

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2021
Village of Dundee
12 Union St.
Dundee, NY 14837
(Public Water Supply ID# 6101262)

To comply with State regulations, The Village of Dundee Water Department 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 has never violated 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 **the Village Office at 607-243-5551 to leave a message and Steven Dean, Wayne Zebrowski , Nathan Buckley will address your questions.** 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 second Tuesday of every month at 7:00PM at the Dundee Village Hall located at 12 Union St., Dundee, NY 14837.**

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 system serves 1,765 people through 574 service connections. Our water source is groundwater drawn from three different wells. Well #2 is 28 feet deep and drawn from the Outwash Plain, which is located at the North end of the school property and wells #3 & #4 are 40ft. and 47ft deep respectively and draws from the Chubb Hollow Aquifer, which is located at the Route 230 & Gibson Rd. intersection. We chlorinate with sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) to rid the water of bacteria and use ortho phosphate to reduce corrosion.

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, asbestos, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, 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 NYS Dept. of Health at (315) 789-3030.

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 the table below for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future. Water suppliers 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.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from 3-drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated Wells #3 & #4 as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents, metals, pesticides, petroleum products and other industrial contaminants. While no significant sources of contamination have been identified in this assessment area, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of high hydraulic activity. Well #2 has been rated as having a high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents, petroleum products and other industrial contaminants. Well #2 has been rated as having a medium-high susceptibility to metals and pesticides. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) to the well, a mine, pasture, and low intensity residential activities in the assessment area. In addition, the well draws from an unconfined aquifer of high hydraulic conductivity. While the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, 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 this assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted above.

Table of Detected Contaminants						
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure- ment	MCL G	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM's						
Wastewater Plant (Chloroform, Dichlorobromomethane, Chlorodibromomethane, Bromoform) Last collected 8/12/2021	N	21	Ug/L	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination Needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHM's are from when source water contains Large amounts of organic matter
HAA5						
Wastewater Plant (Monochloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid) Last Collected 8/12/2021	N	7.5	Ug/L	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organism
Radium 226-228						
Well 2, 12/28/2017 High Range	N	1.37	PCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Well 3&4, 12/28/2017 High Range	N	.800	PCi/L	0	5	
Microbiological Contaminants						
Coliform	N		N/A	N/A	TT=2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrates						
Well #2 Last collected 2/24/2021	N	2.3	Mg/L	0	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Well #3 Last collected 2/24/2021	N	<0.2	Mg/L	0	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants						
Well #2						

Gross Alpha Gross Beta 12/28/2017 Uranium 12/28/2017	N N N	ND ND 2.24	PCi/L PCi/L Ug/l	0 0 0	15 50 30	Erosion of natural deposits.
Well #3&4						
Gross Alpha Gross Beta 12/28/2017 Uranium 12/28/2017	N N N	3.75 ND 5.59	PCi/L PCi/L Ug/l	0 0 0	15 50 30	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper & Lead						
1. Copper (90 percentile) 9/25/2019	N	0.42 0.063- 0.48	Mg/L	1.3	% of homes over AL=1.3 none	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2. Lead (90 percentile) 9/25/2019	N	0.0051 ND- 0.0063	Mg/l	0.015	% of homes over AL=0.01510 % none	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants, Well #2						
3. Barium 8/3/2021	N	0.068	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries
Inorganic Contaminants, Well #3 and #4						
5. Barium Methylene Chloride 8/3/2021	N N	0.0679 ND	ppm ug/l	2 0	2 5	Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories

Notes:

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.42 mg/l the action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at none of the 10 sites tested.

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.

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.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l): Picocuries per liter are a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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 disinfectant to control microbial contamination

Micrograms per /l liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion – ppb).

As you can see by the table, We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

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 other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Village of Dundee 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/safe water/lead>.

During 2021, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, Monitoring and reporting requirements except for During January thru March 2021 we did not fully monitor or test for 1,4-Dioxane, and therefore cannot be sure of the drinking water during that time Dundee Village is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of if your drinking water meets health standards.

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Dundee Village is 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.

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).

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.

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.