

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2017

***Village of Millport PWS ID#NY071606
4246 Main Street
Millport, NY 14864***

Introduction

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Millport 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 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 Dean Wenzel, system operator at (607) 426-8975, or call the Village Hall at (607) 739-0703. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, you are welcome to attend meetings of the Village Board. Board meetings are held at the Village Hall on Main Street the first Monday of every month at 7 p.m.

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 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 source is a 40-foot well located outside the village. The water is disinfected with chlorine prior to distribution to your home and our reservoir. Our water system serves about 312 people through 130 service connections.

Source Water Assessment:

The NYS Department of Health 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 well. 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 assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future. Water suppliers and 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.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from a drilled well. The source water assessment has rated this well as having a high to very-high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of a permitted discharge facility (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government); and low intensity residential use in relation to the well. In addition, the well draws from an unconfined aquifer that yields or pumps greater than 100 gpm and doesn't provide adequate protection from potential contamination. Please note that, while the source water assessment rates our well as being susceptible to microbials, our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets the New York State drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

A copy of this assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us.

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, synthetic organic compounds, and naturally occurring radioactivity. The table shows 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.

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 Chemung County Health Department (607) 737-2019.

Contaminants Detected in 2017 (or most recent test)

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	No	7/2015	0.2	mg/L	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine residual	No	Monthly in 2017	Average 0.9 Range 0.3-1.2	mg/L	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper 5 Samples from customer faucets Note 1	No	9/2015	90 th % = .17 Range: .04 – 0.18	mg/L	N/A	1.3 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead 5 samples from customer faucets Note 1	No	9/2015	90 th % = 3.7 Range: ND – 4.4	ug/L	0	15 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing
Nitrate	No	11/2017	1	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	No	12/2016	43	mg/L	N/A	Note 2	Naturally occurring; use of road salt
Total coliform bacteria monthly sample	No Note 3	8/2017	Present	Present or Absent	N/A	No MCL; if presence is confirmed, water supplier must check for problems	Naturally present in the environment
Total HAA5 (Haloacetic acids)	No Note 4	8/2017 11/2017	75 4	ug/L	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total THMs (Trihalomethanes)	No	8/2017 11/2017	37 16	ug/L	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Note 1: 90th% (90th percentile) means the average of the two highest results. None of the samples exceeded the Action Level for Copper or Lead.

Lead Educational Statement: 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. Millport 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>.

Note 2: No MCL. 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.

Note 3: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliform was detected in a single routine sample on September 9, 2017. No coliform bacteria were found in three repeat samples collected immediately afterwards, so no additional action was needed.

Note 4: Total haloacetic acids are formed by the action of chlorine disinfectant on naturally occurring organic matter in our well water. The MCL applies to the annual average of samples collected every three months, so does not apply to a single test result. We are now testing quarterly. The Health Department suspects the high result last August was due to a contaminated sample bottle.

Definitions used in the table:

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.

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).

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.

Not Applicable (N/A)

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.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

During 2017, the Village of Millport was in compliance with all New York State water regulations.

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).