Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Village of Ovid
2136 Brown St., Ovid, NY 14521
NY4901195

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Village of Ovid, 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. 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 Michael Snyder, Chief Operator at 607-869-5560. 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 on the second Monday of each month at 6:30 pm in the Community Room of the Firehouse, located at 2136 Brown St., Ovid, NY 14521.

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 a population of 1056 people through 371 metered service connections. Our water comes from two sources, a surface source, Seneca Lake and a groundwater source that consists of two drilled wells located on E. Seneca St. The Groundwater wells have only been used as an emergency backup source the last 11 years. The water from Seneca Lake is filtered by means of slow-sand filter. Both sources are disinfected by liquid chlorine prior to distribution. Water is stored in a 475,000 gallon tank located within the village. Village residents pay 75.00 dollars/quarter for up to 5000 gallons of water. Water in excess of 5000 gallons is charged 4.50 dollars per 1000 gallons. Users outside the village are charged 100.00 dollars/quarter up to 5000 gallons and 6.75 dollars/thousand gallons above the base amount.

AWQR SWAP Summary for Groundwater wells

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. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated **See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected, if any.** The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

While nitrates (and other inorganic contaminants) were detected in our water, 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 from natural sources. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium-high susceptibility to Protozoa, Enteric Viruses and Enteric Bacteria. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of Low intensity residential land use in the wells recharge area. In addition, the wells draw from fractured bedrock and a lower permeability layer exists above the aquifer.

The county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting us, as noted below.

AWQR SWAP Summary for Surface Source

The assessment found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of water. The amount of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for protozoa, phosphorous, 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. Non-sanitary wastewater discharges may also contribute to contamination. 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 facilities include: Landfills and RCRA.

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, and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented 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 Seneca County Health Department at 315-539-1945.

Table of Detected Contaminants - groundwater source							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbial Contaminants							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	8/24/22	0.0651	Mg/l	2.00	2.00	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate-raw	No	2/7/24 5/2/24 8/8/24 11/7/24	7.2 5.2 5.7 4.8	Mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	8/24/22	0.0019	Mg/l	0	0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
1,4-Dioxane	No	11/13/23	ND	ug/l	N/A	1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	11/13/23	ND	ng/L	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	11/13/23	4.6	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHXS)	No	11/13/23	2.2	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Table of Detected Contaminants - surface source							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbial Contaminants							
Turbidity[1]	No	Daily	0.10 avg. Max on 01/25/24 0.27	NTU	N/A	TT-1.0	Soil Run-off
Inorganic Contaminants							

Fluoride	No	11/7/24	<0.2	Mg/l	0.8-1.2	2.2	Natural occurring; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper[2]	No	9/13/23 90% Range	0.610 0.05-0.96	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead[3]	No	8/7/23 9/13/13 90% Range	4.79 5.7 ND-9.4	ug/l	15	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	No	11/7/24	0.025	Ug/l	2.00	2.00	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	No	12/14/23	0.41	Mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	No	11/7/24	< 5	Ug/l	50	50	Essential Nutrient
Nickel	No	117/24	0.006	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Discharge from stainless steel factories; Naturally occurring
Arsenic	No	11/7/24	< 1.0	Ug/l	N/A	10	Naturally occurring
Chromium	No	8/7/23	<1.0	Ug/l	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	1 sample / qtr	12.96-RAA 8.4 – 20.9 (range)	ug/l	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Total Trihalomethanes	No	1 sample/qtr	51.2-Highest RAA 28.1 – 57.8 (range)	ug/l	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Sodium[4]	No	11/7/24	76.4	Mg/l	N/A	20	Erosion of natural deposits
1,4-Dioxane	No	11/7/24	ND	ug/l	N/A	1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	11/7/24	2.18	ng/L	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	11/13/23	ND	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Notes:

1 - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the Effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred on 1/5/24 and was 0.27 NTU. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.5 NTU.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.61 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested.

3 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. The action level for copper was not exceed at any of the sites tested.

4 – Water containing more than 20 Mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 Mg/l of sodium should not be used by people on a moderately restricted sodium diet.

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.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
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).
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.
RAA – Running Annual Average

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

Lead

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Town of Romulus is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formulas, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Robert Stapleton, Romulus Water Department 607-869-4902. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY:

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and has made it publicly accessible by visiting the New York State Department of Health website:
health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY4901195.htm

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

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. During 2024, we did not complete the required testing for primary organic chemicals and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Samples were collected on March 31, 2025. These samples did not show the presence of any of the compounds.

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. During 2024, we did not complete the required testing for nitrates and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Samples will be collected this year as required.

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 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 up 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 if you have questions.