Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Village of Perry
6900 Standpipe Rd., Perry, NY 14530

Public Water Supply ID #NY6000613
Town of Perry – Perry Center District - ID #NY6000614

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING RESIDENTS
Spanish
Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Perry 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, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. 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 concerns with your drinking water, please contact **Michael Mott, Chief Water Plant Operator, or Steve Deaton, DPW Superintendent, at (585) 237-2216**. If you wish to learn more, please contact the Village Clerk's Office at (585) 237-2216 or attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings.

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 the animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in the 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 Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Perry has one surface source of water, which is Silver Lake. Silver Lake is about two miles long, one half mile wide and is about forty feet deep, in the deepest part. During 2024 our system did not experience any restrictions of our water source. Polyaluminum Chloride (a coagulant) is added to the raw water and is mixed in a flocculation chamber and most of the particles are trapped in the upflow clairfier, then the water flows through three sand GAC filters for final filtration, then chlorine and fluoride are added. Orthophosphate is added at the water treatment plant to prevent corrosion in the distribution system.

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, the Village of Perry monitors fluoride levels daily to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.8 mg/l. During 2024 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.1mg/l of our target level 76% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

FACTS AND FIGURES

VILLAGE OF PERRY

Our water system serves 3,584 people through 1,566 service connections. The total water production in 2024 was 201,380,000 gallons of water with an average of 551,726 gallons per day. The amount billed to customers was 113,394,000 which includes services to Perry Center Water District, Gardeau Water District, Silver Lake Institute, and the north end of Letchworth State Park. Current water rates are $4.15 per 1,000 gallons with a $34.00 service charge per quarter.

Letchworth State Park purchased 9,813,000 gallons of water from the Village of Perry. Current non-district water rates are $5.75 per 1,000 gallons with a $50.00 service charge per quarter. The Town of Castile total water usage in 2024 from the Village of Perry was 13,732,000 gallons of water. The Town of Castile District water rates are $5.81 per 1,000 gallons with a $45.00 service charge per quarter.

The Perry Center Water District serves about 150 people through 76 service connections. They purchased 7,603,000 gallons of water from the Village of Perry in 2024. Current district water rates are $5.60 per 1,000 gallons with a $45.00 charge per connection per quarter.

This leaves 39,276,780 gallons or 23.8% of the total amount not billed for. Of that, 5,483,600 was metered under Village of Perry accounts (the majority used by the splashpad: 3,321,300 gallons and the Wastewater Treatment Plant: 2,052,300 gallons). Approximately 33,793,180 gallons were used for backwashing, filling the jetter and street sweeper, flushing fire hydrants, daily blow off waste, lab sinks, a clear well leak, watering plants and trees, fire department use, and held in water towers, which leaves 7.6% of the total unaccounted for. This water is attributed to leakage and inaccurate water meters.

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.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, might 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 Wyoming County Health Department at 786-8894.

DEFINITIONS AND KEY TERMS

Turbidity: The measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggered 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.

Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion – ppt)

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTUs 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 of water.

Cryptosporidium: Is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and ground water under the influence of surface water and water, although filtration removes cryptosporidium. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, a gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms of infections include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Immuno-compromised people are at greater risk. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it is spread through other means than just water.

Giardia: Is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in surface water and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Giardia is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection. Ingestion of giardia may cause giardiasis; this is an intestinal illness. Symptoms are mild to severe diarrhea, or in some instances no symptoms at all. Fever is rarely present. Giardiasis can be treated with anti-parasitic medication. The Giardia parasite is passed in the feces of an infected person or animal and may contaminate water or food. Person to person transmission may also occur in day care centers or other settings where hand washing practices are poor.

Trihalomethanes: Is the reaction of chlorine with organic materials in water. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Haloacetic Acids (5) (HAA5): Means the sum of concentrations in milligrams per liter of five specific haloacetic acid compounds, rounded to two significant figures after addition. The five halo acetic acids that comprise the HAA5 are monochloroacetic acids, dichloroacetic acids, trichloroacetic acids, monobromoacetic acids, and dibromoacetic acids.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected. Based on test results, the Village of Perry and the Town of Perry were in compliance with State Department of Health regulations.

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.

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.

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 Perry 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 Perry at (585) 237-2216. 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*.

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 contacting the town/village clerk and/or by navigating to your location by following this link https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/New-York-State-Lead-Service-Line-Inventory-Map/fkii-zkcq

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 at (800-426-4791) or the Wyoming County Health Department at (585) 786-8894.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

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**. 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 assessment has rated this source as having a medium susceptibility to microbials, phosphorus, DBP precursors, pesticides, nitrates. The source received a low susceptibility to industrial solvents and other solvents. **While the source water assessment rates our well(s) as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.** These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of agricultural, residential, and commercial land uses in the assessment area.

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. Continued vigilance in compliance with water quality protection and pollution prevention programs as well as continued monitoring and enforcement of watershed rules and regulations will help to continue to protect groundwater quality. For more information, contact us.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our area is very fortunate to have access to a water supply, which more than meets our demands, conservation efforts by both the village and the consumer are prudent in deterring increasing costs. As a consumer you can participate in this water conservation effort. The following are some ideas which can be directly applied to your individual homes:

1) Use water-saving, flow-restricting shower heads and low flow faucets (aerators).
2) Repair dripping faucets and toilets that seem to flush by themselves. Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank and watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl.
3) Replace your toilet with a low flush model or place a brick in your tank to reduce the volume used on each flush.
4) Water your garden and lawn only when necessary. Remember that a layer of mulch in the flowerbeds and garden is not only aesthetically pleasing but will help retain moisture.
5) Water your lawn after 6:00 PM. This prevents water loss due to evaporation.
6) When washing your car do not let the hose run continuously.
7) When brushing your teeth, shaving, or shampooing, avoid running the water unnecessarily.

According to State regulations, the Village of Perry routinely monitors your drinking water for various contaminants, which are listed in laboratory reports. Anyone interested in obtaining copies of the laboratory reports may do so at the Village Clerk's Office, located at 46 North Main Street in Perry.

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 and our way of life. Please call our office if you have any questions.