

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

VILLAGE OF EVANS MILLS

P.O. BOX 176

EVANS MILLS, N.Y.13637

PWS ID. # NY2202338

JAN.1, 2019 THRU DECEMBER 31, 2019

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Edwards @ 315-629-4873. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on 2nd THURSDAY OF EACH MONTH STARTING AT 6:00 PM AT THE EVANS MILLS VILLAGE OFFICE ON NOBLE ST.

ALSO, YOU CAN CONTACT THE HEALTH DEPT. AT THE ADDRESS BELOW:

**NEW YORK STATE DEPT. OF HEALTH - WATERTOWN DISTRICT OFFICE
DULLES STATE OFFICE BUILDING
317 WASHINGTON STREET
WATERTOWN, N.Y. 13601
PHONE (315) 785-2277**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all State drinking water standards. This report is an overview of last year's water quality and is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

OUR WATER SOURCE IS FROM TWO WELLS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE VILLAGE NEAR THE STONE QUARRY. THE TWO WELLS COMBINED PUMP A TOTAL OF 220 GALLONS PER MINUTE INTO A 130,000 GALLON STORAGE TANK WHERE SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE IS ADDED. THE WATER IS THEN PUMPED TO THE 260,000 GALLON ELEVATED WATER STORAGE TANK THAT WAS CONSTRUCTED IN THE FALL OF 2009.

THE EVANS MILLS WATER SYSTEM SERVES APPROXIMATELY 700 VILLAGE RESIDENTS AND APPROXIMATELY 200 RESIDENTS IN THE TOWN OF LERAY WATER DISTRICT #3.

THE VILLAGE OF EVANS MILLS routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
1. Asbestos Date sampled 10/01/2014	N	ND <0.18	MF/L	7	7	Decay of asbestos water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
2. Barium Date sampled 11/13/18	N	0.141	Mg/l	2.0	2.0	Erosion of Natural Products
3. Sodium Date sampled 12/26/2019	N	114	Mg/l	See health effects	N/A	Naturally occurring; road salt, water softeners; animal waste
4. Fluoride, free 10/08/2015	N	0.4	Mg/l	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth.
5. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Date sampled 12/26/2019	N	0.46	Mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
6. Copper Date Sampled 2017	N	0.209 (1.6-18.6)	Mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
7. Lead Date Sampled 2017	N	0.005 (ND – 11.4)	Mg/l	.015	<0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
8. Chloride Date Sampled 12/26/2019	N	224	Mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
9. Total Coliform	N	None Detected	N/A	N/A	MCL= less than 5% of samples positive in any month	Naturally present in the environment
Radiological						
10. Gross Alpha	N	0.08	pCi/L	15.0	15.0	Naturally occurring. Erosion of natural deposits
11. Combined Radium 226 and Radium 228	N	1.53	pCi/L	5.0	5.0	Naturally occurring, Erosion of natural deposits.
<p>Radium is a naturally occurring radioactive gas found in soil and outdoor air that may also be found in drinking water and indoor air. Some people exposed to elevated radon levels over many years in drinking water may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The main risk is lung cancer from radon entering indoor air from soil under homes. For additional information call your state radon program (518-402-7550 or 1-800-458-1158) or call EPA's Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-Radon).</p>						
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
1. Halo acetic acids (HAA5) 2019 - Quarterly	N	16.3-33.6	Mg/l (ppm)	N/A	60	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
2 Total Trihalomethanes 2019 - Quarterly	N	27.2-77.2	Mg/l (ppm)	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

I- Disinfection byproducts (DBP_s) sampled in accordance with stage 2 DPW rule.

“THIS INSTITUTION IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER, AND EMPLOYER. TO FILE A COMPLAINT OF DISCRIMINATION, WRITE: USDA, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS, 1400 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, S.W., WASHINGTON, DC 20250-9410, OR CALL 800-795-3272 (VOICE)

HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE

- (1) **Barium.** Some people who drink water-containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
- (2) **Fluoride.** Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.
- (3) **Nitrate.** Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
- (4) **Sodium.** Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets.
- (5) **Total Trihalomethanes.** Some people who drink water-containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (6) **Chloride.** No health effects. The MCL for chloride is the level above which the taste of water may become objectionable. In addition, to the adverse taste effects, high chloride concentration levels in the water contribute to the deterioration of domestic plumbing and water heaters. Elevated chloride concentrations may also be associated with the presence of sodium in drinking water.

EDUCATIONAL STATEMENTS

1. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be 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 (1-800-426-4791).
2. Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HI V/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).
3. 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.

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.*

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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. MRDLG’s do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

In accordance with state regulations, the **Village of Evans Mills** routinely monitors for numerous contaminants. We test your water for coliform bacteria, inorganic contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic contaminants. The table presented below depicts which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. The state allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of the data, though representative of the water quality is more than one year old.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality 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. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

We at the VILLAGE OF EVANS MILLS work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future. Please call our office if you have questions.