the future.

As mentioned before our water is derived from 2 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium-high susceptibility to nitrates, industrial solvents, and other industrial

contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity to the wells of a transportation route, a high intensity residential area, and permitted discharge facilities, such as industrial/commercial facilities, that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer, which is a shallow aquifer that occurs immediately below the ground surface and has no overlying protective layer for protection from potential sources of contamination. Please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination. A copy of the assessment can be obtained from the NYDOH.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, inorganic compounds, nitrate, asbestos, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids radiological and synthetic compounds. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking, 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 the 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 Department of Health at (315) 386-1040.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Inorganic Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
1. Copper #3	No	09/20/15	.21 The range of samples are .050 to .36	Mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2. Lead #3	No	09/20/15	.0025 The range of Samples are <.001 to .0054>	Mg/L	0.015	AL=0.015	Corrosion of Household plumbing Systems, erosion of Natural deposits
3. Sodium #1	No	09/17/16	Well no. 1-33 Well no. 2-22	Mg/L	NA	NA See health Effects	Naturally occurring: Road salt, water Softeners, Animal waste
Asbestos	No	09/09/09	0.18	Mf/L	7.0	7.0 Million Fibers/liter Mfl (longer than 10 microns)	Decay of Asbestos Cement in water mains Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfections By-Products							

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMS)	No	10/17/17 7/27/17 4/13/17 1/11/17	64 Lincoln 11 243 Lincoln 94 64 Lincoln 41 243 Lincoln 63 64 Lincoln 22 243 Lincoln 47 64 Lincoln 49 243 Lincoln 26	Ug/L	N/A	64	By-product of Drinking water Chlorination needed to kill harmful Organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	1/11/17 4/13/17 7/27/17 10/17/17	64 Lincoln 7.1 243 Lincoln 5.7 64 Lincoln 5.8 243 Lincoln 9.1 64 Lincoln 19 243 Lincoln 12 64 Lincoln 42 243 Lincoln 5.6	Ug/L	N/A	16	
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radiological	No	9/11/13	1.23	Ug/L	N/A	15	Decay of natural deposits and manmade emissions Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	No	11/28/16	108	Ug/L	N/A	200	Mineral deposits, Disposal of drilling sites, smelting copper and motor vehicle parts manufacturing

Notes:

#1-Water containing more than 20mg/l of sodium should not be used by people on restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270mg/l of sodium should not be used as drinking water by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

#2- 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 system that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.24 mg/l value. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

#3-The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested.

#4-The parameter that is used to make up the TTHM's includes chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform.

#5- The parameters that are used to make up the HAA5s include mono-, di, and trichloroacetic acid.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

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

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.

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.

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 below the level allowed by the state.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2014 our system was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water requirements.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water system met or state and federal drinking water 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 lesson the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giarda and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline (800-426-4791).

Although we did not exceed the action levels for lead in our system. We would like to inform you that if present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. It is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your homes plumbing. The Village of Waddington 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 minuets before using water for

drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about the lead in drinking 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 Hot Line (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ◆ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- ◆ Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- ◆ Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential fire fighting 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.

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 at (315) 388-4498 Monday – Friday 6:30 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.