Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2019
Town of East Bloomfield, Water District #2
PO Box85, 99 Main Street
East Bloomfield, New York 14443-0085
(Public Water Supply ID#3401180)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Town of East 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 town board meetings. The meetings are held on the 2nd and last Monday of the month at the East Bloomfield Town Hall.

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 302 people, plus 21 new services on Whalen rd. Our water source is a surface water source, Canandaigua Lake. This water is purchased from the Town of Canandaigua who in turn is supplied by the City of Canandaigua. The City of Canandaigua operates a Water Filtration Plant located on the West Lake Road in the Town of Canandaigua. After filtration, the water is disinfected by injection of gaseous chlorine and then fluoride is added, to prevent tooth decay, before being pumped into the distribution system.

New York State Department of Health has completed a source water assessment for Canandaigua Lake with the following results:

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, phosphorus, DBP precursors, and pesticides contamination. While there are some facilities present, permitted discharges do not likely represent an important threat to source water quality based on their density in the assessment area. 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 is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include: IHWS, CBS, landfills, mines, RCRA, and TRI.

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Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

□ Microbial contaminants□ Inorganic contaminants

- > **Pesticides and herbicides**
- > **Organic chemical contaminants**
- > **Radioactive contaminants**

TEST RESULTS							
Substance (Units)	**Violation Y/N**	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected**	**Range Low - High**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria (ppm) Town of East Bloomfield Water District #2	No	Each Month	N/A	0	0	2 Pos. Samples	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU) Individual**	No	2019	99% <0.3	N/A	N/A	TT=0.3	Soil runoff
Turbidity (NTU) combine**	No	2019	0.19	0.03-0.19	N/A	TT=0.3	Soil runoff
Radiological Gross Alpha (pCi/1)	No	12/2013	ND	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 and 228 (pCi/L)	No	2/2013	Rad.226-ND Rad.228-0.4	Rad.226-N/A Rad.228-0.4	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	No	2017	1.0	<1-1.6	N/A	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	No	2017	0.020	0.0025-0.075	N/A	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	No	2019	0.93	0.65-1.25	2.2	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	No	2/19	0.023	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from Crop land
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	No	2/19	0.33	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits

Nickel (ppb)	No	2/19	0.94	N/A	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel factories
Chromium (ppb)	No	2/19	1.1	N/A	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium (ppb)	No	2014	106	99.3-121	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) **Stage 2:** **City of Canandaigua (4)**	No	2019	25	15-29	N/A	60	Discharge from metal, plastic or fertilizer plant
Stage 2: **Town of East Bloomfield**	No	2019	21	<1.0-29	N/A	60	

Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHM (ppb) **[Total trihalomethanes]** **Stage 2:** **City of Canandaigua (4)**	No	2019	61	41-83	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Stage 2: **Town of East Bloomfield**	No	2019	90	<0.5-120	N/A	80	

Notes:

** 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.

> 0 site(s) out of 30 above the Action Level for Copper.

> 0 site(s) out of 30 above the Action Level for Lead.

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

Definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) - A measure of radioactivity in water.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 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..

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 2019, 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 0.65 to 1.25 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 City of Canandaigua monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. During 2019, monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range 70% 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

Water District #2 system/infrastructure was 100% replaced during 2015. This replacement was badly needed due to aging infrastructure, severe water loss and frequent service interruption.

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.