Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2020
Village of Deposit
146 Front Street; Deposit, NY 13754
(Public Water Supply ID #NY0301663)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Village of Deposit, 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 John Romanofski, water operator, at 467-2492. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, feel free to call me and we can discuss any drinking water issues.

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.

An independent consultant for New York State has completed a Source Water Assessment for our municipality. A summary of this report has been completed by the Broome County Health Department and is attached to this report. The complete report can be reviewed at the Village Hall.

Our water system serves 1690 people through 660 service connections. Our water source is three groundwater wells (and one emergency backup well) located at various locations throughout the village. The water is disinfected with liquid chlorine and treated with a sequestering and coating agent known as Aqua Pure prior to distribution.

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, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, and disinfection byproducts. The table included 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 Broome County Health Department at (607-778-2887).

VILLAGE OF DEPOSIT - TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Sample Location	Date of Sample	Level Detected (range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	No	Well #1 Well #2 Well #4	4/11/19	0.062 0.051 0.06	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead[1]	No	Distribution	6/18/2020 11/12/2020	4.1 (ND-7.7) 3.60 (ND-7.4)	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper[1]	No	Distribution	6/18/2020 11/12/2020	2.26 (0.199-3.28) 1.98 (0.121-3.61)	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	Well #1 Well #2 Well #4	3/12/20	0.494 0.491 1.27	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection Byproducts								
Total Trihalomethanes[4]	No	Distribution	9/3/20	10.7	ug/l	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Emerging Contaminants								
Perfluorooctinoic Acid (PFOA)	No	Well #4	10/25/2017	2.66	ng/l	N/A	10	Used to make materials (e.g., cookware) that are resistant to water, grease or stains. They are also used for firefighting at airfields.
Perfluorooctane-sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	Well #4	10/25/2017	2.56	ng/l	N/A	10	Used to make materials (e.g., cookware) that are resistant to water, grease or stains. They are also used for firefighting at airfields.
Radiological Contaminants								
Gross Alpha	No	Well #1 Well #2 Well #4	6/2/2016	ND 0.057 ND	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226	No	Well #1 Well #2 Well #4	6/2/2016	ND 0.121 0.065	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	No	Well #1 Well #2 Well #4	6/2/2016	0.635 0.223 0.658	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.

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 prcentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead/copper values detected in the water system.
4	This level represents the total levels of the following contaminants: chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, bromoform.

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.

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).

Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in 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 did exceed the 90th % Action Level for copper, which is not a violation; however, it does trigger more frequent sampling under the Lead & Copper Rule. We are also slightly increasing our phosphate sequestering and coating agent concentration to hopefully reduce the copper levels below the Action Level. 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 Deposit Water System 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?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2020, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 up an 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.

Deposit Water Department
NY0301663
AWQR Source Water Assessment Summary

The NYS DOH 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 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. While nitrate and other inorganic contaminants were detected in our water, 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 from natural sources. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from three drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium to medium-high susceptibility to nitrate and microbials, specifically enteric bacteria, enteric viruses, and protozoa. The wells have a low to medium susceptibility to other contaminants as noted in the table below. These ratings are due primarily to the proximity to the wells of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government). Based on the source water review, the wells draw from a confined aquifer that can provide a measure of protection from potential contamination. While the source water assessment rates our wells as being moderately susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

SUSCEPTIBILITY TABLE			
CONTAMINANT	WELL #1	WELL #2	WELL #4
Enteric Bacteria	Medium-High	Medium-High	Medium
Enteric Viruses	Medium-High	Medium-High	Medium-High
Halogenated Solvents	Medium	Medium	Low
Herbicides/Pesticides	Low	Low	Low
Metals	Medium	Medium	Low
Nitrate	Medium-High	Medium-High	Medium
Other Industrial Organics	Medium	Medium	Low
Petroleum Products	Medium	Medium	Low
Protozoa	Medium	Medium	Medium

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