

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

## Village of Waterville Water System

122 Barton Ave - Waterville, NY 13480

(Public Water Supply ID# NY3202415)

### INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Waterville 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. This report provides an overview of the water quality for last year. 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 Anthony (Jamie) Bechy, Superintendent of Public Works at 315-841-4221. 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 or contact us during normal business hours. The meetings are generally held the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Monday each month at 7:00PM at the Village Hall, 122 Barton Ave., Waterville.

### 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 that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Departments 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 688 service connections (homes and businesses) providing water to approximately 1741 residents. Our water source is from two drilled groundwater wells located in the village. The water is treated with liquid chlorine prior to entering the distribution system.

### SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for the WATERVILLE VILLAGE Water System. Possible and actual threats to drinking water source(s) 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 source(s). The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is or will become contaminated. The Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) is designed to compile, organize and evaluate information to make better decisions regarding protecting sources of public drinking water. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted above.

The land used around the WATERVILLE VILLAGE Water System sources were rated for their potential to cause contamination to the sources. The sources were considered at a medium risk for pesticides/herbicides, nitrates, protozoa and enteric bacteria. This is combined with a medium risk of contamination from petroleum from discrete sources and a high natural sensitivity based on soils, surficial geology, aquifer information and bedrock geology to create a medium high to high susceptibility for the sources to contamination. See section "*Are there contaminants in our drinking water?*" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

Based upon the SWAP Report determinations, good judgment should be used, and caution should be exercised when determining placement of certain materials, actions and facilities, including septic systems, high-risk businesses or chemical storage near the source(s). We work hard to ensure that the source of water for our system is protected from contamination.

### 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, lead and copper, radioactive contaminants, disinfection byproducts, volatile organic compounds, and synthetic organic 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, may be more than one year old.



It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, might 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 Oneida County Health Department at 315-798-5064.

## Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Is System in Violation?	Date of Sample	Level Detected Average or Maximum (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG / MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Radium – 228	No	8/20	1.0	pCi/l	0	MCL = 5	Erosion / Decay of natural deposits.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	No	6/18	0.208	mg/l	2	MCL = 2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	No	8/24	96.6	mg/l	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring.
Copper	No	6/24	0.003 <sup>(1)</sup> (range = 0.013 - 0.17)	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	No	6/24	0.09 <sup>(2)</sup> (range = ND – 2.1)	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	No	8/24	2.4	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	8/24	80.8	mg/l	N/A	See Health Effects <sup>(3)</sup>	Naturally occurring; Road salt.
<b>Disinfectants</b>							
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily / Monthly	0.82 <sup>(4)</sup> (range = 0.3 – 1.2)	mg/l	N/A	MRDL = 4 <sup>(5)</sup>	Water additive used to control microbes.
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
Total Haloacetic Acid (mono-, di and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid)	No	8/24	19.7	Ug/l	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform)	No	8/24	5.8	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 - The level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the ten (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. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, ten (10) samples were collected at your water system and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value was the second highest value. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- 2 - The level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the ten (10) samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- 3 – SODIUM HEALTH EFFECTS - Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.
- 4 - The levels presented represent the average and range of the levels reported on the monthly microbiological sampling reports for the distribution samples.
- 5 - 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.

<b>Definitions:</b>		
<b>ACTION LEVEL</b>	<b>AL</b>	The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
<b>MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL</b>	<b>MCL</b>	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.
<b>MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	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.
<b>MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL</b>	<b>MRDL</b>	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.
<b>MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL</b>	<b>MRDLG</b>	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.
<b>MILLIGRAMS PER LITER</b>	<b>mg/l</b>	Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).
<b>MICROGRAMS PER LITER</b>	<b>ug/l</b>	Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).
<b>NON-DETECTED</b>	<b>ND</b>	Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
<b>PICOCURIES PER LITER</b>	<b>pCi/l</b>	A measure of the radioactivity in water.

### 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, all these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State

### IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did have a positive coliform sample on May 20, 2024, at 141 Conger Ave. Health Department had instructed us to take 3 additional samples the next day. One at 141 Conger Ave., 140 Conger Ave., and 151 Conger Ave. They all came back negative.

### 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 all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

### LEAD INFORMATION

**Lead.** 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 Waterville 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 a certified water testing lab at your expense. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [www.health.ny.gov](http://www.health.ny.gov)

### DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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).

**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 nonpotable 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 has made it publicly accessible by visiting, New York State Health Departments website at: [www.health.ny.gov](http://www.health.ny.gov). Look for Village of Waterville system ID # NY3202415. There is also an interacting map that you can access your address as well.

### **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 several reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both 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 for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it up and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check 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.

