Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Village of Belmont Water Department (Public Water Supply ID# NY0200314)
&
Allegany County Water District 1 (Public Water Supply ID# NY0220580)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Belmont, 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 in 2025. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality for The Village of Belmont as well as Allegany County Water District 1, which is served by Belmont. 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 [The Village office at 1 Schuyler Street Belmont NY 14813 or call 585-268-5522]. 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.

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 number 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.

The Village of Belmont operates and maintains four public water supply wells. Our two primary water wells source is bank water from the Genesee River underlying the fields just west of County Road #48 across from the GVCS complex. Also, an aquifer watershed that flows from the top of Alfred Hill State Rt. #244, to the Genesee River following the valleys contour through the underlying strata of the Genesee Valley

School and fields. Our two secondary water well sources come from deep wells. The Village of Belmont has a direct water filtration system capable of filtering and treating 432,000 gallons per day.

The Belmont Water Department has been testing and operating our Micro-Floc direct water filtration equipment and the SCADA operator interface controls to supply our customers with an enhanced polished water resource. The village water supply aquifer flows through an immense course/fine gravel field. This gravel acts as a natural filter in that it traps suspended solids from the water prior to our pumps supplying it to the plant. The highest limit of turbidity (cloudiness) permitted to leave the Belmont Water Treatment Plant is 1 NTU. Our filtration equipment automatically diverts or shuts down if their production water's sample rises to a 0.30 NTU. Please note that our raw water source is so clear that it would not normally need to be filtered to meet the turbidity standard, yet daily we monitor, filter and treat every drop. The Bureau of Water Protection has approved and monitors the use of several water treatment chemicals that are constantly added to the water in order to meet state requirements to operate our permitted treatment plant. Currently these include a polymer, EC-461 to assist in turbidity and Giardia removal. A phosphate (Carus 1000) is added to inhibit mineral leaching from pipe and tubing materials and also to aid in sequestering suspended solids from potentially discoloring the water supply. A Sodium Hypo Chlorite (Chlorine) residual is maintained throughout the public water supply to insure against bacterial coliform contamination. Every day we sample the water and check the treatment plant for levels of these chemicals to determine their effectiveness.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Village of Belmont water system serves a population of 863 with 560 service connections. The total water produced in 2025 was 66,306,000. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 181,660 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 290,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 24,218,119 gal. This leaves an unaccounted-for total of 17,587,519 gal. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires, leakage and filter backwashing and clarifier flush cycles at the water treatment facility.

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, halo acetic 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 Allegany County Health Department at 585-610-8234.

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
Barium	No	09/30/25	69.7 ug/l	ug/l	2	2 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity[1]	No	8/3/2025	highest 0.35 sample	NTU	<1.0	TT=95% of samples </= 0.3 NTU	Soil run-off
Turbidity	No	Years Average	0.18	NTU	N/A	TT=95% of samples </= 0.3 NTU	Soil run-off
Total Organic Carbon	No	Monthly 08/13/25	4.95 highest 2025 sample	mg/l	N/A	<2.0 mg/l	Naturally present in Environment
Nitrate	No	5/28/25	0.754	mg/l	10	10 mg/l	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No	8/20/25	23.9 19.2	ug/l	N/A	80 ug/l	Byproduct of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	No	8/20/25	12.5 7.00	ug/l	N/A	60 ug/l	Byproduct of Chlorine Disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Allegany County Water District #1)	No	8/20/25	70 ug/l	ug/l	N/A	80 ug/l	Byproduct of Chlorine Disinfection
Lead [2] (Belmont and Allegany County Water District #1)	No	09/14/23	90th %= 0.0023 (<0.0010-0.069)	mg/l	0	0.015 mg/l (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper [2] (Belmont and Allegany County Water District #1)	No	09/14/23	90th %=1.1 (0.27-1.4)	mg/l	1.3	1.3 mg/l (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits.

Combined Radium	No	04/01/25	0.25	pCi/L	5[10]	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	No	04/01/25	0.25	pCi/L	5[10]	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS)	No	9/30/25	5.29	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications

Notes:

1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement (0.35 NTU) for the year occurred on 8/3/2025. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU.

2 – The level presented in the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent measurements that is equal to or below it.

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 Belmont 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 office at 1 Schuyler Street Belmont NY 14813 or call 585-268-

5522. 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.

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.

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).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see from the table, our system had no violations for exceeding maximum contaminant levels. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; However, the contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the New York State Health Department.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

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. During 2025, all contaminants monitored were in compliance.

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 and have made it publicly accessible on our webpage www.belmontny.org.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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.

¨ Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

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 of our customers to help us protect out water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.