

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2019
Village of North Collins
10543 Main Street
North Collin, New York 14112
(Public Water Supply ID# 1400517)*

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of North Collins public water system 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 except the standard for copper. Please see below for more information on our copper action level exceedence. 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 Mike Perry, Public Works Superintendent, at the Village office, (716) 337-3160, or at the Public Works Department, (716) 337-2407. 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 on the 3rd Tuesday or each month at 6:30 pm at the Village Hall located on Main Street in the Village of North Collins.

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 is derived from two drilled wells. The water from these wells is treated with calcium hypochlorite, orthophosphate, and soda ash prior to distribution.

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has completed a source water assessment for the Village of North Collins water system, based on available information. Possible and actual treats 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 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 has rated these wells as not highly susceptible to contamination. The wells were given medium susceptibilities to enteric bacteria and viruses, protozoa, nitrates, petroleum products and other industrial organics. These ratings are primarily due to industrial/commercial and agricultural land use in the area. The state also considered information regarding the recharge area of the aquifer and the time required for natural purification of groundwater.

While the source water assessment rates our well(s) as being susceptible to microbial contamination, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State’s drinking water standards for microbial contamination. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted below.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves a population of approximately 1500 through 520 metered service connections. The total water produced in 2019 was 50 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 135,000 gallons per day. The highest single day was 190,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was approximately 48 million gallons; this leaves a total of approximately 2 million gallons of water unaccounted for. This water was used for fighting fires, flushing hydrants, water main breaks and leakage. In 2019, water customer’s water rates were as follows: Inside rates \$52.50 first 5,000 gallons, \$2.95 per 1000 gallons over 5000. Outside rates \$62.50 first 5000 gallons and \$4.95 per 1000 gallons over 5000 gallons.

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 Erie County Health Department at 716-961-6800.

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
Disinfection By-Products							
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid)	No	8/12/2019	8.76 ug/l ³	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No	8/12/2019	11.45ug/l ³	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.

Table of Detected Contaminants, continued							
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
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	1/16/2018	0.116	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	No	1/16/2018	0.2	mg/l	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel	No	1/16/2018	10.1	ug/l	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nitrate	No	10/02/2019	1.81 mg/l	mg/l	N/A	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	No	5/21/2019 9/25/2018	90% = 1.6 ¹ ND – 35.6 90% = 1.8 ¹ ND – 3.9	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	Yes	5/21/2019 9/17/2019	90% = 2900 ² 98.9 - 5370 90% = 3120 ² 72 - 3820	ug/l	0	AL=1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Disinfectants							
Chlorine Residual	No	Every Day	1.9 0.8 2.0	mg/l	N/A	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Notes:

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 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, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value for lead was the third highest value. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 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, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value for copper was the third highest value. Multiple sites exceeded the action level for copper.

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

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.

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).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, the levels for copper were above the New York State Sanitary Code action level. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. We are working on various methods to reduce the amount of copper in our water system.

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 North Collins 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?

The Village of North Collins has exceeded the copper action level and is continuing to work with the treatment installed to lower these levels. The Village will continue to monitor for lead and copper at an accelerated level while this process continues.

We also received a violation for missing a bacteriological sample in June because one of the samples we took contained chlorine and the lab could not test it.

Waivers

Our water system is currently operating with a waiver from conducting asbestos sampling which expires on December 31, 2023. We also have a general waiver from the state from testing for diquat, endoathal, glyphosate, and dioxin. A waiver from testing for bis-(2-ethyl-hexyl)-adipate, bis-(2-ethyl-hexyl)-phthalate and benzo-a-pyrene expires December 31, 2022.

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).

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

This summer we will be rehabbing well #5. This is approximately a 4 to 5-day process. This involves removal, cleaning and inspecting the pump, stand pipe and motor. This improvement will help to maintain sufficient quantity and flow, and also help to provide a better quality to our customers. In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. Also, this summer we will be installing a new water line on Front St. in the Village. This project will connect between School St. and Woode Ave. completing the loop in that section. This is part of a Community Development Program.

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 up 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. 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. Please call our office if you have questions at (716) 337-3160.