Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Village of Andover
35 E. Greenwood St., Andover, NY 14806
(Public Water Supply NYID# 0200311)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Andover, 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 our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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 Tim Brown, Village of Andover water operator at (607)478-8455. 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 Tuesday of each month at 6:00pm at the Village office located 35 East Greenwood St., Andover, NY.

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. 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 approximately 1,085 people through 451 service connections. Our water source is at least four naturally occurring springs located southwest of the Village, in the Town of Andover, on Indian Creek Road. The springs produce approximately 125,000 gallons per day on average. Our secondary source consists of a single well located in the Village on Fairview Ave. The well is at a depth of 262 ft., and produces roughly 77 gallons a minute, or 4,600 gallons an hour. The water from both the well and springs is disinfected with gaseous chlorine before entering our distribution system. Water not distributed immediately into our system is stored in either a 225,000-gallon Natgun concrete reservoir located on Fairview Ave., or our 316,000-gallon glass lined Aquastore steel tank located on Baker St. extension. We currently use Aqua-Pure Z3 corrosion control agent, which is injected into our water just before chlorination at our spring site. The purpose of the Aqua-Pure Z3 is to control levels of lead and copper in your drinking water, to prohibit discoloration of the water, and to coat the interior surfaces of the water mains.

Source Water Assessment

The New York State Department of Health has completed a Source Water Assessment for the Village water system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to the source of drinking water for our system have been evaluated. The 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 potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated.

The Source Water Assessment rates the well as having very high susceptibility to contamination from enteric bacteria, and high susceptibility to contamination from protozoa, petroleum products, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are primarily due to the proximity of the well to three (3) New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) permitted discharge facilities (large industrial/commercial septic systems) that discharge wastewater into the environment below the surface of the ground, and to one oil/gas well. Also, the fact that the well draws water from and unconfined aquifer contributes to the very high susceptibility ratings indicated above. Our well is primarily used for an emergency; for instance, when the natural springs located on Indian Creek cannot produce enough water for the Village. That being said; the well is run frequently (daily), and the water is tested routinely and meets the New York State Department of Health's drinking water requirements.

Facts and Figures

Our water system serves a population of about 1,085 customers through 451 service connections. The total water produced in 2024 through our springs and well was 65,299,000 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the system was 178,901 gallons. Our highest single day of water produced was 261,000 gallons, recorded on May 12, 2024. The amount of water consumed in 2024 by our customers was 14,720,218 gallons. Our storage tanks overflowed approximately 2,806,000 gallons. The overflow is measured at the Aquastore glass lined storage tank, and estimated at the Natgun concrete reservoir. Customer charges were $8.00 per 1,000 gallons of water used, with a base charge of $23.00.

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, PFOA's and PFOS'. 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 (800-426-4791) or the Allegany County Health Department at (585)268-9250.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
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
Lead	No	12/17/2024	2.2(FN1) ND-7.5	Ug/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	12/17/2024	0.726(FN2) 0.0377-1.10	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of HH plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
Total Trihalomethanes	No	8/7/2024	16.9	Ug/L	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	8/7/2024	2.9	Ug/L	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Gross Beta	No	7/03/2023	1.04	pCi/l	0	50(FN3)	Emissions from natural deposits and manmade emissions.
Barium	No	2/6/2024	0.13	mg/L	2	2	Discharge from drilling waste.
Nitrate	No	6/5/2024	0.79	mg/L	10	10	Run off from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks; sewage. Erosion from natural deposits.
Fluoride	No	2/6/2024	0.20	mg/L	NA	2.2	Erosion from natural deposits. Water additive that promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Footnotes:

1 – The level presented is the 90th percentile of the 21 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent measurements that is equal to or below it. This means in our system lead levels at 19 sites are below the 90th percentile value and 2 sites are above the 90th percentile. **The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.**

2 – The level presented is the 90th percentile of the 21 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicated the percent measurements that is equal to or below it. This means in our system copper levels at 19 sites are below the 90th percentile value and 2 sites are above the 90th percentile**. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.**

3 - The state considers 50 pCi/l to be level of concern for beta particles.

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.

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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.
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.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements. It should be noted that the action level for lead was not exceeded; however, we are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

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 *Village of Andover Water Department* 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 formula, 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 *The Village of Andover Water Department at (607)478-8455*. 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*.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2024, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting 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 have made it publicly accessible by visiting our Village Office located at 35 East Greenwood St., and/or visiting our website at: *www.andoverny.org*.

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).

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.

Water Improvement Project

In October 2023 work began on our water improvement project.
Some of the improvements that have been made, or are being made:

1. Over 10,000 ft of new water line has been installed, replacing old galvanized, cast iron, and transite pipe, some of which had developed leaks.
2. A booster pump station and new water lines are being installed on Fairview Ave. to increase the water pressure to those homes that are located there. Work should be completed sometime in the next month.
3. Replacement of 10 hydrants.
4. Construction of a water treatment/filtration building on Oil Well Road. This will replace the old springhouse on Indian Creek Road. Water from the springs will now be filtered and treated at our new facility before entering our distribution system. This should improve the quality of our water. Facility is scheduled to go online sometime in May.

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 at (607)478-8455 if you have questions.