

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2021
Bloomfield Consolidated Water District
5R Elm Street, PO Box 358
(Public Water Supply ID#3401155)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Village of Bloomfield, 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 Brian Rayburn, Superintendent, (585) 657-7319. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village or Town board meetings. The meetings are held on the 4th Wednesday of each month at the Village Office at 12 Main Street and the Town of East Bloomfield meetings are held on the 2nd and last Mondays of each month at the Town Hall 99 Main st.

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 1800 people in the Village and Town. Our water sources are the Oakmount Avenue Well Field and the Michigan Street Well Field which consist of springs and wells that are fed by an aquifer located south and west of the Village. The water is chlorinated and fluoridated prior to distribution for disinfection and to prevent tooth decay.

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source water into the future.

The assessment found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for the Oakmount Avenue source of drinking water. The amount of agricultural and residential lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for microbial, phosphorus, DBP precursors, and pesticides contamination. No permitted discharges are found in the assessment area. There are no likely contamination threats associated with other discrete contaminant sources, even though some facilities were found in elevated densities. Additional sources of potential contamination include; roads. Finally, it should be noted that underground water flows to springs can make these drinking water sources highly sensitive to existing and new sources of contamination from solvents and petroleum products.

The final phase of the G.W.U.D.I. (Ground Water Under Direct Influence) Project was finished in October of 2009. The final determination by the NYSDOH found that the Oakmount Avenue wells and springs are not under the direct influence of surface water.

Based on analysis of available information, the spring #1 and spring #2 Michigan Street sources are rated as having a medium-high susceptibility to pesticides, and medium susceptibility to nitrate, disinfection byproducts (DBPs), and microbial contaminants. These ratings are due to the high percentage of agricultural land cover in the assessment area. No permitted discharges or other regulated facilities have been identified in the assessment area using GIS.

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, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological, specific 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 Geneva District Office of the Health Department at (315) 789-3030.

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, , inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, specific organic compounds 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 Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (1) Oakmount Michigan	N	Tested daily	0.74/1.19 0.29-1.19 0.73/1.19 0.38-1.19	Ppm	2.2	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper 90 th % Range	N	Sept 21	0.10/0.21 0.015-0.21	Ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 90 th % Range	N	Sept 21	0.0031/0.0046 <0.0010 -0.0046	Ppb	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Average Range Michigan Street Source	N	March 2021	2.4	Mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Average Range Oakmount Ave Source	N	March 2021	2.8	Mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Barium Michigan Street Source Oakmount Ave Source	N	July 13	0.15 0.16	Mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal factories
Nickel Michigan Street Source Oakmount Ave Source	N	Aug 07	.0031 .0027	Mg/l			Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel factories
Selenium Michigan Street Source Oakmount Ave Source	N	Aug 07	.001 .0012	Mg/l	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Cyanide Michigan Street Source	N	Aug 07	.0012	Mg/l	0.2	0.2	From steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) Steele Road Rabbit Run	N	Aug 21	5.3 5.6 5.0/5.6	Ug/L	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	Aug 21	1.8 2.1 1.6/2.1	Ug/L	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Specific Organic Contaminants							
Perfluorooctanoic acid	N	Quarterly 2021	ND	PPT	10PPT	10PPT	Runoff from agricultural practices. Industrial and manufacturing waste
Perfluorooctane sulfonate	N	Quarterly 2021	ND	PPT	10PPT	10PPT	Runoff from agricultural practices. Industrial and manufacturing waste.
1,4 - Dioxane	N	Quarterly 2021		Mg/L	0.0010 Mg/L	0.0010mg/L	Runoff from agricultural practices. Industrial and manufacturing waste.
Radiological							
Gross Alpha Michigan St Source	N	2017	N/D	pCi/L	15	5	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Alpha Oakmount Source	N	2020	3.5	pCi/L	15	5	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 226	N	2020	2.68E-1 +/- 0.39E-1	pCi/L	0	5	
Radium 228	N	2020	0.0E+0 +/- 6.1E-1	pCi/L	0	5	
Microbiological Contaminants							

	N	2 per month 2 per month	Positive (TC+)	N/A	N/A	2 or more positive samples in one month	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Michigan st system Oakmount system							

Foot note: (1) Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Department of Health recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.8 ppm to 1.2 ppm

(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 the second highest value (.17 mg/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 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, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was second highest value (14.0ug/l). The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested

(4) This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected

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.

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).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations, but we have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2020, 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).

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 an optimal range from 0.7 to 1.2 mg/l (parts per million). To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the State Department of Health requires that we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. During 2020 monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range 99% 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 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 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

The Department of Health has informed the village that we need to find additional sources of water as a backup to our present sources of water. It is recommended that the backup be equal to or greater than the largest source of water that we presently use. To accomplish this, the village has drilled a new well at our Michigan Street water location to supply the village with this requirement. The village has also completed cleaning and testing its wells and springs on Oakmount Avenue. This was done due to a directive from the DOH to address their concerns for protecting the consumer from surface water infiltration. The final determination by the NYSDOH found that the Oakmount Avenue wells and springs are not under the direct influence of surface water. Also in C.Y. 2011, the Village completed an extensive water main replacement project completing main replacements on Michigan Street, South Avenue, Park Place Extension, Oakmount Avenue, Maple Avenue, Jones Terrace and a portion of Main Street. For more details about the water system and future plans please contact the Village Office at 12 Main Street.

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.