

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022
Willard Drug Treatment Center- NY4910589
7116 County Rd. 132, Willard, NY 14588

Town of Romulus- Hamlet of Willard- Willard Water District- NY4901200

INTRODUCTION

Willard Water District purchases water from the Willard Drug Treatment Center. To comply with State regulations, the Willard Drug Treatment Center and the Willard Water District, will be annually issuing a report describing 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. 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 Romulus Water Department Superintendent Hobie Stapleton 607-869-9326 ext. 231. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our Romulus Town Board Meetings. The meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month at 6 p.m. in the Romulus Town Meeting Room at the Romulus Town Hall located at 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York.

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 number 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 purchases water from the Willard Drug Treatment Campus. Due to the closure of the Willard Drug Treatment Campus, the Willard Campus population served is approximately 60 individuals. The water source is surface water drawn from Seneca Lake. The water is filtered by rapid sand filters and disinfected and chlorine prior to distribution. Potassium permanganate is used as a control for zebra mussels during the summer and a coagulant poly aluminum chloride (PAC) is used to improve filtering of the water system.

NYS Swap Assessment Summary

The NYS DOH has evaluated this PWS's 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 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.

The 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 protozoa, phosphorous, DBP precursors and pesticides contamination. While there are some facilities present, permitted discharges do not likely represent an important threat to source water quality based on their density in the assessment area. However, it appears that the total amount of wastewater discharged to surface water in this assessment area is high enough to further raise the potential for contamination (particularly for protozoa). There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminating sources and these facility types include: landfills and RCRA.

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, 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 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 Seneca County Health Department at 315-539-1945.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/no	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max)	Unit Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL,TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity							
Distribution System	No	12/20/22	0.99 Yearly Range 0.03- .99	NTU ¹	N/A	5.0	Soil Runoff
Filter Performance	No	3/25/22	0.68 Yearly Range 0.03- 0.68	NTU	N/A	0.3	Soil Runoff
Inorganics							
Barium	No	10/14/22	22.9	ug/L	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	No	10/14/22	<1.0	ug/L	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills;

							Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	10/14/22	0.31	mg/L	N/A	10 mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	10/14/22	79.2	mg/L	N/A	See health effects ²	Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets.
Lead	No	9/3/20	1.6 ³ ND - 9.3 (range)	mg/L	AL = 15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	9/3/20	0.19 ⁴ 0.0038 - 0.21 (range)	mg/L	AL=1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	No	10/14/22	0.5	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	No	1/6/22	1.4	Mg/L	N/A	TT	Naturally Occurring Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
Hamlet of Willard Total Trihalomethanes ⁴ NY 4901200	YES	8/3/22	145max. 95.25-RAA	Ug/L	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Hamlet of Willard Total Haloacetic Acid NY4901200	NO	8/3/22	18max. 15.25-RAA	Ug/L	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Disinfection By-products Total Trihalomethanes ⁴	No	1 sample per quarter	67 - RAA 40 - 98 (range)	Ug/L	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Total Haloacetic Acid	No	1 sample per quarter	13.2 - RAA 8.4- 21.0 (range)	Ug/L	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Radiological							
Gross Alpha/ Beta	No	5/8/19	ND	pCi/L	0	15 pCi/L	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Radium 228	No	5/8/19	ND	piC/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	No	5/8/19	ND	piC/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

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 on December 20, 2022 (0.99 NTU). State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU.

2 – 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.

3 – 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 lead values detected at your water system. In this case, ten samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value, 1.6 ug/l. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

4 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

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.

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.

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).

Picuries 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?

Willard Drug Treatment Center, as you can see by the table, the 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.

Willard Water District, the table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. The public water supply has levels of trihalomethanes above those specified by the New York State Department of Health. The district is required to sample water for trihalomethanes within the district's distribution system each quarter of the year, then average quarterly sample results are obtained within the past twelve months. This value is called the Running Annual Average (RAA). The New York State Department of Health has set the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for the Running Annual Average of trihalomethanes at 80 parts per billion. On 11/10/2021 (4th quarter sample) the Willard Water District's Public Water System Running Annual Average was 82.75 parts per billion or 2.75 parts per billion above the allowable concentration. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. We are correcting this by increasing the frequency of flushing the water mains. Research has shown that the potential for the formation of trihalomethanes is the greatest the longer chlorine remains in contact with the organic matter in the water. Flushing reduces this "contact time." which reduces Trihalomethane formation.

Lead

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. Willard Drug Treatment Center 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?

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. From December 13-16, 2022, we did not report the required entry point free chlorine residuals as well as the composite filter effluent turbidity readings, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

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).

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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:

- ◆ 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 up 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 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.