TOWN OF PHELPS
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
2023
Route 14/318 Water District # 3430049

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. The Town of Phelps is proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report is 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. We are pleased to provide you with this information because informed customers are our best customers. State and Federal regulations now require that all community water systems regardless of population served, including municipal water systems, mobile home parks and private water supply companies, provide their customers with an Annual Water Quality Report covering calendar year 2021. This report is intended to provide customers served by the Town of Phelps' water system information on the most common questions asked about their water system. The report also provided information on results of the tests that we perform to ensure that the water supply complies with all Federal and State drinking water standards.

Additional Information

For additional information or questions about this report please call Michael Vienna, Water Maintenance Assistant at 315-548-5691 or 585-752-0863 or email twater@phelpsny.com. Normal daily operations are between 9:00 am and 4:00 pm. Please call 315-548-5691 for appointments for meter service or technical questions, 7:00 am to 3:30 pm.

Water Billing

For questions concerning water billing please call Barb Middlebrook at 315-548-5691, between 9 am - 3pm, Monday thru Thursday and 9 am – 1 pm on Friday.

Town of Phelps Address:

79 Main Street Phelps, NY 14532

Water Rates

For minimum of 6,000 gallon/quarter $52.00 All over 6,000 gallons/quarter $7.50/1,000 gals

Water Conservation Measures

Customers can take measures to reduce their water usage, therefore reducing their water bills. Some reduction measures could include stopping all water leaks, installing low-water use plumbing fixtures and water-saving devices, thinking about the way water is used, and changing behaviors.

After Hours Emergency

Example: Water main break – Please call Mike Vienna at 585-752-0863 or the Ontario County Sheriff at 315-781--1200.

Public Participation

Public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality may be voiced at regular scheduled Town of Phelps Board Meetings. Meetings are held on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m., 1331 Route 88, Phelps, NY 14532.

Population Served

Route 14/318 WD serves a population of 400.

Water Source

Route 14/318 WD purchase all water from the Village of Waterloo.

Description of Water System

The Town of Phelps owns and operates its own water system. Water is supplied from the Village of Waterloo. The connection to Waterloo's source is located at the corner of Packwood Rd. and Townline Rd.

The Village of Waterloo 2023 Monitoring Results for Contaminants in Drinking Water Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Microbiological Contaminants						
Contaminant	**Violation (Yes/No)**	**Date of Sample**	**Unit**	**MCLG Health Goal**	**Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or ACL)**	**Potential Source of Contamination**
Turbidity[1]	NO	11/5/2023	NTU	N/A	1.00	Soil runoff, algae
Distribution Turbidity[1]	NO	2/28/2023	NTU	N/A	5.00	
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nitrate	NO	10/12/2023	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural dep.
Nitrite	NO	10/12/2023	mg/L	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sew¬ age; Erosion of natural dep.
Antimony	NO	10/12/2023	mg/L	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Sodium[2]	NO	10/12/20	mg/L	N/A	250	Naturally occurring

		23				
Barium	NO	10/12/2023	mg/L	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	NO	10/12/2023	mg/l	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Copper[3]	NO	6/27/2023-8/1/2023	mg/L	1.3	1.3=AL	Corrosion of plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Lead[4]	NO	6/27/2023-8/1/2023	ug/L	0	15=AL	Corrosion of plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride[5a,5b]	NO	10/12/2023	mg/L	0.8 - 2.2	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	NO	10/12/2023	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally Occurring

Other

Chlorine Dioxide	NO	8/6/2023	620	ug/L	MRDLG=800	MRDL=800	Water additive used to control microbes. (Primary Disinfection).
Chlorite	NO	10/23/23	610	ug/L	1000	1000	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines	NO	7/4/2023	3.99	mg/L	N/A	4.00	Water additive used to control microbes. (Primary Disinfection).
Trihalomethanes 1/year	NO	8/4/2023	10.5 site 1 12.0 site 2	ug/L	0	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection MCL is 80
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) 1/yr	NO	8/4/2023	9.57 site 1 9.94 site 2	ug/L	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection MCL is 60
TOC (Total Organic Carbon) P	NO	4/21/2023	3.86	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally Occurs

PFAS:							
PFOA Perfluorooctanoic acid	NO	1/13/23 4/25/23 10/16/23	4.24, 1.7 1.61, 1.46 1.47	ng/L	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFBA[6,7] Perfluorobutanoic acid	NO	1/13/23 4/25/23 10/16/23	1.8 1.83 1.37	ng/L	N/A	50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
FSA[6,7] Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid	NO	4/25/23	1.02	ng/L	N/A	50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFHxA[6,7] Perfluorohexanoic acid	NO	1/13/23 4/25/23	2.93, 0.95 0.964	ng/L	N/A	50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFHpA[6,7] Perfluoroheptanoic acid	NO	1/13/23	0.64	ng/L	N/A	50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFHxS[6,7] Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	NO	1/13/23	0.71	ng/L	N/A	50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFOS Perfluorooctane sulfonate	NO	1/13/23	0.84	ng/L	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFPeA[6,7] Perfluoropentanoic acid	NO	1/13/23 4/25/23	1.0 0.953	ng/L	N/A	50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

All of our Water Operators are New York State Department of Health certified, or a trainee in order to operate the water plant and/or water distribution system.

Are there Contaminants in our Drinking Water?

