

***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022***  
***Village of Weedsport***  
***8892 South Street, Weedsport, NY 13166***  
***(Public Water Supply ID#0501726)***

## **INTRODUCTION**

To comply with State regulations, the **Village of Weedsport** 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 Jeffrey Goodell, Superintendent of Public Works, (315) 834-6411. 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 2<sup>nd</sup> Wednesday (except for September that will be the 1st Thursday) of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the Village Hall, located at 8892 South St, Weedsport, N.Y.A copy of this annual report may also be viewed at our website: [villageofweedsport.org](http://villageofweedsport.org)

## **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 Departments 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 2300 people from 720 service connections. Our water source is Owasco Lake. The Village of Weedsport buys their water from the Town of Sennett who in turn is supplied by the City of Auburn. The City of Auburn owns and operates two Water Filtration Plants, a Rapid Sand Filtration Plant, and a Slow Sand Filtration Plant. The plants are located at the corner of Swift St. and Pulsifer Drive in the City of Auburn. After filtration the water is disinfected by injection of liquid Chlorine before introduction to the distribution system. The finished water is pumped through the City of Auburn distribution system to the Town of Sennett distribution system and then into the Village of Weedsport system through a meter vault located on Weedsport Sennett Road near the Village of Weedsport. Prior to entering the Village of Weedsport distribution system that flows through our chlorine booster station where chlorine is added as necessary to elevate chlorine residuals to acceptable levels. Water not consumed by our customers is then stored in a four hundred fifty-thousand-gallon concrete reservoir.

Owasco lake is classified as a Class-AA Special water body designated by the New York state Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) as listed in 6 NYCRR Part 702. It is considered an excellent source of potable water and must be protected.

In order to ensure that the tap water is safe to drink the NYSDOH prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The City treats its water according to EPA's and the NYSDOH's regulations. The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

The City of Auburn has a program of Watershed Protection to enforce regulations, promulgated by law under NYCRR Section 1100 (Public Health).

### **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, lead and copper, asbestos, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, 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 Cayuga County Health Department at 315 253-1405.

### **Table of Detected Contaminants**

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED (AVERAGE RANGE)	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TTR OR AL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Lead <sup>1</sup>	No	8/10/21	<1.0 <sup>1</sup> Range ND-1.6	PPB	0	AL = 15	Contained in Finished water, an artifact of old piping and lead soldered joints
Copper <sup>2</sup>	No	8/10/21	0.046 <sup>2</sup> Range 0.006-0.066	ppm	1.3	AL-1.3	Contained in finished water, an artifact of old piping and lead soldered joints
Trihalomethanes, Total	No	2/14/22 5/18/22 8/15/22, 11/15/22	Highest Average <sup>3</sup> 72 Range	ppb	N/A	80 MCL	Contained in Chlorinated Water

			54.1-112.0				
Haloacetic Acids, HAA5	No	2/14/22, 5/18/22, 8/15/22, 11/15/22	Highest Average <sup>3</sup> 21 Range 2.2-43.0	ppb	N/A	60 MCL	Contained in Chlorinated Water

**Notes:**

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value was the ninth highest value, <1 ppb, also known as “not detected”. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicated the percent of distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value was the ninth highest value, 0.046 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the test sites. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3. This number represents the Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) for 2022.

The Village of Weedsport also sampled for the following items: total coliform. None of those contaminants were detected in the drinking water in 2022

**Table of Detected Contaminants from Auburn’s Annual Water Quality Report**

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, and synthetic organic compounds. None of the compounds we analyzed for were detected in your drinking water.

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED (AVERAGE RANGE)	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TTR OR AL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
PHYSICAL Turbidity	No	5 days per week	0.15 Avg range 0.03–2.05	NTU	N/A	5.0 distribution system	Soil runoff/Natural lake turnover
PHYSICAL Turbidity	No	7 days per week	0.052 Avg range 0.01-0.3	NTU	N/A	.3-1.0 MCL filter performance	Soil runoff/Natural lake turnover
<b>INORGANICS</b>							
Barium	No	4/13/22	0.024	ppm	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits

