Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2018
Village of Trumansburg Water Department, 56 East Main Street, Trumansburg, New York
(Public Water Supply ID #5404417)

Introduction

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Trumansburg annually issues a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to promote your understanding of drinking water, and 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 did not violate 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 Jonathan Lanning at 387-5618. 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 the second Monday of each month, at 7:00 P.M., in the meeting room of the Village Hall at 56 East Main Street.

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 of New York 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 sources are of the groundwater type. We have two primary sources of water: Frontenac well which is located on Frontenac Rd. in the Town of Covert, and two wells - North Point & Central - which are located in Taughannock Falls State Park. We also have an emergency source known as Hoffmire Well which is located on Indian Fort Rd. in the Town of Ulysses. Hoffmire Well is considered an emergency source and can be used only with prior approval of the Tompkins County Health Department. The water pumped from all of these wells is treated with chlorine, for disinfection, before it enters the distribution system. Our water system serves approximately 2300 people through 800+ service connections. In 2018 we produced 78,092,000 gallons of water with an average of 213,950 gallons per day.

During 2017 we began supplying approximately half of our water from the Taughannock wells, which also supply the pre-existing distribution system at Taughannock Falls State Park. The addition of this water supply source enables us to meet New York Department of Health standards for water production versus demand, which means in the event of one source becoming unusable we would continue to be able to meet the community's water needs.

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, nitrate, lead & copper, inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals (principal & synthetic), sodium, asbestos, radiological, and disinfection byproducts.

The table presented on the following page 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 drinking water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 Tompkins County Health Department at 274-6688. Further information concerning these and other detected contaminants is included in the following section entitled **"*What does this information mean*?".**

Is Our Water System Meeting Other Rules That Govern Operations?

During 2018, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate	No	11/14/2018	2.075 avg 2.95 max	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching form septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	11/14/2018	34	mg/l	N/A	See **Health Effects**	Naturally occurring, road salt, animal waste
Barium	No	9/2/2016	42	ug/l	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	No	10/16/2018	4.3* (range <0.5 to 53.4)	ug/l	0	AL – 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	10/16/2018	141** (range 13.8 to 212)	ug/l	1300	AL – 1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
Asbestos	No	9/18/2013	<4.80	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains, erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	No	12/2017	73.6	ug/l	N/A	300	Naturally occurring; indicative of landfill contamination.
Total Haloacetic Acids (Mono, Di, and Tri Chloroacetic Acids, Mono and Di Bromoacetic Acids)	No	8/16/2018	6.2	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (Chloroform, Bromodichlorome-thane, Chlorodibromethane and Bromoform)	No	8/16/2018	33.3	ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Gross Alpha	No	Quarterly 2018	0.324 avg 0.892 max	pCi/L		15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta	No	Quarterly 2018	0.650 avg 1.01 max	pCi/L		***	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Combined Radium – 226 & 228	No	Quarterly 2018	0.8160 avg 1.157 max	pCi/L		5	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table Notes: * – 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 percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 20 samples were collected from our water system and the 90th percentile value was the third highest value (4.3 ug/l). The action level for lead was exceeded at one location (53.4 ug/l), and we have undertaken further sampling at that location that indicates the sample was an anomaly. The next highest result at any location was 7.6 ug/l. This is not considered a violation as the 90th percentile value is the result that determines compliance to the Action Level (see "Definitions" on next page).

** – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 samples collected. The 90th percentile value was the third highest value (141 ug/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

*** – The State considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Health Effects:

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

Definitions:

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.
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 possible.
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 disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
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.
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).
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measurement of the presence of asbestos fibers which are longer than 10 micrometers.
Not Available (N/A) There isn't any information listed under this category in the state sanitary code.

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 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 at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Village of Trumansburg 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.

Source Water Protection

The New York State Department of Health (NYS DOH) has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual sources of contamination 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 the consumer is, or will become, contaminated. See section "Are There Contaminants In Our Drinking Water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. No contaminants have been detected at levels that impact heath. The source water assessments provide the water system operators with information for protecting source waters into the future.

The source water assessment has rated the Frontenac well as having a medium susceptibility to any contamination. Few significant sources of contamination were identified. The well draws from an unconfined aquifer and the hydraulic conductivity is unknown. Please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets the New York State Department of Health and EPA standards for microbial contamination.

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 us, as noted in this report.

Information On Radon

Radon is a naturally-occurring radioactive gas found in soil and outdoor air that may also be found in drinking water and indoor air. Some people exposed to elevated radon levels over many years in drinking water may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The main risk is lung cancer from radon entering indoor air from soil under homes. In 2017 a single sample was collected from a single well that was analyzed for radon. This sampling was not done to meet State regulations and does not require action. The concentration in that sample was found to be 650 picocuries per liter (pCi/l). For information call your state radon program (1-800-458-1158) or call EPA's Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-Radon).

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 reduces wear on wells & pumps.
- 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:

- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the water meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.
- 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 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.

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 and other improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. In 2018 village residents paid a base rate of $51.35 for the first 1000 gallons plus $7.25 per each additional 1000 gallons. Outside users paid $77.03 and $10.88 respectively. 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 any questions (Village office 387-6501, DPW office 387-5816).