Village of Clifton Springs Water Supply
2021 Annual Water Quality Report
Public Water Supply ID # 3401154

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about our water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe 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. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jason Lannon, at 315-462-3542. We want our valued customers to be informed about your water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings held the second Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. You can contact the Village Clerks Office for these dates. The Village Hall is located at 1 West Main Street, Clifton Springs, New York 14432.

Source of Water

The Village of Clifton Springs purchases 100% of its water from the Village of Newark. The Village of Clifton Springs is allowed under contract to draw 350,000 gallons per day from the Village of Newark, with an additional 100,000 gallons per day for emergency purpose only. The Village of Clifton Springs serves approximately 2,273 people and its daily average purchase was 196,000 gallons per day for the year 2021.

The Village of Newark uses Canandaigua Lake as its source of water. The New York State Department of Health has recently completed a Source Water Assessment of the Lake. This assessment found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for protozoa, phosphorous, DBP precursors, and pesticides contamination. There is also a moderate density of sanitary wastewater discharges, but the ratings for the individual discharges do not result in elevated susceptibility ratings. However, it appears that the total amount of wastewater discharged to surface water in this assessment area is high enough to further raise the potential for contamination, (particularly for protozoa). There are no noteworthy contamination threats associated with other discrete contaminant sources. The Village of Newark pipes the water from Canandaigua Lake to the Water Treatment Plant located on Freshour Road, Shortsville, N.Y. At the treatment plant all water is filtered by either "Slow sand filtration or Diatomaceous Earth Pressure filtration." After filtration chlorine is added at approximately 2.0 parts per million for disinfection. Blended Phosphate is also added after filtration to form a protective film that helps as a corrosion control in our distribution system. It is added at a rate of .96 parts per million. Fluoride is also added to the water at a rate of 0.7 part per million. The water is treated to Finish Potable Water that meets or exceeds all New York State Department of Health and E.P.A Drinking Water Standards. The water from the Newark Treatment Plant as Finished water is then piped in transmission main lines toward Newark. The Village of Clifton Springs owns its own pumping station, which is located on Ladue Ave. We pump the water from the Village of Newark Transmission line to the Village of Clifton Springs Distribution System. Any water not used during this period of pumping goes to our storage facility located on Pearl Street Extension, where we have a 300,000-gallon standpipe and a 500,000-gallon standpipe. When the Village is not pumping, the water flows by gravity back to the Village.

Our system is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. Fluoride is added to your water by the Village of Newark before it is delivered to us. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at a

properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the Village of Newark monitors fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l at an optimal range from 07. To 1.2 mg/l, (parts per million) . During 2021, monitoring showed that fluoride levels in the Village of Newark water system were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level for 94% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

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.

Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Village of Newark routinely monitors for most contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws The Village of Newark also tests your drinking water for inorganic contaminants, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants, and total trihalomethanes. In addition, we test the water for coliform bacteria two times a month and turbidity, pH and chlorine once a day. The table presented below depicts which compounds 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. In the period of January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021 there were no treatment plant or distribution systems bacteriological contamination levels violations.

It should be noted that all 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 (800-426-4791).

The Geneva office of the New York State Department of Health has jurisdiction over the Village of Clifton Springs water system. They can be contacted at:

New York State Department of Health- Geneva District Office
624 Pre-Emption Rd.
Geneva, NY 14456-1334
1-(315) 789-3030

TURBIDITY

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. The Village of Newark monitor's this because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Below is a table showing performance standards determined by the State and the results of the Village of Newark monitoring.

Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Highest Sample**	**Level Detected**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)**
Turbidity (Highest Annual Test Result)	No	7/08/21	.51 NTU	N/A	TT=<5 NTU
Lowest Monthly % of Samples meeting Requirements	No		99.9%	N/A	TT=95% of samples <1.0 NTU
Distribution Turbidity *	No	2/16/21	.82 NTU	N/A	MCL=5 NTU

Notes:

State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5 NTU. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1.0 NTU. 100% of the turbidity measurements of water leaving the Newark Filter Plant in 2021 were below 1.0 NTU.

*Distribution Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water found in the distribution system. The Village of Newark monitor's this because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Our highest monthly distribution turbidity measurement during the year, (.82 NTU), occurred in February 2021. This is below the State's maximum contaminant level (5 NTU).

Tables of Detected Contaminates

Parameter	Violations Yes/No	EPA/NYS Limits	Units	Results	Samples In 2020	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha (Sampled 9/19/17)	No	15	Pci/L	3.41	1	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.
Gross Beta (Sampled 9/19/17)	No	50*	Pci/L	4.58	1	Decay of natural and manmade deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.
Radium-226*	No	5	Pci/L	No	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228*	No	5	Pci/L	0.0827	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	30	ug/l	0.30	1	Erosion of natural deposits

*-Radium 226 and 228 is sampled by taking 1 grab sample per calendar quarter and analyzing the composite of those samples.

