Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
for the Year 2021
"THE WATER WE DRINK"
WAYNE COUNTY WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY
3377 Daansen Road, Walworth, N.Y. 14568

For water customers in the Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority's **Wolcott/Butler Consolidated Service Area** (CSA) (PWS ID #NY5830007) supplied by the Village of Wolcott, located in the Towns of Wolcott and Butler in Wayne County, New York.

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Wayne County Water & Sewer Authority 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 this system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Mr. Martin J. Aman, Executive Director, Phone: (315) 986-1929, Fax: (315) 986-1687 or email: maman@wcwsa.org. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. The meetings are held on the fourth (4th) Tuesday of each month at 4:00 p.m. at the Wayne County Water & Sewer Authority building, 3377 Daansen Road, Walworth. Or you may visit our website at www.wcwsa.org.

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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The state Health Department's and the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority receives water from the Village of Wolcott for its Wolcott/Butler Consolidated Service Area. This water comes from two sources, Lake Ontario, which is the primary source and is classified as a Surface Water Source; and from the Weager Spring site, which is considered a groundwater source under the influence of surface water. The water drawn from the Lake Ontario source is treated at the Village of Wolcott Water Filtration Facility located on East Port Bay Road in the Town of Wolcott. The water is filtered, disinfected by injection of chlorine gas, and fluoride is added before it is pumped into the Distribution System. The water produced from the Weager Spring site is filtered, disinfected with ultra violet light, chlorinated with Sodium Hypochlorite and Fluoride is added before entering the Distribution System.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

The NYS DOH has completed its Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) for our sources. For Lake Ontario, the watershed is exceptionally large and too big for a detailed evaluation in the SWAP. General drinking water concerns for public water supplies which use these sources

include: storm generated turbidity, wastewater, toxic sediments, shipping related spills, and problems associated with exotic species (e.g. zebra mussels – intake clogging and taste and odor problems). The summary below is based on the analysis of the contaminant inventory compiled for the drainage area deemed most likely to impact drinking water quality at the public water system intake.

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 pesticide contamination. While there are some wastewater treatment facilities present, permitted discharges do not likely represent an important threat to source water quality based on their density in the assessment area. There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include mines. For water from the Weager Spring site, this assessment found no noteworthy risks to drinking water quality. While some potential contaminant sources were found, these facility types are unlikely to impact springs. Furthermore, springs can be sensitive to new additions of organic chemicals and solvents.

Overall, the raw water quality is very high, but the Lake supply is subject to seasonal variations in temperature, turbidity (cloudiness), and levels of aquatic plant life such as algae, etc. To effectively produce potable water, an extensive treatment process consisting of the coagulation, filtration, and chlorination of raw water is utilized. During filtration, fine organic and inorganic particulate matter is removed and an optimum turbidity (clarity of the water) is the result.

FACTS AND FIGURES

This water system serves approximately 162 people through 54 service connections. The amount of water purchased for this service area was approximately 4.0 million gallons. The total amount of water delivered to customers in 2021 was approximately 3.2 million gallons. The unsold water includes water used for fire fighting and flushing of mains, as well as water lost through leaks, slowed meters, unauthorized use of water, etc. In 2021, water customers were charged $4.70 per 1,000 gallons of water, and a $25.00 basic service charge per quarter. This rate would result in an annual water charge of $335.00 for a customer using 50,000 gallons per year, an average use for a family of three. ***The basic service charge reflects a ¾" – 1 ½" meter; meters larger than 1 ½" have a basic service charge based on size and type of meter.

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 Wayne County Water & Sewer Authority and its suppliers send their samples to independent New York State certified water quality testing laboratories. The accompanying table 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791), or log on to EPA's Drinking Water Website www.epa.gov/safewater/. If you have questions or concerns about the quality of your water, please feel free to contact the Authority or the local office of the NYSDOH.

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- The Wayne County Water & Sewer Authority is required to collect and analyze at least two (2) total coliform samples from various points within the Authority's Wolcott/Butler Consolidated Service Area distribution system per month. No samples exceeded New York State Health Department or EPA drinking water standards in 2021. We continue to strive to provide the best quality of water to our customers.

