

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

VILLAGE OF EVANS MILLS

P.O. BOX 176

EVANS MILLS, N.Y.13637

PWS ID. # NY2202338

JAN.1, 2021 THRU DECEMBER 31, 2021

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 the 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 this year's Annual Quality Water Report to you. Last year, your tap water met all State and Federal drinking water health standards except for lead. In 2021 water samples were collected from 20 customers, 4 of the samples exceeded the 0.015 ppm action level for lead and required the Village to proceed with increased lead and copper sampling. This report is an overview of last year's water quality and is designed to inform you about the quality water of r and the 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 our efforts 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. 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.

ACCORDING TO FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS, the VILLAGE OF EVANS MILLS routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water.

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.

“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)

By 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.

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 12/29/2020	N	109	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 12/29/2020	N	0.51	Mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
6. Copper Date Sampled 2021	N	0.188 (0.019- 0.217)	Mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
7. Lead Date Sampled 2021	Y	0.016 (ND – 0.085)	Mg/l	.015	<0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
8. Chloride Date Sampled 12/29/2020	N	158	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) 2020 - Quarterly	N	8.2-32.5	Mg/l (ppm)	N/A	60	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

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2 Total Trihalomethanes 2020 - Quarterly	N	16.5- 51.4	Mg/l (ppm)	N/A	80	A by-product of drinking water chlorination
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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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the 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 health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE

- (1) **Barium.** Some people who drink water containing barium over the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
- (2) **Fluoride.** Some people who drink water containing fluoride above 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 over 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 over 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.

- (7) **Lead:** It should be noted that the action level for lead was exceeded in the 2021 samples. Public notices were mailed to all water service customers alerting them that the lead action level was exceeded and precautions to be taken to minimize potential exposure. The statement below is a brief reiteration of the notices.

*If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. Lead levels in 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 Evans Mills Department of Public Works 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 are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)** or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.*

The Village of Evans Mills is currently required to sample 20 homes every six months in response to the exceeded lead action level. Once it has been determined that the Village complies with the lead levels, the Village can request the return to reduced sampling.

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 to

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, naturally occurring dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations, which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The

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State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protections 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 several 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, and 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.*

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. 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 too 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.

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