Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Village of Delhi
1 Depot Street, Delhi, NY 13753
(Public Water Supply Identification Number NY1200257)

INTRODUCTION
To comply with State regulations, the Village of Delhi, 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. Last year, your drinking water met all State drinking water health standards. This report is 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 New York State standards. Our constant goal is and always has been, to provide to you 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 to protect our water resources. If you have any questions concerning this report or concerning your drinking water please contact: *Mr. Jerome Decker, Water Superintendent, PO Box 328, Delhi, NY 13753; Telephone (607) 746-2257.* We want our valued customers to be informed about their water service. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings. They are held on the 3rd Tuesday of each month, 6:30 PM at the *Village Hall, Court Street*, Telephone *(607) 746-2258.*

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?
The Village of Delhi draws its water from "groundwater" sources. Groundwater or well water is stored below the surface of the earth in deep, porous rocks called "aquifers." Groundwater is purified naturally as it filters through layers of soil, clay, rock and sand. This process, known as "percolation" takes years to complete. As a result, groundwater requires less treatment than surface water. The Village of Delhi water source consists of two wells located near the intersection of Depot Street and Main Street within the Village limits and one well located at 5 County Route 18 (Delaware Avenue). Well #1 and consists of a shallow drilled well, 55-feet deep. Well #1 was developed and first utilized by the Village in 1976. Pumping capacity for Well #1 is 350 gallons per minute. Well #2 was developed in 1976 and consists of a drilled well 55 feet deep with a 6-inch casing. Pumping capacity for Well #2 is 350 gallons per minute. Well #3 consists if a drilled well seventy feet deep with a twelve-inch casing and seventeen foot of screen. The well has a capacity of 415 gallons per minute and an operating rate of 350 gallons per minute. This well was developed in 2013 and put into service in 2019. Treatment of the raw water produced by the wells consists of chlorination with sodium hypochlorite, which is used for disinfection to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and other organisms. We add sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) for corrosion control to help reduce lead and copper leaching from residential plumbing. Fluoride is added to the water to help reduce dental carries and improve dental health. After treatment, water is pumped to two 500,000-gallon storage tanks to meet consumer demand and to provide adequate fire protection and into our distribution system to our customers.

The source water assessment performed by the New York State Health Department has rated our source water as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial contamination. It should be noted that the SWAP looks at the untreated water only. Our water is treated to minimize the potential sources of contamination. The SWAP summary for our water supply is attached to this report.

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 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.

FACTS AND FIGURES
The Village of Delhi provides water through 707 service connections to a population of approximately 3,159 people served year-round. There are 2,612 SUNY Delhi students when the school is in session. The Village has no customers outside the Village limits. In 2024 the Village pumped 89,375,100 gallons of water. Our average daily demand is 244,863 gallons of water. Our highest single day was 402.729 gallons. During the winter months we experience our peak demand for water when SUNY Delhi College is in session.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?
In accordance with State regulations, the Village of Delhi routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous contaminants. We test your drinking water for inorganic contaminants, radiological contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, and synthetic organic contaminants. In addition, we test (4) samples for coliform bacteria once a month. The table presented below depicts which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. The state allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these

contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old and is noted.

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 pose 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 New York State Department of Health, Oneonta District Office at (607) 432-3911.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected; however, these compounds were detected below New York State requirements. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

We would like to note that our water is tested for sodium. Although there is no MCL for sodium there are several dietary warnings which are on page 4, footnote #3.

New York State has adopted the first in the nation drinking water standard for 1,4-Dioxane along with one of the lowest maximum contaminant levels for PFOA and PFOS. Public Water Supplies in NYS are required to test for PFOA, PFOS and 1,4-Dioxane. PFOA and PFOS have Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) of 10 parts per trillion each while 1,4-Dioxane has an MCL of 1.0 parts per billion. The Village of Delhi Water Department has completed the required monitoring with no detects for1,4-Dioxane on Wells 1, 2 and 3. There were no detects for PFOA and PFOS on Well#3. Please refer to the Table of Detected Contaminants for PFOA and PFOS results on Wells 1 and 2.

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.

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 microbiological pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requires every federally defined community and non-transient, non-community water system to develop a service line inventory (also called a lead service line inventory (LSLI)).

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. The Village of Delhi distribution system has lead and galvanized service lines requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. You can see a summary of this inventory by visiting the website at: https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY1200257.htm. If you want to see the entire inventory please contact the Delhi Village Clerk at (607) 746-2258.

INFORMATION ON LEAD

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 Delhi 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 Jerome Decker (607) 746-2257. 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*.