The accompanying table shows the ***detected results only*** of monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021, based upon information as provided by the Village of Wolcott**.**

Analytical Testing Results (Water Quality Monitoring)

Contaminant	**Units**	**Violation Yes/No**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Date of Sample**	**WCWSA**	**Wolcott Village Lake Source**	**Wolcott Village Spring Source**	**Likely Source**
Barium	mg/l	No	2	2	2021	NS	0.0278	0.21	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	mg/l	No	0	0.1	2021	NS	<0.005	<0.005	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	mg/l	No	0	NA	2021	NS	<0.005	<0.005	Geological; used in electroplating, battery production, ceramics
Total Organic Carbon Lake Plant	mg/l	No	NA	TT	2021	NS	1.41 1.00-1.60	NS	Naturally Present in Environment
Fluoride	mg/l	No	NA	2.2	2021	NS	0.5	0.8	Natural and additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	mg/l	No	0	10	2021	NS	<0.2	1.80	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	Mg/l	No	0.1	0.05	2021	NS	ND	ND	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Total Trihalomethanes Stage 2 DBP Results (5)	ug/l	No	NA	80	2021	26	46.50 (14.00-40.00)	46.50 (14.00-40.00)	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant	Units	Violation Yes/No	MCLG	MCL	Date of Sample	WCWSA	Wolcott Village Lake Source	Wolcott Village Spring Source	Likely Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Stage 2 DBP Results (5)	ug/l	No	NA	60	2021	14	9.45 (0.000-4.40)	9.45 (0.000-4.40)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radium – 226 (1)	pCi/L	No	NA	5	2017	NS	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	No	NA	5	2017	NS	1.45	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	No	0	5	2017	NS	ND	4.89	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (2) *Lake*	NTU	No	NA	TT=95% = < 0.3	2021	NS	0.280	NA	Soil runoff
Turbidity (2) *Springs*	NTU	No	NA	TT= <=1.0	2021	NS	NA	0.26	Soil runoff
Copper (3)	ug/l	No	1300	AL=1300	2020	140 (76-150)	140 (76-150)	140 (76-150)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (4)	ug/l	No	0	AL=15	2020	1.100 (0.003-4.200)	1.100 (0.003-4.200)	1.100 (0.003-4.200)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
PFOA	Ng/l	No	10	N/A	2021	NS	1.10 (ND-2.30)	ND	Released into the environment by widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFOS	Ng/l	No	10	N/A	2021	NS	2.60 (2.30-3.10)	ND	Released into the environment by widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
1,4 Dioxane	Ug/l	No	1	N/A	2021	NS	0.01 (ND-0.04)	ND	Released into the environment by widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
PFHxA	Ng/l	No	N/A	N/A	2021	NS	1.00 (ND-2.00)	ND	Released into the environment by widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFBS	Ng/l	No	N/A	N/A	2021	NS	ND	2.70 (2.50-2.90)	Released into the environment by widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFHxA	Ng/l	No	N/A	N/A	2021	NS	ND	1.00 (ND-2.00)	Released into the environment by widespread use in

									commercial and industrial applications.
PFHxS	Ng/l	No	N/A	N/A	2021	NS	ND	7.25 (5.70-8.00)	Released into the environment by widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Footnotes:

(1) The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

(2) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. This is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

(3) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

(4) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 20 sites tested.

(5) This represents the highest locational running annual average calculated quarterly from data collected.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced. Please visit our website, www.wcwsa.org for more information on lead.

Copper: 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 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.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS IN TABLE

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close the MCLG's as feasible.

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

***NTU – Nephelometric turbidity unit*:** a measure of the clarity of water.

TT – Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Mg/l – Milligrams Per Liter: Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million – ppm).

ug/l – Micrograms Per Liter: Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion – ppb).

pCi/l – Picocuries Per Liter: A measure of the radioactivity in water.

N/A: Not Applicable

NS: Not Sampled

ND: Not Detected

MRDL: Maximum Residual Level, 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.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, 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.
Nanograms per liter (Ng/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion-ppt).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?
We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?
During 2021 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).

INFORMATION ON FLUORIDE ADDITION
This 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 U.S. 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, the State Department of Health requires that the Village of Wolcott monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. During 2021 monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range of 71% 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 transmission mains, 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. Conservation tips include:

- Automatic dishwashers use 4-6 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So, get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn water off while shaving and/or 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 can 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.
- Replace older fixtures with water-saving devices.
- When washing your car, use a bucket for washing and turn on the hose only for rinsing.
- Take showers instead of baths.
- Curb lawn watering – water your lawn only when necessary, and water between the hours of 8:00 p.m. - 10:00 a.m.
- Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants to hold water for your plants.
- If you have a swimming pool, fill it during the night when demands on power and water production systems are less.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The Authority continued to work on the distribution system maintenance program. This included flushing of dead end watermains, maintenance and painting of fire hydrants, monitoring the cross-connection back flow prevention program with three certified backflow testers, exercising of main line and gate valves throughout the system, and continuation of the residential water meter replacement program within the Authority's service area.

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 and systems, which are the heart of our community. In addition to helping us with the conservation measures as outlined in this report, we also ask for your co-operation in reporting any unusual or suspicious activity around any of our water facilities, including tanks, hydrants, pump stations, etc. We encourage you to notify us immediately at (315) 986-1929 if you observe any suspicious activities, or if you notice any new or unusual wet spots or other signs that may indicate a leak in the water system. As always, please feel free to call at any time if you have any questions or concerns about your water supply or our operation in general.