Chloride	No	3/23/17	24	ppm	N/A	250	Naturally occurring
Chromium	No	5/3/21	0.0028	ppm	N/A	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	No	2/20/19	13	Ppb	N/A	200	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	No	4/13/22	1.4	ppb	N/A	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	8/17/22	19	ppm	N/A	No limit	Naturally Occurring
Sulfate	No	3/23/20	12	ppm	N/A	250	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	2/16/22 5/18/22 8/17/22 11/16/22	1.023 Avg. Range 0.8-1.2	PPM	10	10.0 MCL	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead <sup>1</sup>	No	June 2020 July 2020	1.4 Range ND-5.2	PPB	0	AL = 15	Contained in Finished water, an artifact of old piping and lead soldered joints
Copper <sup>2</sup>	No	June 2020 and July 2020	0.045 Range 0.0013- 0.15	ppm	1.3	AL-1.3	Contained in finished water, an artifact of old piping and lead soldered joints
ORGANICS Trihalomethanes, Total	Yes <sup>5</sup>	2/16/22 5/18/22 8/17/22 11/16/22	LRAA <sup>4</sup> 80.9 Range 34.06- 107.7	ppb	N/A	80 MCL	Contained in Chlorinated Water
Haloacetic Acids, HAA5	No	2/16/22 5/18/22 8/17/22 11/16/22	LRAA <sup>4</sup> 34.8 Avg. Range 2.8-48	ppb	N/A	60 MCL	Contained in Chlorinated Water
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Gross Alpha	No	04/26/21	ND	PCi/L	0	15 PCi/L	Contained in soil or sedimentary rock formations
Combined Radium 226 and 228	No	04/26/21	.85	PCi/L	0	5 PCi/L	Contained in soil or sedimentary rock formations
Combined Radium 226	No	4/26/21	ND	PCi/L	0	15 PCi/L	Contained in soil or sedimentary rock formations

Unregulated Contaminants							
Bromide	No	7/2/18 10/2/18	15 15	ppb	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
TOC	No	1/15/20 2/19/20	1.4 1.4	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	No	7/2/18 10/2/18	0.86 1.7	ppb	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Haloacetic Acids, (HAA9)	No	7/05/18 10/02/18	4.9	ppb	N/A	N/A	Contained in Chlorinated Water.
Haloacetic Acids, (HAA6Br)	No	7/05/18	4.9	ppb	N/A	N/A	Contained in Chlorinated Water.
1,4-Dioxane	No	9/14/22	0.024	Ug/L	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
<b>Cyanotoxin</b>							
Microcystin Finished water	No	8/17/22- 11/14/22 samples	All <0.15	ppb	0	N/A <sup>3</sup>	Naturally occurring due to harmful algae blooms/cyanobacteria
Microcystin Raw water	N/A	8/17/22- 11/14/22 samples	Range ≤0.15- 17.0	ppb	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring due to algae blooms/cyanobacteria

Parts per million (PPM) is equivalent to adding one drop of water to 10 gallons of water.

Parts per billion (PPB) is equivalent to adding one drop of water to a 10,000-gallon swimming pool.

## Notes:

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 33 samples collected. In this case, 33 samples were collected at your water system and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value was the twenty-seventh highest value, 1.4 ppb. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any one of the 30 sites.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 33 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicated the percent of distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 33 samples were collected at your water system and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value was the twenty-seventh highest value, 0.045 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the test sites. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3 – The United States Environmental Protection Agency 10-day health advisory level for microcystin is 0.3 ppb for children less than or equal to 5 years of age and vulnerable populations: and 1.6 ppb for all other people.

4—This number represents the Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) for 2022.

5—Exceeded (81 ppb) LRAA last quarter result.

The table shows that The City of Auburn exceeded the MCL of 80 ppb for Total Trihalomethanes at one of the four locations that are tested quarterly. 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 system and may have an increased risk of cancer. The City has implemented a monthly hydrant flushing program in hopes of alleviating this issue.

### Summary of Non Detected Contaminants

The City of Auburn was required to test for the following contaminants in 2022. Nitrate, primary inorganic chemicals, disinfection byproducts, principal organic chemicals, 1,4 dioxane, alkalinity, TOC, sodium, and a minimum of 30 total coliform samples per month. Synthetic organic chemical testing is required every 18 months, so no testing was done in 2022. The next set of samples is due by 6/30/23. Contaminants that were detected are in section 3 c of this report. The following are chemicals that were tested for but not detected.

**Primary Inorganic Chemicals sampled for on 4/13/22:** Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Mercury, Selenium, and Thallium.

