

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2016
Village of Candor, NY
138 Main Street, Candor, NY, 13743
(Public Water Supply ID# 5304406)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, [Candor Water Department](#), 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 [Nick Thomas, Primary Water Operator, 607-659-7966](#). 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 [the first Tuesday of each month, 6:30 pm, at the Candor Village Hall](#).

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 [855 people through 425 service connections](#). Our water sources are [two groundwater wells](#). The [Morrow pump station at the Village Ball Park is 96 feet deep and the Ward's pump station next to the Candor fire Station is 68 feet deep](#). The water is [treated with a diluted solution of Hypochlorite](#) prior to distribution.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

[Fertilizers and herbicides are not applied to the Village Ball Park, which eliminates that possible source of contamination.](#) 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 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 [Tioga County Health Department at 607-687-8565](#).

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	Jan-Dec 2016	Neg.	Col/100 ml		0.0	
Free Residual Chlorine	No	Jan-Dec 2016	.21 - 2.05	Mg/L		0.2 - 4.0	
Nitrates	No	04/07/2016	1.55 - 2.10	Mg/L		10.0	
Lead and Copper	No	03/08/2016	Cu 0.017-0.023 Pb 0.001	Mg/L		Copper 1.3 Lead 0.15	
(The 90th percentile for Copper was 0.00 Mg/L. The 90th percentile for Lead was 0.0000 Mg/L.)							
Radiological Results	No	02/03/2010	0.4 Alpha pCi/L, 0.07 Radium pCi/L 0.9 Alpha pCi/L, 0.05 Radium pCi/L				Morrow pump station Ward's Well pump station
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	No	12/01/2014	< 0.5 ug/L				Morrow & Ward's Well pump stations
Principal Organics	No	12/01/2014	< 0.5 ug/L				Morrow & Ward's Well pump stations
Primary Inorganics	No	12/01/2014	< 0.5 ug/L				Morrow & Ward's Well pump stations
Disinfection Byproducts	No	08/01/2016	< 0.5 ug/L				Morrow & Ward's Well pump stations

1 – Morrow and Ward's pump stations were tested between January and December 2016. No violations were detected at either pump station.

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 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.

LEAD AND COPPER TESTING

The State requires us to test for lead and copper once per year. Because the concentrations of these contaminants have been consistently low within the Village of Candor, we were exempted from this testing for 2016. However, due to heightened national and local publicity of lead and copper in public/private water systems, we paid for additional testing at both pump stations. All test results were well below regulatory limits (refer to above chart for exact levels).

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met/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.

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 607-659-7966 if you have questions.