

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2015  
Village of Newport  
P.O. Box 534 Newport NY 13416  
(Public Water supply ID#NY210231)

## INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Newport, 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, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We detected 2 of these contaminants but they were all lower levels than the state allows. 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 Mike Woods, Water Superintendent at 315-525-2715. 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 third Monday of each month at 7:00pm at the Newport Firehouse (7370 Main St.)

## 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 and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Departments 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 a population of 780 through 270 metered connections. Our water source is derived from two separate springs sources located northeast of the Village of Newport, Furman springs and Skunk Hill springs. The water is first treated by 1 and 5 micron filters, then passes through a UV unit and then treated with a Sodium Hypochlorite solution prior to distribution.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The NYS Department of Health has evaluated this public water supply's (PWS) susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) and their findings are summarized in the paragraph 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 rating does not mean that source water contaminants 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. Our water is collected from a number of spring sources. Based on the analysis of available information for the sources there were no land cover quality concerns, permitted discharges or other discrete facilities identified in the assessment area. Please that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State drinking water standards for microbial contamination. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area can be obtained by contacting the Village of Newport at 315-845-8543.

## 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, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, halo acetic 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 (800-4264791) or the Herkimer Regional Office of the Health Department at 315-866-6879.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, or AL)	Likely Source of contamination
Nitrate	No	8/20/15	.866	mg/l		10.0	run off from fertilizer
Nitrite	No	8/20/15	.866	Ing/ I		10.0	run off from fertilizer

**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.

**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 •fi)flow.

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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).

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

Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion — ppq).

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

Millirems per yease(mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MEL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

## WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

Public Notice:

Our water system was in violation of the New York State Drinking Water Standard. Prior to the construction of the new treatment plant and storage tank it was determined that the water being supplied from both Skunk Hill and Furman Springs were under the direct influence of surface water and that we did not provide adequate treatment. In a letter the NYS Department of Health dated September 9<sup>th</sup> 2015 it was determined that Village has returned to compliance for the violations noted above. So long as the water system is operated as designed and maintains the required water treatment processes, filtered water quality and water pressure that it is now capable achieving.

## IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

The Village was also in violation of the New York State Sanitary Code of drinking water regulations. We are required to maintain a minimum working pressure of 20psi at ground level at all points in the distribution system. But as of September 9<sup>th</sup> the Village has met that requirement. With the completion of the new treatment plant and storage tank we now are in compliance with the NYS Sanitary Code. The letter of Compliance from the NYS Department of Health is available from tile Village.

The Village did have a monitoring violation for 2015. We were required to sample at two sites for HAA5 (haloacetic acid), one from the Fire House and one from the Town Garage. Although both samples were taken from the correct sites and documented on the chain of command the lab did not test one of the samples. Due to their error the violation occurred. We are required by the NYS Department of Health to notify you of this violation. We will be preventing these violations by ensuring that all required sampling is done in accordance with federal and state drinking water regulations and that the lab being used properly handles our sample requirements.

## DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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 the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers;
- 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 firefighting 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 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 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 at 315-845-8543.