Introduction

In compliance with Federal and State regulations, Canisteo annually issues a Water Quality 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.

During the 2022 reporting year, your tap water met all Federal and State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminate level or any other water quality statement. This report provides an overview of 2022's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Federal and State standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact the Village Clerk's office at, (607)698-4553 or the DOH Hornell Office at (607)324-8371. 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 second Tuesday of each month, at 7:00 p.m. at the Village Hall 8 Green Street. Also at www.villageofcanisteo.com

Where does your water come from?

Sources of drinking water (both tap 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following: microbial, inorganic, organic, chemical, and radioactive contaminants, along with pesticides, and herbicides. In order to ensure your tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and New York State prescribe regulations that limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Canisteo's water source is an underground aquifer called the Canisteo River Aquifer: groundwater is drawn from one drilled well, disinfected with Sodium Hypochlorite (chlorine) then sent to a one-million gallon storage tank for distribution

The revised Source Water Assessment Program report was not available at the time of printing.

Are there contaminants in your Drinking Water?

State regulations require your drinking water is routinely tested for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total Coliform, inorganic compounds, nitrate, volatile organic compounds, and synthetic compounds.

The tables depict which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The state allows testing for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some, though representative, is more than one year old.

What does this information mean?

As you can see by the tables, your system had no violations. We have learned through testing. Some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below levels allowed by New York State.

Is your water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

Yes, during 2022, your system was in compliance with all applicable State and Federal drinking water requirements.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 (1-800-426-4791), or Department of Health Hornell Office at (607)324-8371.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

Although your 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).

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. Canisteo 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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 Hot line (1-800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Why Save Water and How to Avoid Wasting It?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water meeting 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 storage tanks.
- ➢ 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 common 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.
- ☞ Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes, If it moved, you have a leak.

Closing

In order to maintain safe and dependable water, improvements that will benefit all of our customers need to be made. 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, our way of life and our children's future. Please, feel free to call our office if you have questions.

Microbiological Test Results

Contaminant	Violations	Detection Level	Regulatory Limit	Likely Sources
Total Coliform Bacteria	Sampled 2 times each Month No violations	P / A	Any Positive Sample	Naturally present in environment
Escherichia - Coli			A routine and repeat sample are total Coliform positive. and one is fecal positive or E. Coli positive	Human and animal fecal wastes

Test Results for Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Sample Date	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contamination
MTBE	No	6/19/19	Non detect	Ug/l	N/A	10	Releases from gasoline storage tanks. MBTE is an octane enhancer in unleaded gasoline. Caused by atmospheric deposition.
Lead	No	7/22/21	90%= ..0036 .001 - 0.0036	mg/L	0	AL= 15	Corrosion household plumbing.
Copper	No		90%= .15 .010 - 0.15	mg/l	AL 1.3	AL 1.3	Corrosion household plumbing.
Sodium	No	6/8/22	54	mg/l	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; Road salt, Water Softeners.
Manganese	No	8/11/08	0.23	mg/l	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring.
Nitrate	No	6/8/22	3.0	mg/l	10 mg/L	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Tetrachlorothene	No	10/5/22	1.4	ug/l	0	5	Discharges from dry cleaners; waste sites; spills.
Barium	No		0.25	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Total HAA5	No	8/3/22	7.2	ug/l	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. HAA5 are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Total Trihalomethanes	No	8/3/22	15		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.
Bromodichloromethane	No	8/3/22	0.5				By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Dibromochloromethane	No		5.2				
Bromoform	No		4.9				
Chloroform	No		1.3				

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level 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.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual disinfectant Goal (MRDlG): The level of 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.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contamination in drinking water.

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).
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Non-Detect (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
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.
MRT: Minimum residence time.

Village of Canisteo Water Treatment Plant

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality

Public Water Supply ID # NY5001207

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