

2016  
**Annual Water Quality Report**  
**VILLAGE of NEWARK**  
**Public Water Supply ID.# 5801232**

This report is 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. The Water Filtration Plant is operated by Village personnel under the guidance of the Newark Village Board. If you would like to learn more about Newark's Water System, you are encouraged to attend Village Board meetings, held at the Village of Newark Offices on the third Tuesday of every month at 5:00 PM. If you have any questions about this report or the system, please contact Michael Gonzalez at 1-585-289-6094 or the Village Office at 331-4770.

**POPULATION SERVED**

The Newark Water Treatment Plant serves the following population groups:

Village of Newark	9,142
Village of Clifton Springs	2,180
Community of Port Gibson	450
Village and Town of Phelps	3,772
Village of Shortsville	1,350
Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority, (includes areas in the Town of Arcadia*, and the Village and Town of Lyons)	6,000

\* Not their sole source of water

The plant also serves customers along the route of the transmission line, between the treatment plant and the Village of Newark. The Newark system has 3,841 water service connections.

**TYPE OF TREATMENT**

The Village of Newark, New York uses Canandaigua Lake as its source of water. The New York State Department of Health has recently completed a Source Water Assessment of the Lake. This assessment found a moderate 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. There is also a moderate density of sanitary wastewater discharges, but the ratings for the individual discharges do not result in elevated susceptibility ratings. 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 are no noteworthy contamination threats associated with other discrete contaminant sources.

Canandaigua Lake is approximately 16.4 square miles in surface area and has a watershed area of about 174 square miles. The Village is permitted to draw 4.0 million gallons of water per day to be used as a source of supply for its water treatment plant located at 1708 Freshour Road, Shortsville, New York. Water, as it enters the intake line in Canandaigua Lake, has chlorine added to control the growth of Zebra Mussels. These mussels have been proven to clog pipelines by their rapid growth. The water flows by gravity through a 24" line to the Filter Plant. At the treatment plant, all water is filtered by Slow Sand Filtration, Diatomaceous Earth Pressure Filtration and/or Diatomaceous Earth Vacuum Filtration. There are four Slow Sand filters and three D.E. Filters with an overall capacity of 3.4 million gallons per day. After filtration, chlorine is added at a rate of approximately 1.8 parts per million for disinfection. Blended Phosphate is also added after filtration to form a protective film that helps as a corrosion control in our distribution system. It is added at a rate of .96 parts per million. Fluoride is also added to the water at a rate of 0.8 part per million. These are recommended levels set by the New York State Department of Health. From the Filter Plant, the water flows through a 20" pipeline to a point near the intersection of Rt. 96 and County Rd. 7 where the line divides into two 16" pipelines. One 16" line carries water north, approximately 7 miles, to the 4 million-gallon capacity Allerton Hill Reservoir. This flow is entirely by gravity. The other 16" line carries water east, approximately 4.25 miles, where it connects to a 14" transmission line. This line, which was originally used to carry water from Newark Lake, goes north, into the Village and the 1 million gallon capacity South Hill Standpipe. The Village of Clifton Springs is served off the latter 16" pipeline. The Village and Town of Phelps are served off the 14" pipeline approximately .5 miles south of the point where the 16" and 14" lines intersect. Two pumps in the Rt. 96 Pump Station provide the pressure needed to supply this portion of the system. During 2016, our water system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

Our system is one of 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, we the Village of Newark monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.8 mg/l at an optimal range from 0.8 to 1.2 mg/l, (parts per million). During 2016, from January through June monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water system were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level for 87% of the time. In July 2016 the target level was changed from 0.8 mg/l to 0.7 mg/l, to meet the EPA requirement. Monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water system were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level for 99% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

## EMERGENCY SUPPLY

The Village also maintains an emergency well supply located on Siegrist Street. This well can supply 1 million gallons of water per day to Village residents, only if the source of supply from Canandaigua Lake was unavailable for longer than 36 hours. The quality of water is good except for the hardness, which is approximately 25.7 grains per gallon.

## WATER ACCOUNTING - 2016

Total water produced at Treatment Plant	720,141,000 gallons
Total water metered to customers	634,385,000 gallons
Total un-metered water, (fires, hydrants, leaks etc.)	20,408,600 gallons
Percent unaccounted for	9.07 %

Cost to the Consumer Per 1,000 Gallons	\$ 2.20
Average Single Family usage, Per Quarter	20,500 Gallons

## WATER QUALITY - How do you know your water is safe?

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. It can also 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. State Health Department and FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be 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 at (1-800-426-4791).

