

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2018
(V) Cazenovia
Village of Cazenovia Water Department
90 Albany Street, Cazenovia NY 13035
Public Water Supply ID# NY2602371

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Cazenovia, 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, please contact William Carr, Public Works Administrator at 655-3041. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. 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 first Monday of each month at 7:00 P.M. in the Municipal Building, 90 Albany Street, Cazenovia NY.

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 approximately 3,665 people through 1,127 service connections. Our water source is groundwater drawn from two 80-foot deep drilled wells that are located just east of Chenango Street on the southern edge of the Village. The water is cycled through 4 large water softeners and then chlorinated to attain a one part per million concentration level at the point of delivery prior to distribution. During 2017, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for our public water system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to our 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 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 assessment provides resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The public water supply serving the Village of Cazenovia is derived from 2 wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium susceptibility rating for microbials, industrial solvents, other industrial contaminants, and nitrates. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of permitted discharge facilities

(industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) identified within the assessment area. Based on submitted data, the wells are screened in an unconfined aquifer. Please note that, while the source water assessment rates the wells as being susceptible to microbials, the water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets the New York State drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

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. If you should have any questions or would like to review the Source Water Assessments in our office, please feel free to contact the Madison County Department of Health at 315-366-2526.

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, 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 Madison County Department of Health at 315-366-2526

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	5/3/17	0.0044	Mg/l	2.000	2.000	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	N	5/3/17	1.2	Ug/l	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Chromium	N	5/3/17	2.4	Ug/l	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.

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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
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Inorganic Contaminants

Cyanide (as free cyanide)	N	5/3/17	5.8	Ug/l	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories. Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Sodium <i>See Footnote 3</i>	N	8/16/18	130	Mg/l	N/A	See Footnote 3	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.

Lead <i>See Footnote 2</i>	N	6/19/18	3.8 Range (ND-40.0)	Ug/l	0	AL= 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper <i>See Footnote 1</i>	N	6/19/18	0.75 Range (0.065-0.95)	Mg/l	1.300	1.300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Iron	N	11/14/17	0.11	Ug/l	N/A	300	Naturally occurring.

Disinfection By- Products

Total Trihalo-methanes	N	8/16/18	2.6	Ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Total Haloacetic Acids	N	8/16/18	ND	Ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
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

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)-phthalate <i>See Footnote 4</i>	No	3/1/18	0.00092	Mg/l	0	0.006	Used in plastic products such as polyvinyl chloride, plastic toys, vinyl upholstery, adhesives and coatings. Compound likely to be released to the environment during production and waste disposal of these products. Also used in inks, pesticides, cosmetics and vacuum pump oil.
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Notes:

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the forty 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, forty samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the fifth highest value at 0.750 Mg/l. The overall range of the forty samples taken was a low of 0.065 mg/l to a high of 0.95 Mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the forty 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 values detected at your water system. In this case, forty samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the fifth highest value at 3.8 UG/l. The overall range of the forty samples taken was a low of non –detect (ND) to a high of 40.0 UG/l. The action level for lead was exceeded at one of the sites tested.

3- 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- In response to the detection of Bis(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate in the 3/1/18 sample, a second sample was collected on 4/17/18. No Bis(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate was detected in the 4/17/18 sample.

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.

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.

Micrograms per liter (Ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion = ppb).

Milligrams per liter (Mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million = ppm).

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Not Applicable (N/A): A MCLG is not applicable for this contaminant.

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.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no detected contaminant violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements. 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 may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Village of Cazenovia 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 2018, our system was in compliance with most 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 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.