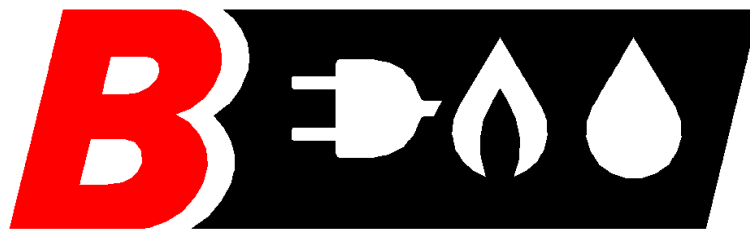


Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

Bath Consolidated
Village of Bath & Town of Bath Water Districts
(Public Water Supply ID: NY5001206)



BATH ELECTRIC, GAS & WATER SYSTEMS

7 South Avenue
Bath, New York 14810

INTRODUCTION

The Village of Bath owns a public water supply. In addition to residents and business in the Village of Bath, the Village's public water supply is also provided to residents and business in Town of Bath water districts. For this reason, the Village's public water supply is referred to as Bath Consolidated, and has the public water supply identification NY5001206.

Bath Consolidated is operated, maintained, and improved by the Village's utility department, Bath Electric, Gas and Water Systems (BEGWS).

To comply with State regulations, BEGWS annually issues a report for Bath Consolidated 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. 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 Erin Bonacci, BEGWS Director of Municipal Utilities, by phone at (607) 664-9103 or via email at ebonacci@begws.com.

We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings of the Village of Bath Municipal Utility Commission. Regular Meetings are held the second Tuesday of each month, at 4:30pm, in the large conference room of the BEGWS Commercial Office which is located at 7 South Avenue, Bath, New York 14810. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please feel free to contact us so we can discuss any drinking water issues with you further.

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 New York State Department of Health and the United States Environmental Protection Agency prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The New York State Department of Health's and the United States Food and Drug Administration's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water source is groundwater, which is drawn from four (4) wells, each drilled over eight feet in depth, located in the Village of Bath. Bath Consolidated has two storage tanks with a combined storage capacity of 2.5 million gallons. BEGWS operates an integrated water distribution system. This means that water from any one of the four groundwater wells may be delivered to any customer depending upon which well is in operation at any specific time. Chlorination treatment is provided for disinfection of the water in the distribution system, maintaining an average free chlorine residual of 0.88 mg/L, a high of 1.54 mg/L and a low of 0.13 mg/L for the year. Fluoride treatment is provided to prevent dental decay. There is presently enough water to supply all demands, including firefighting. During 2024 our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

A Source Water Assessment Summary will be included when the data is available from the New York State Department of Health.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 5,400 people through approximately 2,122 service connections. The total water produced in 2024 was 294,304,387 gallons, or an average of 806,313 gallons of water per day treated and pumped into our distribution system. The total annual amount of water delivered (metered) to our customers was 186,517,000 gallons, with a total amount of unaccounted water lost from the system at 107,787,387 gallons or a percentage of 36.62%. Flushing mains, fighting fires, and water leaks account for some of the unaccounted water. In 2024, the average residential household used 3,764 gallons per month of water costing \$24.42, or \$0.81 per day. For an average family of four, the cost of water was \$0.20 per person per day.

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. 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 New York State Health of Department local office Hornell NY at 607-324-8371

