

*Village Of Sodus and Sodus Point Village
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2017*

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, The Village of Sodus and the Sodus Point Village will be annually issuing a report together, 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. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. Last year your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. 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. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Village Of Sodus
14 – 16 Mill Street, Sodus, N.Y. 14551
Public Water Supply ID # 5801241

The Village of Sodus is proud to report that our system did not violate any maximum containment levels in 2017, and is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact **Phil Badman, Chief Plant Operator at 315-359-8325; E-mail @ sodus.philb@gmail.com. Or contact the Village Clerk at 315-483-9821;E-mail @ villageclerk@rochester.twcbc.com** 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 2nd Tuesday of every month at 7:00 PM in the Municipal building, 14-16 Mill Street, Sodus, N. Y.

Village Of Sodus Point
8356 Bay Street, Sodus Point, N.Y. 14555
Public Water Supply Federal ID #5801242

The Village of Sodus Point is proud to report that our system did not violate any maximum containment levels in 2017, and is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Water Report. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact the **Village Clerk at (315) 483-9881 or Operator Mark Jones at (315) 483-6008**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 3rd Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Village Hall, 8358 Bay Street, Sodus Point, N.Y.

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 Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Village of Sodus' water comes from two sources. Lake Ontario, a surface water source, which goes through a filtration process and has chlorine (for disinfection) and fluoride (to assist in the prevention of dental cavities) added. The second source is a well located south of the Village on Rt. 88, where chlorine and fluoride are added. Storage and pressure

of the distribution system are provided by one 1,500,000-gallon concrete water tank. During 2017, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

The Village of Sodus Point also gets their water from the above two sources. In addition to these sources, Sodus Point has a third source from the Town of Williamson. The Williamson filtration plant uses the same process as the first source. The Town Of Williamson supplies the Lake Road customers and the Village of Sodus Point seasonally.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source 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. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned before, some of our water is derived from one drilled well. The source water assessment has rated this well as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, metals, pesticides, petroleum products, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of pasture in the assessment area. In addition, the well draws from an unconfined aquifer of unknown hydraulic conductivity. Please note that, while the source water assessment rates our well as being susceptible to microbials, our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets the New York State drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

A copy of this assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted below.

FACTS AND FIGURES (The Village Of Sodus)

Our water system serves 1819 people through 820 connections. The total water produced in 2017 was 341,735,000 gallons. The Well-produced 172,558,000 gallons and the Filter Plant produced 169,177,000 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 936,000 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 1,409,000 gallons, which occurred on July 17, 2017. The amount of water delivered to customers was 273,419,000 gallons. This leaves an amount of 68,316,000 gallons, which is 20 %. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires, and leakage. In 2017, water customers were charged \$25.00 for the first 5,000 gallons and \$2.50 per 1000 gallons of additional water used. Water bills are mailed quarterly and unpaid balances are subject to a 10 % penalty after 30 days.

This water system also sells water to the Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority .

FACTS AND FIGURES (The Village of Sodus Point)

Our water System serves 2,727 people through 911 connections. The amount of water purchased by the Village Of Sodus Point was 32,581,166 gallons and the amount of water delivered to the customers was 22,950,300 gallons. This leaves an amount of 9,630,866,000 gallons. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires, and leakage. Water customers paid \$60.00 for the first 5,000 gallons and \$4.30 per 1000 gallons over the 5,000 gallons.

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 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 at (800-426-4791) or the New York State Health Department Geneva District Office at (315-789-3030).

The Village of Sodus routinely monitors for contaminants in our drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2017.

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. 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.
- ◆ 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

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.

