

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2021
Village of Norwood, Municipal Water
PO Box 182, Norwood, NY 13668
(Public Water Supply ID#4404393)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Norwood annually issues 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 Michael Smith, Chief Operator at 353-9902 OR Dan McGregor, Public Works Superintendent at 353-6667. 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 held at the Norwood Municipal Building on the third Monday of each month at 5:00 PM.

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 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 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 presently serves approximately 1,552 people, with approximately 650 service connections. Our water source is groundwater extracted from one of three wells. Well #2 is 268 feet deep, and well #4 is 275 feet deep, well #5 is 265 feet deep. The wells are located at the dead end of Sports Avenue. Prior to distribution, the well water is chlorinated at well house #1. Additionally, fluoride is added to the water at the well house, along with phosphates for iron treatment.

The NYS Department of Health 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 section, "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected, **if any**. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting waters into the future.

The "Source Water Assessment" on the Village wells did not identify any significant sources of contamination. However, the wells draw from fractured bedrock, and the overlying soils are not known to provide adequate protection from potential contamination, and are therefore susceptible to potential sources of contamination. Continued vigilance, in compliance with water quality protection and pollution prevention programs, as well as continued monitoring and enforcement, will help to continue to protect groundwater quality. 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. The county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, and planning and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting us as noted below.

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, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, 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, is more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled 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 Hotline (800-426-4791) or the local NYS Dept. of Health in canton (315-386-1040).

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Table of Detected Contaminants			Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
			Level Detected (Avg/Max (Range))	Unit of Measurement	MCLG		
COPPER	NO	8/17/20	90%=0.55 Range 0.13 to 0.82	Mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
LEAD (Lead Results)	NO	8/19/20	0.001 Range <.001 to .0031	Mg/L	0.00	AL=0.015	
FLUORIDE	NO	12/30/20	0.51	Mg/L	NA	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives that promote strong teeth
SODIUM (*below)	NO	11/02/20	23.0	Mg/L	*see health note	*see health note	Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste

Organic Chemicals (Combined results from Wells 2, 3, and 4)

BARIUM	NO	01/21/21	38.8	Ug/L	2000	2000 Ug/l	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
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Disinfection Byproducts (combined results from Wells 2,4,5)

Total

Trihalomethanes (TTHMS)	NO	11/02/20	41.	Ug/l	N/A	MCL=80.0	By-product of drinking water
Total Haloacetic	NO	11/02/20	Range 23-59 3.45 Range 2.2-4.7	Ug/l	N/A	MCL-60.0	Chlorination By product of drinking water Chlorination

Inorganic Chemicals

1 Disinfection by-products test results include: Stage 2 bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane.
2 Disinfection by-products tests results include: dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid. 3 Sodium result is a composite of wells #2, 4, & 5.

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.

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).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

90th percentile Value: The values reported for lead and copper represents the 90th percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of distribution that is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

Health Notes:

•MCLs (see definition above) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for any regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every single day for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having health affected.

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

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 well below the level allowed by the State of New York. During last year our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements. Your water has been determined to be **SAFE** for drinking.

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).

FLUORIDE ADDITION.

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. According to the United States Center for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at an optimal range. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the State Department of Health requires that we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. During 2019 monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were 0.55 avg. for the year 2019. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

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:

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- ◇ 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 15-20 gallons a day. Fix it and you could save almost 6,000 gallons per 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 of you help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of the community. Please call if you have questions.

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