INFORMATION ON FLUORIDE

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 Delhi monitors fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at the recommended level 95% of the time. The NYSDOH that the recommended optimal concentration of 0.7 mg/l fluoride. The monthly average of Fluoride was within 0.1 mg/L of the 0.7 mg/L target, with a maximum daily high of 0.9 mg/L and a minimum of 0.6 mg/L. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/L MCL for fluoride. Our average fluoride level for 2024 was 0.680 mg/l

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

There are a lot of things you can do to conserve water in your own home. The following tips may alert you to serious water wasting habits many of us have fallen into.

- Only run the dishwasher and clothes washer when there is a full load.
- Use water saving showerheads.
- Install faucet aerators in the kitchen and the bathroom to reduce the flow from 4 to 2.5 gallons per minute.
- Water gardens and lawn for only a couple of hours after sunset.
- Keep a bottle of drinking water in the refrigerator.
- Check faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks and repair all leaks promptly.
- Take shorter showers.

By applying the above water saving methods, water demand may be decreased by 25% or more for the average customer. By reducing or controlling water usage, a reduction in treatment and pumping costs incurred by the Village will be possible, and the operation of your home septic system may also be improved.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

There were no major capital improvements made to the water system in 2022.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit our customers. 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.

Delhi Village Water System
NY1200257
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 the drinking water sources 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. While nitrates (and other inorganic contaminants) *were* detected in our water, 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 from natural sources. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The nitrate levels in our sources are not, considered high in comparison with other sources in this area. See Section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from two drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a high susceptibility to microbials. This rating is due primarily to the close proximity of low intensity residential activities within the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of unknown hydraulic conductivity. While the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water

standards for microbial contamination.

A copy of the full Source Water Assessment, including a map of the assessment area, is available for review by contacting us at the number provided in this report.

VILLAGE OF DELHI TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS Public Water Supply Identification Number NY1200257							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	3/6/23 Wells #1 & #2	94.7	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
		3/6/23 Well #3	43.7				
		10/12/23 Well #3	35.7				
Chloride	N	3/6/23 Wells #1 & #2	108	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
		3/6/23 Well #3	33.2				
		10/12/23 Well #3	31.4				
Chromium	N	3/6/23 Wells #1 & #2	1.7	µg/l	100	MCL=100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
		3/6/23 Well #3	1.5				
Copper	N	8/1/23-8/2/23	0.448[1] Range: 0.0076-0.666	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching of wood preservatives
Fluoride	N	3/6/23 Wells #1 & #2	0.673	mg/l	N/A	MCL=2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
		3/6/23 Well #3	0.753				
		10/12/23 Well #3	0.687				
Fluoride	N	Monthly samples 2024 Avg range	0.782 0643-0.891				
Lead	N	8/1/23-8/2/23	8.8[2] Range: ND-19.6	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;
Nickel	N	3/6/23 Wells #1 & #2	1.1	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
		Well #3	1.0				
Nitrate	N	4/9/24 Wells #1 & #2	1.77	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
		4/9/24 Well #3	1.76				
pH Wells #1 & #2	N	3/6/23	7.35	units	N/A	6.5-8.5	
Well#3			7.73				
Sodium[3]	N	3/6/23 Wells #1 & #2	70.5	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
		3/6/23 Well #3	32.8				
		10/12/23 Well #3	35.4				

Sulfate	N	3/6/23 Wells #1 & #2	8.57	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally Occurring
		3/6/23 Well #3	6.90				
		10/12/23 Well #3	6.69				
Zinc Well#3	N	3/6/23	8.5	µg/l	N/A	5000	Naturally Occurring ; Mining waste.
Synthetic Organic Chemicals							
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	N	4/9/24Well #2	1.59	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10 ng/l	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	N	4/9/24 Well #2	3.36	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10 ng/l	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
		10/23/24 Well #1	3.01				
Radiologic Parameters							
Combined radium – 226 and 228	N	2/18/20, 5/11/20, 9/8/20, 11/9/20	0.81 Range: ND – 0.81	pCi/l	0	MCL=5	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	N	8/20/24	25.8	µg/l	0	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid)	N	8/20/24	4.55	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Chlorine Residual (average) range	N	Daily	0.9 0.5-1.3	mg/l	N/A	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

FOOTNOTES-

1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. 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 (0.448 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. 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 lead 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 (8.8 µg/l). The action level for lead was exceeded at 1 of the sites tested 2023.
3. Water containing more than 20 mg/l should not be consumed by persons on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l should not be used for drinking by persons on moderately restricted sodium diets.

DEFINITIONS

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Parts per million (mg/l) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ug/l) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) (ng/l)- one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
90th Percentile Value- The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. 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 lead and copper values detected at your water system

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

TT – Treatment technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in dinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Locational Running Average (LRAA) - The LRAA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each individual site.

N/A-Not applicable