VILLAGE OF SODUS Table Of Detected Contaminants 2017

Contaminant	Violation yes/no	Date of sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Meas.	MCLG	Regulator Limit (MCL,TT or AL)	Likely Source Contamination	Required Frequency
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS								
Total Coliform	No	2017	Neg.	N/A	Neg.	Confirmed positive	Naturally present	Two Samples per month
Turbidity(1) - Plant	No	Continuous 2017	100% 0.02-0.24	NTU	N/A	TT= 95% of samples < or = 0.3	Soil runoff	Continuous
Turbidity - Distribution	No	Daily 2017	Max.- 2.52 NTU	NTU	N/A	NTU = 5	Soil runoff	Daily
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Lead (3) Range	No	2015	5.4 ND-11.6	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of Natural deposits	Every 3 years
Copper (2) Range	No	2015	0.194 0.002-.6	mg/l	0	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of Natural deposits	Every 3 years
LAKE PLANT TESTS								
Nitrate	No	2/6/2017	0.640	mg/l	5	MCL=10	Run off from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits	Yearly
Chloride	No	11/6/2017	29.2	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contaminants	Yearly
Barium	No	11/6/2017	0.022	mg/l	2	MCL = 2	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal	Yearly
Fluoride	No	Daily 2017	0.3-1.2	mg/l	2.2	2.2	Erosion from natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth	Daily
Sulfate	No	11/6/2017	24.4	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring	Yearly
Alkalinity	No	Monthly	74.5 - 119.0	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment	Monthly
Nickle	No	11/6/2017	.0009	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Electroplated metal coatings;Alkaline batteries;Alloys like metal welding rods & solder	Yearly
Sodium	No	11/6/2017	13.6	mg/l	N/A	See health effects(5)	Naturally occurring; Road Salt; Water Softeners; Animal waste	Yearly
ORGANIC CONTAMINENTS								
Organic Carbon	No	Monthly	1.4 - 2.9	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment	Monthly
Gross Alpha	No	2014	3.03	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits	Every 9 Years
Gross Beta	No	2014	1.98	pCi/l	0	50	Decay of natural deposits, and manmade emissions	Every 9 Years
R226	No	2014	0.065	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits	Every 9 Years
R228	No	2014	0.697	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits	Every 9 Years
Uranium	No	2014	0.3	ug/l	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits	Every 9 Years

STAGE 2								
TTHMs-12 mth rolling avg.	No	2017	43.7	ug/l	NA	80	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination	Quarterly
Range	No	2017	11.7 – 25.3	ug/l	NA	80		
HAA5s-12 mth rolling avg.	No	2017	34.1	ug/l	NA	60	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination	Quarterly
Range	No	2017	8.0 – 26.4	ug/l	NA	60		
WELL TESTS								
Fluoride	No	DAILY 2017	0.3 – 1.4	mg/l	2.2	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth	Daily
Nitrate	No	4/3/2017	3.60	mg/l	5	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits	Yearly
Barium	No	11/16/2015	0.142	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits	Every 3 years
Gross Alpha	No	2014	0.66	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits	Every 9 years
Gross Beta	No	2014	1.32	pCi/l	0	50	Decay of natural deposits and manmade emissions	Every 9 years
R226	No	2014	0.47	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits	Every 9 years
R228	No	2014	0.8	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits	Every 9 years
Uranium	No	2014	0.36	ug/l	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits	Every 9 years

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. At no time in 2017 did the turbidity exceed 1.0 NTU. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 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, (include number of samples, e.g. ten samples) samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the (include what sample had the highest value, e.g. second highest value) value (include level detected e.g. 1.1 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the (include number of samples, e.g. ten samples) samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

4 – This level represents the annual quarterly average calculated from data collected.

5 – 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 for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

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).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometer

VILLAGE OF SODUS POINT Table of Detected Contaminants 2017

Contaminant	Violation yes/no	Date of Sample	Level Detected (maximum Range)	Unit Meas.	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source Contamination	Required Frequency
STAGE 2-Disinfection Byproducts								
TTHM's- 12 mth rolling avg.	No	2017	63.4	ug/l	N/A	80	By product of drinking water chlorination	Quarterly
Range	No	2017	49.8 – 67.9	ug/l	N/A	80	Same as above	Quarterly
HAA5-12 mth rolling avg.	No	2017	24.5	ug/l	N/A	60	Same as above	Quarterly
Range	No	2017	3.6 – 39.0	ug/l	N/A	60	Same As Above	Quarterly

