Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022
Village of Newport
P.O. Box 534 Newport NY 13416
Public Water Supply ID#NY2102311

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, 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 Mike Woods 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.

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 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 serves a population of 780 through 270 metered connections. Our water source is derived from two separate spring sources located northeast of the Village of Newport, Furman and Skunk Hill Springs. The water from the springs is first treated by two 5 micron filter systems and then through two 1 micron filter systems. It then passes through a UV unit and is then finally treated with a Sodium Hypochlorite solution prior to entering the distribution system.

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 know 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, haloacetic 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 (800-426-4791) or the Herkimer Regional Office of the Health Department at 315-866-6879.

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Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source	Date
Nitrate	No	0.816	Mg/l	10	10.0	Run off from fertilizer Leachate from septic tanks Erosion of natural deposits	12/14/22
Nitrate	No	0.817	Mg/l	10	10.0	Run off from fertilizer	12/14/22
Nickel	No	0.0005	Mg/l	N/A	N/A		12/14/22
Nickel	No	0.0005	Mg/l	N/A	N/A		12/14/22
Cyanide	No	0.0100	Mg/l	N/A	0.200	Industrial Processes	12/14/22
Mercury	No	0.00020	Mg/l	N/A	0.002	Natural Earth Degassing	12/14/22
Turbidity-1	No	.09	NTU	N/A	1.0	Soil runoff in water	6/06/22
Chlorine Residual	No	.82	Mg/l	N/A	4.0	Water additive	12/14/22
Arsenic	No	0.0010	Mg/l	N/A	0.0010	Erosion of natural deposits	12/14/22
Antimony	No	0.0004	Mg/l	N/A	2.00	Naturally present in soil	12/14/22
Barium	No	0.0050	Ug/l	N/A	.200	Naturally present in soil	12/14/22
Beryllium	No	0.0003	Ug/l	N/A	200	Naturally present in soil	12/14/22
Cadmium	No	0.0010	Ug/l	N/A	2.00	Naturally in lead & copper	12/14/22
Chromium	No	0.0010	Ug/l	N/A	3.00	Naturally present in soil	12/14/22
Selenium	No	0.0050	Ug/l	N/A	200	Naturally present in soil	12/14/22
Thallium	No	0.0003	Mg/l	N/A	0.0020	Leachate into soil	12/14/22
Fluoride	No	0.200	Mg/l	N/A	4.00	Naturally present in soil	12/14/22
Dioxane	No	0.100	Ug/l	N/A	70-130	Hazardous waste	7/05/22
PFOA	No	2.25	Ng/l	N/A	70-130	Chemicals in the soil	7/05/22
PFOS	No	2.25	Ng/l	N/A	70-130	Chemicals in the soil	7/05/22
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	1.76	Ug/l	N/A	60	Disinfection by-product	8/30/22
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2.25	Ug/l	N/A	80	Disinfection by-product	08/30/22
Copper	No	0.127	Mg/L	N/A	1.30	Corrosion from pipes	10/07/22
Lead	No	<0.0010	Mg/L	N/A	0.0150	Corrosion from pipes	10/07/22

1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred in July of 2021. That measurement was 0.11 NTU. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1.0 NTU. All of our measurements for 2021 fell well below the State regulations.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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 copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.158mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. The 90th percentile value was 2.4 ug/l. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

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

Definitions:

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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 follow.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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. A full list of our sampling requirements and results for 2021 is available upon request.

LEAD INFORMATION

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 Newport 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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2022, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 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 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 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 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.