Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Village of Painted Post
261 Steuben Street, Painted Post, NY 14870
(Public Water Supply NYID# NY5001222)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Village of Painted Post, 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 Larry Smith, Superintendent of Public Works @ (607) 962-8724 or email vppdpw@empireaccess.net. 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 second Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Village Hall on the corner of Steuben Street and West High Street

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 approximately 1842 people through approximately 769 service connections. In addition, our water system provides potable water to the Village of Riverside and portions of the Town of Corning. Our water source is from three groundwater wells located at Craig Park, Maple Avenue near W. High Street and Fairview Avenue near Fairview Avenue Extension. The wells vary from approximately 78 feet deep to 100 feet deep. The water is conveyed to the water treatment plant in Craig Park where it is chlorinated for disinfection purposes, fluoridated for dental health purposes, and phosphate added for corrosion control prior to distribution.

Our Source Water Assessment Summary is not available from the NYS Department of Health at this time.

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 New York State Health Department district office in Hornell at (607) 324-8371.

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

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
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
LEAD	N	8/14/24 8/20/24	<1.0 – 4.90 90th percentile[1] = 2.00	ug/l	15	AL =15	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER	N	8/14/24 8/20/24	0.109 – 0.923 90th percentile[2]= 0.889	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
BARIUM	N	8/3/22	0.422	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE Well # 2 Well # 3 & 4 combined entry point	N	 10/26/06 7/10/24	 0.87 1.01	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	Daily Monthly	Max = 1.22 0.38 – 1.22	mg/l	NA	2.2	Water additive to promote strong teeth
Sodium	N	7/10/24	62.2	mg/l	NA		Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Total							

Trihalometh-*anes [TTHMS]*							
[chloroform, bromodichoro-methane, dibromo-chloromethane and bromoform]	N	8/9/23 8/7/24	14.20 9.17 WTP	ug/l	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. Formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
1,1,1 Trichloroethane Entry point Well # 3 Well # 4	N	8/20/24 10/3/12 10/3/12	0.50 1.1 0.6	ug/l	5	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other facilities
DISINFECTANTS							
Chlorine	N	2024	0.5649 0.47 to 0.77	mg/l	4	4	Additive for the control of microbes
RADIOLOGICAL							
Well No. 3 & 4 Gross Alpha Radium 226/228	N	8/24/22 8/24/22	0.052 0.125/0.424	pCi/L	0	15 5	Erosion of Natural Deposits
HALOACETIC ACIDS HAA5s							
[mono-,di and tri-chloroacetic acid, and mono-and di-bromoacetic acid]	N	8/7/24	1.80	ug/l	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
PFOA PFOS 1,4 Dioxane PFBA	N N N N	8/20/24 8/20/24 8/9/23 8/3/22	<1.76 <1.76 <0.0001 2.23	ng/l ng/l mg/l ng/l	NA NA NA NA	MCL=10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial

1 - 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 2.00 ug/l value. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 – The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, ten samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 0.889 mg/l value. 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.
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.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. *The Village of Painted Post* is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your

tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact *The Village of Painted Post @ 607-962-8724 or 607-962-4605*. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

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.

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 contacting the Village of Painted Post Water Department @ 607-962-5434 or by contacting Larry Smith, Superintendent of Public Works @ (607) 962-8724 or email vppdpw@empireaccess.net.

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).

INFORMATION ON FLUORIDE ADDITION

Our system is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at a properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the Village of Painted Post monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 1.0 mg/l. During 2024 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level for 67% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

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.