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency, (EPA), sets national limits on contaminant levels to ensure safety of your drinking water. A **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, (MCLG)**, is 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. A **Maximum Contaminant Level, (MCL)**, is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as possible. In accordance with New York State regulations, the Village of Newark routinely monitors your drinking water for various contaminants. Your water is tested for inorganic contaminants, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants and total trihalomethanes. Additionally, your water is tested for coliform bacteria a minimum of ten times a month. The contaminants detected in your drinking water are included in the Table of Detected Contaminants. Something every regulation has in common is a requirement to notify the public if there is a regulation violation. If we violate a regulation, we are required to let you know. The EPA also requires water suppliers to monitor for unregulated contaminants to provide occurrence data for future 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, people 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).

In New York, the State Health Department is responsible for enforcing EPA's regulations. The State has the option, which it has used in several cases, to implement its own regulations if they are equivalent or more stringent than the EPA's. The State Health Department reviews and approves treatment plant and distribution system modifications as well as new construction. They also review all our operating and monitoring data for compliance on a monthly basis.

## TURBIDITY

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Below is a table showing performance standards determined by the State and the results of our monitoring.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Highest Sample	Level Detected	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)
Turbidity (Highest Annual Test Result)	No	02/02/16	.16 NTU	N/A	TT=<5 NTU
Lowest Monthly % of Samples meeting Requirements	No		99.9%	N/A	TT=95% of samples <1.0 NTU
Distribution Turbidity *	No	02/16/16	.87	N/A	MCL=5 NTU

Notes:

State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5 NTU. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1.0 NTU. 100% of the turbidity measurements of water leaving the Newark Filter Plant in 2016 were below 1.0 NTU.

\*Distribution Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water found in the distribution system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Our highest monthly distribution turbidity measurement during the year, (.87 NTU), occurred in February 2016. This is below the State's maximum contaminant level (5 NTU).

## Tables of Detected Contaminants

Parameter	Violations Yes/No	EPA/NYS Limits	Units	Results	Samples In 2008	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>						
Gross Alpha (Sampled 9/21/07)	No	15	PCi/L	-0.584	0	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.
Gross Beta (Sampled 9/21/07)	No	50 *	PCi/L	2.33	0	Decay of natural and manmade deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.
Radium – 226*	No	5	PCi/L	-0.0625	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium – 228*	No	5	pCi/L	-0.0697	1	Erosion of natural deposits

\* - Radium 226 and 228 is sampled by taking 1 grab sample per calendar quarter and analyzing the composite of those samples.

The State considers 50 pci/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

## Tables of Detected Contaminants, (cont.)

Parameters (sampled 10/06/16)	EPA/NYS Limits	Units	Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2	ppm	.026	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.
Nickel	N/A	ppm	.12	Nickel enters groundwater and surface water by dissolution of rocks and soils, from atmospheric fallout, from biological decays and from waste disposal.
Chromium	.1	ppm	<0.0010	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (sampled 10/06/16)	10	ppm	<0.2	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Our water system previously violated a drinking water requirement. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do and what we are doing to correct the situation. The tests, taken in 2011, showed copper levels in the water above the limit, or “action level”, so we were required by the NYS Department of Health to evaluate our water system to determine what corrective actions would be needed. This evaluation included increased monitoring of customers’ household taps, testing of copper levels in our source water and testing of certain water quality parameters in our distribution system. We completed this evaluation and submitted a report to the NYS DOH in September of 2012. It was determined the optimal corrosion control method was the addition of an orthophosphate sequestering agent to our finished water. This addition began in September of 2013.

In 2016, results from testing showed that copper levels are reduced and are under EPA/NYS action limits. We will continue monitoring customers’ house taps, to test for copper levels.

What should I do?

Call us at the number below to find out where to get your water tested for copper.

Run your water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes any standing copper from the pipes.

Don’t cook or drink water from the hot water tap: copper dissolves more easily in hot water.

Do not boil your water to remove copper. Excessive boiling makes the copper more concentrated.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short period of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing water in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson’s disease should consult their personal doctor.

The Village of Newark will be working closely with Department of Health to resolve the problem. For more information please contact Michael Gonzalez at 585-289-6094 or the Geneva office of the Department of Health at 315-789-3030.

