Annual Drinking Water Qualify Report for 2023
Town of Benton WD # 3
1000 Route 14A, Penn Yan, New York 14527
(Public Water Supply ID# 6130011)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, The Town of Benton WTP, 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 Jayson Hoover at the Town of Benton at (585) 329-6904. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled town board meetings. The meetings are held on the second Tuesday of every month at the town 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 Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Our water source consists of three drilled wells located at Kashong. During 2023 our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The groundwater is treated in a variety of ways prior to entering distribution. The water is disinfected though the use of chlorine. Fluoride is added to the water for the promotion of healthy teeth and gums. Orthophosphate is used for corrosion purposes. The NYSDOH has completed a source water assessment for water district #2 based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water 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 the consumer is, or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminates in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource manager with additional information for protecting source waters in the future. County and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, plans and educational programs. A copy of the assessment including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting the NYSDOH at (315) 789-3030

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves the Town of Geneva districts #1, #2, #3, #6, #9, #10 and #12.In sequence they are the Lenox Park area, West Lake Road area, White Springs Road area, Castle Road area, State Route 14A area, Route 5 & 20 area, CR 6 area, Hastings Rd area, Brae wood Lane area. 2,718 residents in these areas are supplied with top quality drinking water from the Town of Geneva Water Department. We maintain 880 connections. The total water produced in 2023 was 298,000,000 gallons. Our annual "unaccounted for" total was, 3,576,000 gallons for 2023. This is approximately 1.2 % of the total production of the year and is attributed to main flushing, firefighting and main breaks. For an average family water account (using 18,000 gallons per quarter), the cost of purchasing water was $252.35 annually in 2023. Equating to an annual charge $3.51 per 1,000 gallons used or about $.70 cents per day. Benton Water District # 3 is served by the Town of Geneva Water District # 2 serves the Hamlet of Bellona and surrounding area average quarterly cost is $50.00/for 6000 Gallons and $5.50 for anything over the 6000 gallons.

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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 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 Geneva District Office of the NYS Health Department at (315) 789-3030. 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. None of the compounds we analyzed for were detected in your drinking water. Geneva Town WD2 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 our drinking water meets health standards.

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
THM's (Itrihalomethanes)	No	8/07/23	38	ug/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organism. TTHMs areformed when source water contains amounts of organic matter
HAA5 (fhaloacetic acids)	No	8/07/23	6.4	ug/l	N/A	MCL=60	by-product of drinking water chlorination
PFOA/PFOS	No	Feb, Aug May, Nov 2023	<1.0	ng/l	N/A	Action level 10 ng/l	Possibly the Seneca Army Depot
fluoride	No	Monthly 2023	0.8 (0.7-1.1)	mg/1	N/A	MCL=2.2	erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strongteeth; discharge from fertilizerand aluminum factories
lead	No	09/2021	1.26 (0.0-16.3)	ug/1	15	AL=15	corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
copper	No	09/2021	387.4 (44.2-1510)	ug/l	1300	AL=I300	corrosion of household plumbingsystems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
barium	No	7/28/2022	66.8	ug/l	2	MCL=2000	discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries;erosion of natural deposits
nitrate	No	8/10/23	14.8 mg/L	mg/1	10	MCL=10	runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
sodium	No	8/10/23	36	mg/1	0	***	Naturally occurring , road salt, water softeners, animal waste.
Gross alpha	No	8/10/23	1.87+/-.945	pCi/L	0	MCL=5	erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	No	8/10/23	.256-354 +/-	pCi/L	0	MCL=5	erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	No	8/10/23	.323-.384 +/-	pCi/L	0	MCL=5	erosion of natural deposits
Total coliform	No	monthly	none	Present absent	0	0	Naturally present in environment

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. In this case, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the third highest value. The action level for copper was exceeded at one of the sites tested. . The action level for lead was exceeded at one of sites tested. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.

*The action level for lead was exceeded at any of the sites. The action level for copper was exceeded at any of the sites.

*** Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severe 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; are set as close tothe MCLG 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 contaminant.

Action Level (AL) The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 contaminant.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce Ge level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Non-Detects (ND): **Laboratory** analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Milligrams per **liter (mg/1):** Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).
Micrograms per liter (ug/1): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid **(parts** per billion - ppb).
Nano grams *per liter (nq/l):* Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).
Pico grams 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.

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 the level allowed by the State.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

Geneva Town WD 2 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. .

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).

INFORMATION ON LEAD

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Town of Geneva Water Treatment Plant is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control; the variety of materials used in plumbing Component in your home you share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing.
You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead material within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family risk.
Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.
Can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Town of Geneva Water Department at 315-789-6727.
Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 an optimal range from 0.7 to 1.0 mg/I (parts per million). To
ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the State Department of Health requires that we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. During 2023 monitoring showed fluoride levels
in your water were in the optimal range 100% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/1 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 wells, pumping systems and water towers;
*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.
*Cheek 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 leafs. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

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. For questions regarding the content of the report, please contact Jayson Hoover at the Town of on (585) 329-6904 or the NYSDOH at (315) 789-3030.