

***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2020***  
***Village of Cohocton***  
***10741 State Route 371***  
***(Public Water Supply ID#5001208)***

**INTRODUCTION**

To comply with State regulations, The Village of Cohocton 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. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality limited to what testing was completed. 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 Terry Mehlenbacher, at (585)991-8374. 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 the third Wednesday of every month, at 7:00 p.m. at the Village Office, 17 South Main Street, Cohocton, NY 14826.

**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 859 people through 362 service connections. Our water sources are well no. 3 and well no. 4. Both wells are located at 10741 State Route 371 in the Town of Cohocton. Well no. 3 is 102 feet deep and is capable of pumping 300 gallons per minute. Well no. 4 is 96 feet deep and is capable of pumping 300 gallons per minute. The water from both wells is treated by sodium hypochlorite prior to distribution. In 2020 the Village has been working with Labella Associates on an engineering report to correct a Nitrate deficiency with Well #4, which has been offline since April of 2019 due to a nitrate violation. The Village continues to work with Labella to find the most lasting cost-effective solution. During 2020 the well house master meter was replaced / upgraded along with upsized associated piping and valves resulting in less head pressure and safer maintenance practices.

A source water assessment summary will be included when the data is available from the NYS Department of Health.

**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 NYS Department of Health - Hornell District Office at 607-324-8371.

| 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  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>  |                  |                         |   |                  |      |                                  |   |
| Lead *1                        | NO               | 6/5/18                  | 90% = 3.8<br>Range: ND – 15.0   | ug/l             | 15   | AL = 15                          | Corrosion of household plumbing systems.<br>Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Copper *1                      | NO               | 6/5/18                  | 90% = .140<br>Range: .018 – .21                                       | mg/l             | 1.3  | AL = 1.3                         | Corrosion of household systems. Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives   |
| Nitrate<br>2020 Quarterly      | YES              | Well #3<br>Well #4      | Avg. = 3.5<br>Range: 1.9 – 4.4<br><br>Avg. = 8.4<br>Range: 3.4 – 12.0 | mg/l             | N/A  | 10                               | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome. |
| Chlorine                       | NO               | Monthly 2020            | Avg. = 0.89<br>Range: 0.23 – 1.46                                     | mg/l             | 4.0  | 4.0                              | Water additive used to control microbes   |
| <b>Organic Contaminants</b>    |                  |                         |   |                  |      |                                  |   |
| Total Trihalomethanes          | No               | 8/13/20<br>Max Res Time | 4.5   | ug/l             | N/A  | 80                               | By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.  |
| Total Trihalomethanes          | No               | 3/26/14<br>Entry Point  | 7.3   | ug/l             | N/A  | 80                               | By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.  |
| Haloacetic Acids               | No               | 8/14/18                 | 3.7   | ug/l             | N/A  | 60                               | By-product of drinking water Chlorination.  |
| Methane, Dissolved             | No               | 9/2/20                  | 16.2  | ug/l             | N/A  | N/A                              | Methane can be naturally produced by subsurface bacteria and the decay of organic matter.   |
| <b>Radiological</b>            |                  |                         |   |                  |      |                                  |   |
| Barium                         | No               | 6/26/18                 | .194  | mg/l             | 2    | 2                                | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.   |

\* - The level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the total number of samples 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.

**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).

**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.

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## 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. Although Well #4 nitrate was detected at 12 mg/l which is greater than the MCL, Well #4 was shut off from the distribution system when the nitrate violation was detected.

“Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/l is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.”

We are required to present the following information on lead in 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 Cohocton 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>.

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

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).

## 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 at (585) 384-5252 if you have questions.

Sincerely,  
Mathew McCarthy

