***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024***
***Village of Waverly Water Department***
***32 Ithaca St, Waverly NY 14892***
(Public Water Supply ID# 5304410 )

# INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Village of Waverly Water Dept, 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 Patrick Roney Tele # (607) 259-7285 if want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Water board meetings the third Tuesday of every month. The meetings are held Village Hall starting at 6:30 pm.

# 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 source is ground waterdrawn from four (4) wells. Well#1 islocated on Spring St. Wells 2 and 4 are located in East Waverly Park, and well 3 is locatedon Pembleton Place. The water from each well is chlorinated before distribution. All wells pump into (2) storage tanks (1) 750,000 and (#2) 1.25 million gallons.which are located above the Waverly Glen. During 2024, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

# FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 4,800 persons through 1,780 service connections The total water produced in 2024 was 534 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 1.3 million gallons per day. Our highest single day was 1.7 million gallons). The amount of water delivered to customers was 336 million gallons. This leaves an unaccounted for total of 198 million gallons. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires and leakage, accounts for the remaining 198 million gallons (36% of the total amount produced). In 2024, water customers were charge $33.00

for first 800 cubic feet (approximately 6,000 gallons) 0f water per quarter. That works out to about one-half cent per gallon.

## 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 Tioga County Health Department at 607-687-8600

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. None of the compounds we analyzed for were detected in your drinking water.

**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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Well#1 Nitrate as N<br>Well#2<br>Well#3<br>Well#4 | No | 10-24 | <0.025 | Mg/l | N/A | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks,seage, erosion, from natural deposits. |
| Disnifection byproducts. Distribution system TTHM and HAA5 | No | 8-24 | TTHM 20.9<br>HAA5 3.28 | Ug/l | 60-80 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks,seage, erosion, from natural deposits. |
| Well#1<br>VOC'S | No | 12-31-24 | <0.00964 | Ug/l | N/A | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks,seage, erosion, from natural deposits. |
| Well#1<br>SOC'S | No | 12-31-24 | ,0.00964 | Ug/l | N/A | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks,seage, erosion, from natural deposits. |
| Well#2<br>VOC'S | No | 12-31-24 | <0.00943 | Ug/l | N/A< | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks,seage, erosion, from natural deposits. |
| Well#2<br>SOC'S | No | 12-31-24 | <0.198 | Ug/l | N/A | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks,seage, erosion, from natural deposits. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Well#3<br>SOC'S | No | 12-31-24 | <0.196 | Ug/l | N/A | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks,seage, erosion, from natural deposits. |
| Well#3<br>VOC'S | No | 12-31-24 | <0.00964 | Ug/l | N/A | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks,seage, erosion, from natural deposits. |
| Well#4<br>SOC'S | No | 12-31-24 | <0.00949 | Ug/l | N/A | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks,seage, erosion, from natural deposits. |
| Well#4<br>VOC's | No | 12-31-24 | <0.196 | Ug/l | N/A | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks,seage, erosion, from natural deposits. |
| Inorgantics<br>All Wells | No | 12-31-24 | <0.00020<br><0.200 | Mg/l | N/A | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks,seage, erosion, from natural deposits. |
| PFAS<br>All Wells | No | 12-31-24 | <1.90 | ng/l | | 1.90 | Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks,seage, erosion, from natural deposits. |
| PFOA<br>All Wells | No | 12-31-24 | <1.90 | ng/l | | 1.90 | Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks,seage, erosion, from natural deposits. |
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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 (0.9 NTU) for the year occurred on (give date). State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. Although (give date) was the month when we had the fewest measurements meeting the treatment technique for turbidity, the levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

2 – The level presented is the 90th percentile of the (include number, e.g., 10) sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent measurements that is equal to or below it. This means in our system copper levels in (insert number, e.g., 8) sites are below the $90^{th}$ percentile value and (insert number, e.g., 2) sites are above the $90^{th}$ percentile.The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3 – The level presented is the 90th percentile of the (include number, e.g., 10) sites tested. The action level for lead was exceeded at two of the 10 sites tested.

4 – This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

**Definiti0ns:**

***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:

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.

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

During 2024, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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## INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by and/or visiting our website at:. Villageofwaverly.com

## 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).
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## 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.

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

## SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS:

**We continue to Improve System durning 2023 thru 2024 we replaced 18,000 feet of water main. We are replacing old fire hydrants and aging water Meters**

## CLOSING.

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. 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. Please Call 607-565-8106 if you have any questionsor to report a concern.