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, AL or TT)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Chemicals							
Lead (Include 90% and Range of lowest to Highest levels)	No	9/20/23	90%: 0.00394 Range: <0.0010 – 0.0043	mg/L	0	AL: 0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (Include 90% and Range of lowest to Highest levels)	No	9/20/23	90%: 0.1301 Range: 0.0044 – 0.189	mg/L	1.3	AL: 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Antimony	No	12/17/2019	Well # 4: .06	ug/L	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Barium	No	2/3/22 12/6/22 12/6/22 8/1/23	Well # 4: 0.103 Well # 7: 0.154 Well # 8: 0.171 Well # 6: 0.235	mg/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine	No	Daily	2024 Well # 4: Average: 1.06 Range: 0.26-1.56 Well # 6: Average: .84 Range: .29-1.30 Well # 7: Average: .74 Range: .13-1.19 Well # 8: Average: 1.28 Range: .32-1.47	mg/L	4.0	4.0	Additive for disinfection
Fluoride	No	Daily	2023 Well # 4: Average: .75 Range: .35-1.50 Well # 6: Average: .68 Range: .15-1.0 Well # 7: Average: .68 Range: .06-.96 Well # 8: Average: .69 Range: .39-1.00	mg/L	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel	No	2/3/22 8/1/23 12/6/22 12/6/22	Well # 4: 0.0009 Well # 6: 0.0013 Well # 7: 0.0007 Well # 8: 0.0007	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Dissolution of rocks and soil, atmospheric fallout, biological decays, and from waste disposals
Nitrate	No	8/6/24 8/6/24 8/6/24 8/6/24	Well # 4: .959 Well # 6: .391 Well # 7: .593 Well # 8: 1.13	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	No	2/3/22 8/1/23 12/6/22 12/6/22	Well # 4: < 0.0051 Well # 6: <0.0050 Well # 7: <0.0050 Well # 8: <0.0050	mg/L	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	No	8/6/24 8/6/24 8/6/24 8/6/24	Well #4: 62.7 Well #6: 100 Well #7: 21.2 Well #8: 56.6	mg/L	N/A	N/A	The natural erosion of salt deposits and sodium bearing rock minerals and the infiltration of surface waters or storm waters contaminated by road salt; additional sources may include irrigation and precipitation waters leaching through soils high in sodium.

Arsenic	No	2/3/22 3/26/20 12/6/22 12/7/22	Well # 4: <0.0010 Well # 6: 0.0042 Well # 7: <0.0010 Well # 8: <0.0010	ug/L	N/A	0.01	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
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Table of Detected Contaminants (continued)

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, AL or TT)	Likely Source of Contamination
Organic Chemicals – Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No MRT: Max Res. Time	08/6/24	Total 21.8 Wildflower Hills	ug/L	80	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic mater
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (mono-, di- and tri-chloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid)	No MRT: Max Res. Time	08/6/24	7.45 Wildflower Hills	ug/L	60	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Trichloroethene	No	12/6/22 3/16/23 3/16/23	Well #4: <0.00050 Well #7: <0.00050 Well #8: <0.00050	ug/L	5	0	Discharge from metal degreasing and other factories
Radiological							
Combined Radium 226 and 228	No	3/13/23 8/6/24 5/9/23 12/6/22	Well #4 226: 0.421 228: 0.328 Well #6: 226: 0.860 228: 0.360 Well #7: 226: 0.253 228: 0.516 Well #8: 226: 0.382 228: 0.455	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha	No	3/13/23 8/6/24 5/9/23 12/6/22	Well #4: -0.899 Well #6: 2.39 Well #7: 0.603 Well #8: 3.99	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Additional Organic Chemicals							
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	6/16/22 8/8/23 8/8/23 8/8/23	Well #4: 2.08 Well #6: <1.84 Well #7: <1.90 Well #8: <1.84	ng/L		10	Released from manufacturing sites, industrial use, fire/crash training areas, and industrial or municipal waste sites where products are disposed of or applied.

Notes:

1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 21 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 individual lead and copper detected on the water system. In this case, 21 samples were collected for lead and copper on the water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.13 mg/L for lead and 0.003mg/L for copper in 2023. The action levels for copper and lead were not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

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.

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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

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

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

Picograms 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.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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, Information on the lead service line inventory can be given by calling Bath Electric,gas and water systems Asset Manager at 607- 664- 9141.

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).

IS OUR SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2024, our system did receive a violation for a missed synthetic organic chemicals sample at well 7 by the deadline date Well 7 was offline for maintenance and was not back on by deadline date to sample.

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, we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of .7 mg/l. During (2024) monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.1 mg/l of the target level (use 0.1 mg/l if using CDC's interim target) for 28_% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l 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 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. Some 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 could 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 could save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

We continued proactively surveying our distribution system for leaks. We continued addressing identified leaks within our system on mains, valves, hydrants, and service lines in an effort to reduce our water losses.

In addition to repairing leaks, we began proactively replacing troublesome and leak prone water main. In 2024, water main project on Haverling St. was finished.

Also planned is the water main replacement on Colonial Lawns, Allen Street, Vermont Street and Maine Street.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us the privilege of providing you, your family, and/or your business 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.