

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2020
Village Newark Valley
PO Box 398 Newark Valley NY 13811
(Public Water Supply ID# NY5304407)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Village Newark Valley, 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 Bill Foster, DPW Supervisor at 642-8700. 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 the second Tuesday of each month at the Municipal Building in the Noble Room at 6:30 pm.

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 over 1000 people through about 416 service connections. Our water source is 2 ground water wells, well # 3 is located on Whig Street adjacent to the village barn and is about 120 feet down. Well # 4 is located at the Trout Pond Park and has a depth of 150 feet the water is treated with sodium hypochlorite solution to a minimum of 0.2 and a maximum of 4.0 ppm as a disinfectant prior to distribution and is stored in an aboveground concrete reservoir which provides 500,000 gallons of finished water for distribution.

Our source water's susceptibility to contamination is very minor because our one source aquifer is slow moving, and our wells are at a sufficient depth. Other than horizontal fracking (which is not allowed in New York) we have a in ground fuel storage tank about 500 feet from the well head, but the tanks are continually monitored for leaks and the vast majority of salt is stored in concrete storage areas. We do not pump water from streams or shallow wells which is more likely for 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, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological 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, are more than one year old.

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 Tioga county Health Department at 1-607-687-8600 or environmental.health@co.tioga.ny.us.

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic compounds. None of the compounds we analyzed for were detected in your drinking water.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
COLIFORM 2 wells	NO	Monthly	Absence				Corrosion of lead service pipe, brass fitting and household plumbing components
LEAD **	NO	6/27/19	0.0035	Mg/L	0.001	0.015	
COPPER **	NO	6/27/19	0.0832	Mg/L	0.025	1.3	
NITRATE WELL 3	NO	2/03/20	1.19	Mg/L		10	
NITRATE WELL 4	NO	2/03/20	1.17	Mg/L		10	
DISINFECTION PRODUCTS *	NO	8/05/20	2.40	Ug/l	2.0	60	
PRIMARY INORGANIC CHEMICALS *	NO	8/13/20					
SECONDARY INORGANIC CHEMICALS	NO	8/13/20					
PRINCIPAL ORGANIC CHEMICALS *	NO	8/13/20					
BARIUM	NO	8/13/20	0.0316	Mg/L		2	
NICKEL	NO	8/13/20	< 0.0005	Mg/L			
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS *	NO	8/13/20					Common sources of nitrate contamination include fertilizers, animal wastes, septic tanks, municipal sewage treatment systems, and decaying plant debris.
Volatile Organic Chemicals							
Chloroform							
Well # 3		8/13/20	<0.50ug/l			80 ug/l	
Well #4		8/13/20	2.27 ug/l			80 ug/l	
Bromodichloromethane							
Well # 3		8/13/20	0.63 ug/l			5.0 ug/l	
Well 4		8/13/20	3.24 ug/l			5.0 ug/l	
Dibromochlormethane							
Well #3		8/13/20	1.08 ug/l			5.0 ug/l	
Well # 4		8/13/20	3.26 ug/l			5.0 ug/l	
Bromoform							
Well # 3		8/13/20	0.74 ug/l			2.0 ug/l	
Well # 4		8/13/20	1.23 ug/l			2.0 ug/l	
TOTAL Trihalomethanes*	NO	8/05/20	11.2			80.0 5 pCi/l	
Radium 226*well #4	NO	8/22/17	0.119 pCi/l			5 pCi/l	
Radium 228*well#4	NO	8/22/17	-0.288 pCi/l			15 pCi/l	
Gross Alpha*well#4	No	8/22/17	-0.147 pCi/l				

***A complete breakdown of all test are available at the Village office**

**** Average of the two highest levels or 90th percentile detected (all levels were below MCL)**

This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

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 that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, ten samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the <0.0050 value the action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. All residents that participated in the lead and copper test were delivered a test result for their house to keep them informed.

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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 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 detected below the level allowed by the State.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community because of materials used in your home's plumbing. Village Newark Valley 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2020, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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?

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 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.
- ◆ 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. To maintain a safe and dependable water supply we have made new and costly improvements over the last eight years that will benefit all our customers. The state has required new test for PFOA/PFOS & 1.4 Dioxane, these samples will need to be taken quarterly if we get good results this can be reduced by the DOH. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please remember to call if you must dig anywhere near a water line, any damage done to the water system can be reflected in your water bill. If you have any questions, please feel free to call 642-8700 and I will try to answer any question I can.