The State considers 50 Pci/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Tables of Detected Contaminants, (cont.)

Parameters **(all sampled 10/14/2021)**	**EPA/NYS Limits**	**Units**	**Results**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium	**2**	**Ppm**	**.025**	**Erosion of natural deposits;** **Discharge of drilling wastes;** **Discharge from metal refineries.**
Nickel	**N/A**	**Ppm**	**.0012**	**Nickel enters groundwater and surface water by dissolution of rocks and soils, from atmospheric fallout, from biological decays and from waste disposal.**
Chromium	**.1**	**ppm**	**.0020**	**Discharge from steel and pulp mills;** **Erosion of natural deposits**
Nitrate	**10**	**ppm**	**0.24**	**Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits**
Fluoride	**2.2**	**ppm**	**0.44**	**Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum refineries.**
1,4-Dioxane **(sampled 04/20/21)**	**1**	**ppb**	**.04**	**Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.**

The Village of Newark routinely samples for Lead and Copper in the water distribution system. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from the materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Newark 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 and copper 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 or at http://www/epa.gov/safewater/lead. There was a round of sampling conducted during the summer of 2021. Below is a summary of the 2021 test results. A percentage of these samples were collected within the Village of Clifton Springs Distribution System. In 2021, results from testing showed

that copper levels are reduced and under EPA/NYS action limits. The next round of sampling will be in 2024.

Parameter Sampled 6/10/21-6/17/21	**EPA/NYS Limits**	**Range of Values**	**90th Percentile Value**	**% Homes Exceeding Action Level**
Lead	AL=15 ug/l	ND – 2.1 ug/l	1.4 ug/l	0 %
Copper	AL=1.3 mg/l	.014 mg/l – .91 mg/l	.70 mg/l	0 %

The chart above is the results supplied to the Village of Clifton Springs from the Village of Newark.

Disinfection Byproducts (stage 2)	Violations Yes/No	MCL	MCL G	Range	Average	Likely source of contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No	80ug/l	n/a	38-77 ug/l	**56 ug/l	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic material
HAA 5- (Dibromoacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Monobromoacetic acid, Monochloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid)	No	60ug/l	n/a	15-30 ug/l	**22 ug/l	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

**This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

The Village of Clifton Springs is required to collect and analyze a minimum of two, (2), total coliform samples from various points within the Village each month. The table below summarizes total coliform testing for 2021.

Parameter	**EPA/NYS Limits**	**Units**	**Low**	**High**	**Violation**	**Samples in 2021**
Coliform (see notation below)	*	Colonies/100 ml	NEG	Present	No	24
E. Coli	*		NEG		No	24

*= a violation occurs when two or more samples a month are total coliform positive.

Total Coliforms- Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.
Fecal Coliform/E. **Coli**-Fecal coliforms and E. Coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

KEY:
Mg/l= Milligrams per liter= ppm = parts per million
Ppb= parts per billion
Action Level= The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL= Maximum Contaminant Level = 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.
MCLG=Maximum Contaminant Level Goal= The "Gal" (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.
Pci/L=Picocuries per liter-a measure of the radioactivity in water.
MRDL= Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level 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.
MRDLG=Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal 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.
Ug/l= micrograms per liter-corresponds to one part of liquid to one billion parts of liquid
NEG= Negative results

A water quality monitoring program summary is available for your review at the Village of Clifton Springs office located at 1 West Main Street, Clifton Springs, NY 14432. If you would like a copy of this report mailed to you, please call the village office at (315) 462-5151.

Is Our Water Safe for Everyone?

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as person 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

Conservation

The Village of Clifton Springs share of water from the Village of Newark is sufficient to supply our current as well as our future needs. Even with this in mind, we need to use water wisely. It takes energy and resources to treat and deliver water to your home. On hot summer days we sometimes have to produce almost twice as much water as we do during winter months. In the effort to promote the wise use of water, to avoid waste and reduce energy demands, we offer the following tips:

- Fixing leaking faucets can save hundreds of gallons of water over the course of a year.
- Water your lawn only when necessary. When you walk on the grass, does it spring up? If it does, your lawn does not need watering.
- If water is needed, give your lawn a thorough soaking. The most effective time to water is before 10:00 AM because more of the water soaks into the ground. After that time, you will lose water through evaporation. This also helps minimize energy and production peaks during the driest parts of the year.
- When washing your car, use a bucket for washing and turn on the hose only for rinsing. Do not let the water run continuously from the hose when you are not using it.
- Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants to hold water for your plants. The mulch will also discourage weed growth.
- If you have a swimming pool, fill it during the night when demands on power and production systems are less.

Closing:

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 our customers. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources. Our water sources are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future. Please call our office at 315-462-3542 if you have any questions.