**Synthetic Organic Chemicals sampled for on 4/26/21:** 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane, 1,2-Dibromoethane(EDB),

Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, Aroclor-1260, Aldrin, Chlordane

Total, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexachlorocyclopentadine, gamma-BHC (Lindane), Methoxychlor, Toxaphene, 2,4-D, Dalapon, Dicamba, Dinoseb, Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, and 2,4,5-TP (Silvex).

**Principal Organic Chemicals sampled for on 4/13/22:** Benzene, Bromobenzene, Bromochloromethane, Bromoethane,

sec-Butylbenzene, n-Butylbenzene, tert-Butylbenzene, Carbon tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, Chloroethane, Chloromethane, 2-Chlorotoluene, 4-Chlorotoluene, Dibromoethane, 1,2-Dichlorobenzene, 1,3-Dichlorobenzene, 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, Dichlorodifluoromethane, 1,1-Dichloroethane, 1,2-Dichloroethane, cis-1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethene, 1,2-Dichloropropane, 1,3-Dichloropropane, 2,2-Dichloropropane, 1,1-Dichloropropene, cis-1,3-Dichloropropene, trans-1,3-Dichloropropene, Ethyl benzene, Hexachlorobutadiene, Isopropylbenzene (Cumene), 4-Isopropyl toluene (Cymene), Methylene chloride, n-Propylbenzene, Styrene, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, Tetrachloroethene, Toluene, 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethene, Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon11), 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, Vinyl chloride,, MTBE, Xylenes (Total), Surrogate (1,2-DCA-d4), Surrogate (Tol-d8), and Surrogate (4-BFB).

**Radiological sampled on 4/26/21:** Gross Alpha, Radium 226.

**Unregulated Contaminants Sampled on 1/12/21, 4/6/21, 7/6/21: PFOA and PFOS.**

**Definitions:**

**Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. Coli violation has occurred and or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**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.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

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

**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.

**Color:** The presence of dissolved substances in water.

**Hardness:** A characteristic of water caused mainly by salts of calcium and magnesium, such as bicarbonate, carbonate, and nitrate

**Inorganic chemicals:** Materials such as sand, salt, iron, calcium salts, and other materials of mineral origin.

**Odor Threshold:** The minimum odor of a water sample that can just be detected after successive dilutions with odorless water.

**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 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 Weedsport 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>.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity itself has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbiological growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium and Giardia. Plant monitoring equipment has been updated and plant procedures have been modified to allow treatment of our water and keep it well within all regulatory requirements.

#### **4.a. Information on Cryptosporidium & Giardia**

New York state law requires water suppliers to notify their customers about the risks of Cryptosporidiosis and Giardiasis. Cryptosporidiosis and Giardiasis are intestinal illnesses caused by microscopic parasites. Cryptosporidiosis can be very serious for people with weak immune systems, those on chemotherapy, dialysis, or transplant patients, as well as people with Crohn's disease or Human Immune Deficiency (HIV) infection. People with weakened immune systems should discuss with their health care providers the need to take extra precautions such as boiling water, using certified bottle water or a specially approved home filter. Individuals who think they may have Cryptosporidiosis or Giardiasis should contact their healthcare provider immediately. The city began a two-year testing program for Cryptosporidiosis and Giardiasis in October of 2016. Samples of our **raw water** were collected once a month during this two-year period. Of the 24 samples collected during this period, one sample in April 2018 tested positive for Giardia. The rest of the samples collected in 2018 were negative for Cryptosporidium and Giardia. For additional information on **Cryptosporidiosis** or **Giardiasis**, please contact the Cayuga County Health Department at (315) 253-1405.

#### **4.b. Information on Radiologic Testing**

Radiologic Testing was performed in 2021. Regulatory limits are listed on the table, and all testing was below limits.

#### **4.c. Information on Unregulated Contaminants**

We were required to test for the unregulated contaminants in 2018. A list of the contaminants found is in the summary of detected contaminants section of this report. PFOS/PFOA and 1,4 Dioxane samples will be collected in 2023.

#### **4.d. 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/Acquired Immune



Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or other immune disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice from their healthcare provider about their drinking water. EPA/Center for Disease Control and Prevention (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 1-800-426-4791.

## **5.WHY SAVE WATER?**

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 firefighting needs are met.

### **5.a. You Have The Power To Save Water.**

**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. 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.