Parameter Sampled 6/1/16-6/14/16	EPA/NYS Limits	Range of Values	90th Percentile Value	% Homes Exceeding Action Level
Lead	AL=15 ug/l	ND – 110 ug/l	4.0 ug/l	3.33%
Copper	AL=1.3 mg/l	.099 mg/l – .83 mg/l	.70 mg/l	0 %

## Disinfection By-Products - 2016

Total Trihalomethanes(TTHMs - chloroform, bromodichloromethane, <b>dibromochloromethane</b> , and bromoform)						
	Violations Yes/No	MCL	MCLG	Range	Average	Likely source of contamination
Stage 2	No	80ug/l	n/a	44-92ug/l	70 ug/l *	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic material

  

HAA 5 – (Dibromoacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Monobromoacetic acid, Monochloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid)						
	Violations Yes/No	MCL	MCLG	Range	Average	Likely source of contamination
Stage 2	No	60ug/l	n/a	19-39ug/l	28 ug/l *	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

\* This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

The Village of Newark is required to collect and analyze a minimum of ten, (10), total coliform samples from various points within the Village each month. The table below summarizes total coliform testing for 2016.

Parameter	EPA/NYS Limits	Units	Low	High	Violations	Samples in 2016
Coliform (see notation below)	*	colonies/100ml	NEG	Present	No	131
E. Coli	*		NEG		No	131

\* = a violation occurs when two or more samples a month are total coliform positive.

**Total Coliforms** – Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

**Fecal Coliform/E. Coli** – Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

### KEY:

**AL** = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level, (MCL)** = The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as possible 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 health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

**ND** = Not detected, absent or present at less than testing method detection level. All testing methods are EPA approved with detection limits much less than the MCL.

**NEG** = Negative results.

**NS** = No standard.

**NTU** = turbidity unit of measurement (Nephelometric Turbidity Units).

**TT** = Treatment Technique - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Mg/L** = Milligram per liter- corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million -ppm).

**Pci/L** = Picocuries per liter - a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Ug/L** = Micrograms per liter - corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion-ppb).

This portion of the Annual Water Quality Report was published in the Clifton Springs Merchandiser on May 4, 2017.

A water quality summary is available for your review at the Newark Public Library, High Street, Newark, NY 14513 or at the Village of Newark Office, 100 East Miller Street, Newark, NY 14513. If you would like a copy of this summary mailed to you please call the Village of Newark Office at (315) 331-4770. This Report has also been posted on the Village of Newark website, [villageofnewark.com](http://villageofnewark.com). Additional information on contaminants and health effects is available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. The Geneva office of the New York State Department of Health has jurisdiction over the Village of Newark Water System. They can be contacted at: New York State Department of Health, Geneva District Office, 624 Pre-Emption Rd., Geneva, N.Y. 14456-1334, (315) 789-3030.

## **Security**

The Village of Newark feels the security of your water system is an important responsibility. We have upgraded our security systems and been in contact with local law enforcement to ensure protection of the water system infrastructure. We would ask that you, the public, become involved in our security efforts. If you see any suspicious activity in or around Village facilities, please contact the Village or any local law enforcement agency. Suspicious activity may include unattended fire hydrants with the caps off or the water running, unauthorized cars or people loitering near water storage facilities or people taking pictures of any Village property or infrastructure. Your help in this effort would be greatly appreciated.

## **Conservation**

Newark's share of water from Canandaigua Lake is sufficient to supply our current, as well as, our future needs. Even with this in mind, we need to use water wisely. It takes energy and resources to treat and deliver water to your home. On hot summer days we sometimes have to produce almost twice as much water as we do during winter months. In an effort to promote the wise use of water, to avoid waste and reduce our energy demands, we offer the following conservation tips:

- Fixing leaking faucets can save hundreds of gallons of water over the course of a year. Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, and then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.
- Water your lawn only when necessary. When you walk on grass, does it spring back up? If it does, your lawn does not need watering. If water is needed, give your lawn a thorough soaking. The most effective time to water is before 10:00 AM because more of the water soaks into the ground. After that time you will lose water through evaporation. This also helps minimize energy and production peaks during the driest parts of the year.
- Check your toilet 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 leaks.
- Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants to hold water for plants. Mulch will also discourage weed growth.