According to State regulations, the Village of Waterloo routinely monitors your drinking water for various contaminants. Your water is tested for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants and trihalomethanes. Additionally, your water is tested for E. coli, coliform, and other bacteria. Only the contaminants detected in your drinking water are included in the Table of Detected Contaminants.

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).

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 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 USEPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The New York State Health Department and the FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

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 using the best available treatment technology.

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 (or AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

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

90th Percentile: 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

NTU (or Nephelometric Turbidity Units): A measure of clarity.

NA: Not applicable.

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

ppb: (or parts per billion): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one billion parts of liquid. (micrograms per liter (ug/l).

ppm: (or parts per million): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one million parts of liquid. (milligrams per liter (mg/l).

pCi/L (or picocuries per liter): a measure of 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.

NOTES:

[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year 2023 was 0.401 NTU. State regulations require that turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1.00 NTU. All levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique. No distribution system turbidity exceeded the NYS allowance.

2 Water containing more than 20mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

3 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. The action level for copper was exceeded at one of the sites tested.

4 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 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 lead values detected at your water system. In this case, twenty-seven samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the third highest value (8.3 ug/l). The action level for lead was exceeded at one of the sites tested.

5a The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one-year-old.

5b Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

Note: The Village of Waterloo *does not* add any fluoride to its drinking water.

~~5 We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of~~

~~whether your drinking water meets health standards. During 2021, we did not complete the required testing for nickel and therefore cannot be sure of the level of nickel that was contained in your drinking water at that time. However, subsequent testing (2022 & 2023) has shown the level of nickel in the drinking water was nearly non-detectable.~~

6 USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.
7 All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L = 50,000 ng/L.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Waterloo is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Jim Bromka at (315) 585-9811. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Water Conservation Tips

Water conservation measures not only save the supply of our water source but can also cut the cost of water treatment. They can cut the energy costs at the treatment facility associated with pumping, and chemical costs for processing of the water. There are several measures you as the water consumer can do to conserve on water usage.

Conservation measures you can use inside your home include:

1. Fixing leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
2. Installation of water-saving devices in faucets, toilets and appliances. Low flow fixtures are now the only kind produced since 1994. Simply replacing old fixtures with new will reduce water consumption by nearly one-half.
3. Wash only full loads of laundry.
4. Don't use the toilet for trash disposal.
5. Take shorter showers. Do not let the water run while shaving, washing, brushing teeth, or cleaning fruits and vegetables.
6. Soak dishes before washing. Run the dishwasher only when full.

You can conserve outdoors as well:

1. Water the lawn and garden as little as possible. If you must water, do so in the early morning or evening.
2. Use mulch around plants and shrubs or choose plants that don't need much water.
3. Repair leaks in faucets and hoses. Use water-saving nozzles.
4. Use water from a bucket to wash your car and save the hose for rinsing.
5. Sweep clippings and leaves from walks and driveways rather than using the hose.
6. Obey any and all water bans or regulations.

Freeze Precautions:

1. Eliminate drafts: keep basement and garage doors and windows tightly closed, close off crawl space vents and doors, and seal cracks in basement walls or crawl spaces Insulate pipes in any unheated part of the home (exterior walls, crawl spaces, basements, cabinets) or spaces where air cannot circulate. Check for damp insulation; water-soaked insulation can cause freeze-ups.
2. Protect water meter: Be sure the meter box cover is not broken, missing, or out of place. Report broken or missing covers to the Water & Sewer Services.
3. Protect outside faucets. Drain outside faucets and sprinkler systems if a separate shut-off is available. Disconnect and drain garden hoses. Check with a plumber about frost-proof faucets. Caulk any space between the faucet and an outside wall.
4. Open cabinet doors below sinks. If a sink is located against an outside wall, open cabinet doors to allow warm air to reach water pipes.
5. Drain pipes before extended vacations.

Consumer Tips: Appearance:

*If your cold tap water appears brown or red it is probably mineral deposits in your water caused by:

1. A water main break
2. Water Dept. workers flushing a hydrant

3. Vibrations caused by construction.

To alleviate this problem, call the water department if the cause is not obvious. Once the reason has been identified and the disruption of the water main has ceased, run your cold water tap until it clears.

*If your water appears cloudy in winter and early spring it is most likely trapped air. Cold water has a much greater capacity to hold gas than warm water and if this tendency is combined with a faucet aerator, your water may appear cloudy due to bubbles. If the water is allowed to sit a short while, the bubbles will eventually rise to the surface and dissipate.

Taste & Odor:

If at any time your water tastes different than normal, please do not hesitate to call the Water Treatment Plant at 315-585-9811. We will do our best to help you find the cause of the anomaly. With the exception of the annual late summer earthy/musty season due to increased blue-green algae in Seneca Lake, there should not be any reason for your water to taste like anything but plain 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.

Summary of the SWAP (Source Water Assessment Program):

The NYS DOH has evaluated this PWS's (Public Water System's) susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraph(s) below. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for this PWS. This PWS provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards. This assessment found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for phosphorus, DBP precursors, and pesticide contamination. While there is not a great density of permitted discharges in assessment area, the total amount of wastewater discharged from these facilities is high enough to raise the potential for contamination (particularly for protozoa). There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include: CBS and landfills.

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. In 2023 our system was in compliance with applicable standards.