

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2019
Springwater Public Water System
8022 South Main Street, Springwater, NY 14560
Public Water Supply ID#NY2510300*

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Springwater annually issues 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. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level 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 James Cowley, Water Superintendent, Cell # (585) 519-1823 or Office # (585) 669-2113. 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 on the 1st & 3rd Monday of each month at 7pm at the Springwater Town Hall: 8022 South Main Street, Springwater, NY 14560.

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 New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system serves 430 people through 162 service connections. Our water sources are groundwater wells: groundwater drawn from two approximately 30-foot deep drilled wells, which are located off Kellogg Road. Filtration was installed at the water treatment plant in October of 2013. The water is filtered and chlorinated prior to distribution.

The 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 the contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated.** See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resources managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned earlier, our water is derived from two wells. The wells draw from an unconfined aquifer with unknown hydraulic conductivity. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium susceptibility to microbial, nitrate, pesticides, solvents, and other contaminants.

The county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting us at the above address and phone number.

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 bacteria, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, and radionuclides. 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 Livingston County Department of Health (LCDOH) at (585) 243-7280 or (585) 335-1717.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL/ AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity ¹ Distribution Sample	No	Report date of highest avg 5 days per week	0.2 (Avg) Must report highest monthly avg	NTU	N/A	5 NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity ¹ - After Treatment Sample	No	Daily	0.1 (Avg)	NTU	N/A	1 NTU (Monthly Avg)	Soil Runoff
Chlorine Residuals Measured in Distribution							
Chlorine Residual	No	Monthly	Range (1.02-1.32)	mg/L	N/A	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Chemicals (IOCs)							
Nitrate	No	2/19/19	0.69	mg/L	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	No	2/19/19	41	mg/L	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Sodium	No	2/19/19	23 ²	mg/L	<20	See footnote below.	Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste.
Barium	No	10/1/19	0.044	mg/L	2	MCL=2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes
Chloroform	No	10/1/19	2.6 ³	ug/L	N/A	80 ³	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloro-methane	No	10/1/19	3.7 ³	ug/L	N/A	80 ³	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloro-methane	No	10/1/19	4.5 ³	ug/L	N/A	80 ³	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform	No	10/1/19	1.2 ³	ug/L	N/A	80 ³	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead and Copper							
Lead	No	9/6/17	1.54 ⁴ ND-1.6	ug/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	9/6/17	0.0818 ² 0.046-0.095	mg/L	0	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and

Radioactive Contaminants							
Radium-228	No	9/19/16	0.0 (+3.6)	pCi/L	0	5	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Gross Alpha	No	9/19/16	0.0 (+9.3)	pCi/L	0	15	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Disinfection Byproducts ⁵							
Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHMs)	No	8/06/19	26	ug/L	N/A	80	By-products of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	8/06/19	8.4	ug/L	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

- (1) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
- (2) 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.
- (3) The total of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform (TTHM) must not exceed 80 ug/L at a point in the distribution system that represents the maximum residence time and during the month with the highest average water temperature. The samples collected as part of IOC monitoring are collected at the entry point to distribution. See note (5) below for information on disinfection byproducts in distribution.
- (4) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 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 lead and copper values detected at your water system. In this case, five samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the two highest results. The action level for lead or copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- (5) One sample set was collected and analyzed for disinfection byproducts, specifically TTHM and HAA5. Samples must be collected from a point in distribution that represents the maximum residence time and during the month with the highest water temperature.

DEFINITIONS:

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

90th Percentile Value: The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or a greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

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.

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).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5) means the sum of the concentrations in milligrams per liter of five specific haloacetic acid compounds.

Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) means the sum of the concentration of trichloromethane (chloroform), dibromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane and tribromomethane (bromoform).

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. We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

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 maybe higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your plumbing. The Town of Springwater 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 2019, our system was in compliance with all other applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements. The Town of Springwater and LCDOH will continue to closely monitor the water system to ensure that the water quality is acceptable for all individuals being served.

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 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.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The Town of Springwater is in the process of installing new water meters where needed.

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. If you have a problem or question concerning your water please contact James Cowley at (585) 519-1823 or the office at (585) 669-2113.