**VILLAGE of NEWARK**  
**ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT**  
**2016**  
**ANALYTICAL RESULTS**  
**SUPPLEMENT**

**VILLAGE of NEWARK**  
**Water Quality Monitoring Program Summary**

Parameter	EPA/NYS Limits	Units	Average	Results	Samples in 2016
<b><u>Inorganics, Metals, Physical Parameters</u></b>					
Antimony	6	ppb		ND	1
Arsenic	50	ppb		ND	1
Barium	2	ppm		.026	1
Beryllium	4	ppb		ND	1
Cadmium	5	ppb		ND	1
Chromium	.1	ppm		ND	1
Cyanide Total	10	ppm		ND	1
Mercury	2	ppb		ND	1
Nickel	N/A	ppm		.012	1
Nitrate	10	ppm		ND	1
Selenium	50	ppb		ND	1
Thallium	2	ppb		ND	1
Coliform - Entry Point	*	Colonies per 100 ml	NEG	NEG	12
Coliform - Dist. System	*	Colonies per 100 ml	NEG	NEG	131
<b>Volatile Organics</b>					
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	ppb		ND	1
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	ppb		ND	1
Tetrachloroethane	5	ppb		ND	1
Toluene	5	ppb		ND	1
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	5	ppb		ND	1
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	5	ppb		ND	1
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	ppb		ND	1
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb		ND	1
Trichloroethene	5	ppb		ND	1
Trichlorofluoromethane	5	ppb		ND	1



1,2,3-Trichloropropane	5	ppb		ND	1
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	5	ppb		ND	1
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	5	ppb		ND	1
Vinyl chloride	5	ppb		ND	1
o-Xylene	5	ppb		ND	1
m-Xylene	5	ppb		ND	1
p-Xylene	5	ppb		ND	1
Benzene	5	ppb		ND	1
Bromobenzene	5	ppb		ND	1
Bromochloromethane	5	ppb		ND	1
Bromomethane	5	ppb		ND	1
n-Butylbenzene	5	ppb		ND	1
Sec-Butylbenzene	5	ppb		ND	1
tert-Butylbenzene	5	ppb		ND	1
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb		ND	1
Chlorobenzene	5	ppb		ND	1
Chloromethane	5	ppb		ND	1
2-Chlorotoluene	5	ppb		ND	1
4-Chlorotoluene	5	ppb		ND	1
Dibromomethane	5	ppb		ND	1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5	ppb		ND	1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5	ppb		ND	1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5	ppb		ND	1
Dichlorodifluoromethane	5	ppb		ND	1
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	ppb		ND	1
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb		ND	1
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	ppb		ND	1
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	ppb		ND	1
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	ppb		ND	1
1,2,-Dichloropropane	5	ppb		ND	1
1,3-Dichloropropane	5	ppb		ND	1

2,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb		ND	1
1,1-Dichloropropene	5	ppb		ND	1
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	ppb		ND	1
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	ppb		ND	1
Ethylbenzene	5	ppb		ND	1
Hexachlorobutadiene	5	ppb		ND	1
Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	5	ppb		ND	1
4-Isopropyltoluene (Cymene)	5	ppb		ND	1
Methylene chloride	5	ppb		ND	1
n-Propylbenzene	5	ppb		ND	1
Styrene	5	ppb		ND	1
HAA 5, (dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid)					
Stage 2	60ug/l	ppb	19-39ug/l		Quarterly
Total Trihalomethanes, (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, bromoform)					
Stage 2	80ug/l	ppb	44-92ug/l		Quarterly

Parameter	Violations Yes/No	EPA/NYS Limits	Units	Results	Samples In 2008	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>						
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Gross Beta (Sampled 9/21/07)	No	50 *	PCi/L	2.33	0	Decay of natural and manmade deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.
Radium – 226*	No	5	PCi/L	-0.0625	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium – 228*	No	5	pCi/L	-0.0697	1	Erosion of natural deposits

- The State considers 50 pci/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

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NEWARK'S ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT WAS PUBLISHED IN THE CLIFTON SPRINGS MERCHANDISER ON MAY 4, 2017.

THE SUPPLEMENT LISTING TESTING PERFORMED WAS MADE AVAILABLE AT THE NEWARK VILLAGE OFFICE & THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE REPORT IS ALSO POSTED ON THE VILLAGE OF NEWARK'S WEBSITE. GO TO [www.villageofnewark.com](http://www.villageofnewark.com)