***VILLAGE OF DRYDEN PO BOX 820***

***DRYDEN, NY 13053***

***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022 (NY-5404412)***

# Introduction

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Dryden, will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of the villages 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. 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 Paul Sabin at 844-8865. 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 at Dryden Village Hall, 2nd floor on the third Wednesday of the month at 7:00 P.M.

# 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 New York State Health Department and the FDA’s regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Currently our water source is supplied by 5 ground water wells. The wells are located on South Street, Lake Road, and Dryden Lake Park. The water is disinfected with chlorine gas and treated with CARUS 8100 for corrosion control, then pumped to two holding reservoirs. We did not pump any water at South Street during 2022.

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. This state water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily these contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the water source; it does not mean that the water delivered to the consumers is, or will become contaminated (see Table I page 2). The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting water source in the future. Water suppliers and county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and educational programs. As mentioned before, our water is derived from 5-drilled wells. The five wells draw from an unconfined aquifer and the overlying soils do not provide adequate protection from potential contamination. While the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbial contamination, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York States drinking water standards. While nitrates (and other inorganic contaminates) were detected in our water, it should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, might be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants from natural sources. The presents of

contaminants do not necessarily indicate the water poses a significant health risk.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| WELL LOCATIONS WELL NUMBER  | MICROBIAL | NITRATES  | VOCs | OTHERS |
| DRYDEN LAKE 6 87071 | M-L | M-L | M-L | M-L |
| DRYDEN LAKE 7 87079 | M-L | M-L | M-L | M-L |
| LAKE ROAD WELL 1 2568144 | M-H | M-H | M | M |
| LAKE ROAD WELL 2 2568146 | M-H | M-H | M | M |
| SOUTH STREET WELL 2568145 | M | M | M | M |

Water Quality for Community Water Systems throughout the United States is available at

TABLE I

SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS

A copy of this assessment, including a map of this area can be obtained by contacting us, as noted below. L=LOW, M=MEDIUM, H= HIGH

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwinfo/index.html>

EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hot Line (800-426-4791) Tompkins County Health Department (274-6688)

# Facts and Figures

Our water system serves about 2000 residents; this correlates to about 800 connections. The total water produced in 2022 was 79,298,000 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 217,000 gallons per day. Our highest single day average was 534,000 gallon per day, the reason for this was hydrant flushing. The current water and sewer rates for 2022 are listed in Table II.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | TABLE II |  |
| AMOUNT OF USAGE | WATER | SEWER | UNITS |
| FIRST 1250 GALLONS | $36.09 | $66.00 | MINIMUM BILL |
| NEXT 13750 GALLONS | $5.98 | $5.50 | PER THOUSAND GALLONS |
| NEXT 25000 GALLONS | $6.92 | $7.90 | PER THOUSAND GALLONS |
| NEXT 20000 GALLONS | $7.43 | $8.50 | PER THOUSAND GALLONS |
| NEXT 40000 GALLONS | $7.95 | $9.10 | PER THOUSAND GALLONS |
| NEXT 100000 GALLONS | $8.46 | $9.70 | PER THOUSAND GALLONS |
| NEXT ALL GALLONS | $8.98 | $10.30 | PER THOUSAND GALLONS |

# Are there contaminants in our drinking water?

As 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, Asbestos, Synthetic Organic Compounds and Radiological Samples. 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 results presented, are more than a year old. Contaminants that have been tested and were not detected by the laboratory are Total Coliform, Nitrates, Asbestos, Pesticides, Herbicides, Volatile Organics, Arsenic, Ketones, and Radiological Contaminants. Table III depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

***POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION***

1. Arsenic may come from erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, or runoff from

glass and electronic production waste.

1. Barium may come from discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries, and erosion of natural deposits.
2. Fluoride may come from erosion of natural deposit; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
3. Copper may come from corrosion of pipes and erosion of natural deposits.
4. Lead may come from corrosion of pipes and erosion of natural deposits.
5. TTHM and HAA5 come from disinfection by-products.

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| TABLE IIITABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS |
|  |  |  |  | Regulatory |  | Unit of |
| Contaminant | Violation (Yes/No) | Date of Sample | Level Detected | Limit | MCLG | Measurement |
|  |  |  |  | (MCL or AL) |  |  |
| TTHM | NO | 8/26/22 | 9.41 | 80 | 0 | ug/l |
| HAA5 | NO | 8/26/22 | 2.96 | 60 | 0 | ug/l |
| BARIUM | NO | 8/25/21 | 0.20 | 2.0 | 0 | mg/l |
| COPPER | NO | 9/14/20 | 0.28 | 1.3 | 0 | mg/l |
| FLUORIDE | NO | 8/25/21 | <0.2 | 2.0 | 0 | mg/l |
| NITRATES | NO | 3/9/22 | <.05 | 10.0 | 0 | mg/l |

Notes: The level copper above presented represents the 90th percentile of the ten samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at the 10 sites tested; the action level for copper was not exceeded at any sites tested.

**Definitions:**

***Action Level*** (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

HAA5: Total Haleocetic Acids (Monochloroacetic, Dichloroacetic, and Trichloroacetic, and Monobromoacetic and Dibromoacetic)

***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.

***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).

***TTHM***: Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)

# STORAGE TANKS

The Village of Dryden owns and operates two water supply tanks. One of the tanks is located on the

south end of TC3’s athletic field. The tank is a cement tank and has a 500,000 gallon water storage capacity. The second tank is located on Ferguson Road, and also is a cement tank with a 500,000 gallon water storage capacity.

# Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

During 2022, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

# Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

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.
* 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 of water a day.
* 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.
* Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Turn off all taps and water using appliances, read the meter. Wait 15 minutes and read the meter again, if the reading changed you have a leak.

# Closing

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions, at 844-8865 or notice any changes to your watercolor or flow.