TOWN OF WILLIAMSON 2017 Detected Test Results

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max Range)	Unit of Meas.	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	Required Frequency
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity – Distribution	No	Daily	100% <0.5	NTU	n/a	NTU=5	Run off from soil erosion, organic and non-organic particles in the lake	Daily
Turbidity - Plant	No	Continuous	0.021 to 0.181 ₃	NTU	n/a	TT=95% of samples ≤0.3	Run off from soil erosion, organic and non-organic particles in the lake	Continuous
Total Coliform	No	Monthly	None	Positive/Negative	Neg.	MCL=2 or more positive per month	Naturally present in the environment	Eight samples per month
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper	No	9/21/2017	90%=0.097 (0.0041-0.26) ₅	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of plumbing – erosion of natural deposits	Once every three years
Lead	No	9/21/2017	90%=1.5	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of plumbing –	Once every

			(ND-3.8) 5				erosion of natural deposits	three years
Barium	No	4/13/2017	0.026	mg/l	2	MCL=2	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits	Yearly
Nitrate	No	5/25/2017	0.33	mg/l	5	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	Yearly
Fluoride	No	Daily	0.62-1.02	mg/l	n/a	MCL=2.2	Water additive for teeth, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Daily
Chromium	No	5/25/2017	<0.0010	mg/l	2	2	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits	Yearly
Asbestos	No	5/26/2017	0.197	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains, erosion of natural deposits	Once every 9 years
Nickel	No	4/13/2017	0.0020	mg/l	n/a	n/a	Run off from soil erosion	Yearly
Antimony	No	4/13/2017	0.00058	mg/l	0.006	0.006	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	Yearly
Thallium	No	4/13/2017	0.00050	Mg/l	0.002	0.002	Leaching from ore processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	Yearly
Alkalinity	No	Monthly	86-94	mg/l	n/a	n/a	Naturally present in the environment	Monthly
Organic Contaminants								
Organic Carbon	No	Monthly	1.9-1.4	mg/l	n/a	n/a	Naturally present	Monthly
Disinfection Byproducts								
Total Trihalomethanes	No	Quarterly 2	Stage II - 43 (33-71) 4	µg/l	n/a	MCL=80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms, TTHMs are formed when source water contains organics	Quarterly
Haloacetic Acids	No	Quarterly 2	Stage II – 26 (18-41) 4	µg/l	n/a	MCL=60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Quarterly
Radioactive Particles								
Radium - 228	No	2/27/12	0.08	pCi/L	5	5	Eroding of natural deposits	Every 9 Years
Radium - 226	No	2/28/12	0.16	pCi/L	5	5	Decay of natural deposits	Every 9 Years

Table Notes:

1. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old.
2. This represents the annual quarterly average calculated from all the data collected.
3. 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 (0.181 NTU) for the year occurred during April 13, 2017 with an average for the year at .049 NTU. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. The levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.
4. Samples for Stage II were collected 2/15/2017, 5/11/2017, 8/9/2017, 11/17/2017 on Arbor Road and at the Williamson High School which were selected during Stage I evaluations of the water system within the Williamson Water District. The range of the samples are in parenthesis.
5. These levels represent the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. No sites exceeded the Action Levels.

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 a properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, we monitor fluoride on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l. During 2017 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range 94 % of the time. The Williamson Water System also uses a target level of 0.7 mg/l and they were within the 0.3mg/l target level 97% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations.

What Findings Do We Report?

Any contaminants found, even in minimal amounts and pose no health risk or violation; we are required by law to report it in this report. See the attached table for actual results.

Water Quality Results

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state drinking water requirements and standards. In the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017, there were no Maximum Contaminant Level violations in the Treatment Plant or the distribution system.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2017 the **Village Of Sodus's** water system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

During 2017, except once for the following; "**Sodus Point Village** is 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 September 2017 we did not fully monitor or test for coliform and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time." Except for that the Village of Sodus Point's water 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).