

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2019
Dolgeville Water System
41 N. Main St. Dolgeville, NY 13329
(Public Water Supply ID# NY2102299)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, The Dolgeville Water system, 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 did **not** meet All State drinking water health standards. 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 Neal Winkler, Water Plant Operator, phone # 315-429-3776. 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 at 6:00pm on third Monday of the month at the Village Hall.

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 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.

In 2019, the Dolgeville water system delivered 224,216,508 gallons of water to approximately 900 customers, or about 2166 people in and around the village of Dolgeville. The Dolgeville water system draws its water from Cold Brook reservoir located in the town of Salisbury on the Irondale Rd. The Cold Brook reservoir is a surface water collection point for the Dolgeville water shed, consisting of about 700 acres. The system also maintains Mang Brook reservoir as a back up for emergencies. The watershed is inspected yearly for problems or violations of the watershed rules and regulations. The 2019 inspection found no new violation on the watershed property.

Water drawn from these reservoirs is filtered through the Dolgeville Slow Sand Water Filtration Plant, also located on the Irondale Rd. The water is disinfected with chlorine, averaging about 10 pounds per day then stored in two 500,000-gallon clear wells. As water enters the system it is treated with a Phosphoric Acid Solution. This is added to coat the system to help prevent lead from leaching out of metal pipes and plumbing fixtures. Regular monitoring for bacteria, chlorine residual, turbidity, and other contaminants regulated by the Dept. of Health is done throughout the system. Water is distributed through about 14 miles of water line serving the village and surrounding area. The daily average use for 2019 was 614,291 gallons per day.

Source Water Assessment

The New York State 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(s) 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.

Our water is derived from 2 surface sources, Mang Brook and Cold Brook. The assessment for the Mang Brook source contains no discrete potential contaminant sources and none of the land cover contaminant prevalence ratings are greater than low. However, the high mobility of microbial contaminants in reservoirs results in this drinking water intake having medium-high susceptibility ratings for protozoa and enteric bacteria and viruses. The assessment for the Cold Brook source found no noteworthy risks to source water quality. It should be noted that reservoirs in general are highly sensitive to phosphorus and microbial contaminants.

Please note that our water is filtered and disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted below.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

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 New York State Department of Health, Herkimer District Office (315-866-6879)

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, are more than one year old.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity ¹	No	11/2/19	0.123 NTU	NTU	N/A	TT= <5NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity ¹	No	Continuous	100%<1.0 ntu	NTU	N/A	TT=95% of samples < 1.0 NTU	

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	No	9/26/19	0.0036	Mg/l	2	2	Discharge from drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (2)	No	8/28/19	1.8 Range <1 / 2.3	Ug/L	N/A	AL 15	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2)	No	8/28/19	0.186 Range <0.0026/0.189	Mg/L	N/A	AL 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Chemicals							
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	No	11/14/18	0.15	ug/l	N/A	5	Discharge from a chemical factory.
Inroganics – Nitrate and Nitrite							
Nitrate	No	9/23/19	0.29	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (3)	No	Annual Average 2019	72.98 ug/l range 38.2/83.1	UG/L	N/A	MCL 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (3)	Yes	Annual Average 2019	75.4 ug/l range 42.3/79.4	UG/L	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	No	9/23/19	0.304	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	9/23/19	0.972	pCi/L	0	4	Decay of natural deposits, And man made emissions
Radium – 226	No	9/23/19	0.163	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium – 228	No	9/23/19	0.0271	pCi/L	0		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 11/2/19 (0.123 NTU). State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of filter effluent composite turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1 NTU.

(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 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.

(3) – This level represents the highest running annual average sampling results averaged over a 12-month period.

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.

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).

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l): Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 2019, we collected one sample that were analyzed for radon. The 0.271 / 0.163 picocuries/liter (pCi/l). For additional information call your state radon program (1-800-458-1158) or call EPA's Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-Radon).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected. Haloacetic acids are a group of chemicals known as Disinfection By Products (DBPs) formed when drinking water is disinfected using chlorine, which reacts with organic in the water, for the year of 2019 Village was **not** in compliance for Haloacetic acids. Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The MCL violation for Haloacetic acids was for 1/1/19 to 12/31/19. The Village of Dolgeville is working the Department of Health and Engineers to determine our best course of action to reduce or eliminate Haloacetic acid levels in the drinking water.

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 Dolgeville Water System 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 the 2019 annual inspection our system was reported as being in compliance with applicable State drinking water, monitoring and reporting 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).

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. 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.