

**2009 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
TOWN OF PULTENEY WATER DISTRICT #1
PO BOX 165 / 9226 COUNTY ROUTE 74
PULTENEY, NY 14874
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID # NY5030103**

WHY AM I GETTING THIS REPORT?

TO COMPLY WITH STATE REGULATIONS, THIS REPORT IS ISSUED TO THE CUSTOMERS OF THE PULTENEY WATER DISTRICT (PWD) TO CONVEY INFORMATION REGARDING THE QUALITY OF THE DRINKING WATER PROVIDED BY THE TOWN OF PULTENEY. THE REPORT ALSO GIVES GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PULTENEY WATER DISTRICT SYSTEM AND PROVIDES LOCAL CONTACTS FOR CONSUMER QUESTIONS AS WELL AS MEETING DATES SHOULD THE CUSTOMER WISH TO APPEAR BEFORE THE TOWN BOARD CONCERNING ANY WATER QUALITY OR SERVICE ISSUE.

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

THE PULTENEY WATER DISTRICT HAS JUST COMPLETED ITS SECOND FULL YEAR OF OPERATION. THE WATER DISTRICT HAS 10 MILES OF LINE AND TWO WATER RESERVOIRS ONE LOCATED ON ROFF HILL ROAD AND THE OTHER ON MILL ST.

THE TOWN PURCHASES ALL OF ITS WATER FROM THE VILLAGE OF PENN YAN. ENCLOSED IS THE VILLAGES 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT WHICH PROVIDES EXTENSIVE DATA ON THE QUALITY OF THE WATER WE OBTAIN FROM THE PENN YAN WATER FILTRATION FACILITY. YOU ARE ENCOURAGED TO READ THE PENN YAN REPORT. ANY SPECIFIC QUESTIONS REGARDING THE DATA IN THE PENN YAN REPORT SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE VILLAGE OFFICIALS LISTED THEREIN.

FACTS AND FIGURES

CURRENTLY WE HAVE 249 WATER CONNECTIONS SERVING 628 RESIDENTS. THE CURRENT MINIMUM USAGE FEE FOR THOSE CONNECTED TO OUR WATER SYSTEM IS \$80.00/QUARTER FOR UP TO 10,000 GALLONS. THE RATE FOR USAGE OVER THE MINIMUM IS SET AT \$8.00/1000 GALLONS. THE CURRENT WATER CAPITAL CHARGE FOR THE PULTENEY WATER DISTRICT IS \$339.65.

VIOLATIONS

OUR SYSTEM HAD A VIOLATION FOR ELEVATED TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES DURING 2009. PUBLIC NOTIFICATION WAS MADE AND WE RETURNED TO COMPLIANCE IN FEBRUARY, 2010.

ANY QUESTIONS?

THE PULTENEY WATER DISTRICT OFFICE IS OPEN MONDAY, TUESDAY AND THURSDAY 7:30AM-4:30PM, AND FRIDAY 8AM-4PM. PLEASE NOTE THAT THE OPERATOR IS IN THE FIELD MOST OF THE DAY. IT IS BEST TO CONTACT THE OFFICE FIRST TO MAKE SURE SOMEONE IS IN THE OFFICE. THE OFFICE NUMBER IS 607-868-3808 AND THE FAX IS 607-868-5718. IF YOU REACH THE OFFICE AFTER HOURS AND NEED TO REPORT AN EMERGENCY, PLEASE LISTEN CAREFULLY TO THE VOICEMAIL AS IT WILL TELL YOU WHERE TO CONTACT OR LEAVE A MESSAGE FOR THE ANSWERING SERVICE. OUR FEES, RATES, AND APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS CAN BE OBTAINED ON THE TOWN OF PULTENEY WEBSITE www.pulteneyny.com

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS ABOUT OUR WATER SYSTEMS PLEASE FEEL FREE TO CONTACT:

OPERATIONS MANAGER – KEN FORENZ
PHONE - 607-868-3808
E-MAIL - waterdept@pulteneyny.com

QUESTIONS ABOUT THE QUALITY OF THE PENN YAN PRODUCED WATER SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO:

VILLAGE OF PENN YAN – RICHARD OSGOOD
PHONE – 315-536-3374
E-MAIL – rosgood@villageofpennyan.com

FURTHER GENERAL DRINKING WATER INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE FROM THE EPA'S SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE: PHONE – 800-426-4791

OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE

THE PULTENEY WATER DISTRICT IS ADMINISTERED AND OPERATED BY THE TOWN BOARD, TOWN OF PULTENEY. THE TOWN BOARD'S REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING IS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EACH MONTH @ 7PM AT THE TOWN HALL, 9226 COUNTY ROUTE 74, PULTENEY. PLEASE FEEL FREE TO ATTEND A TOWN BOARD MEETING IF YOU WISH TO EXPRESS ANY CONCERNS, OR MAKE ANY SUGGESTIONS REGARDING OUR SYSTEM.

Table of Detected Contaminants								
Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit of Measure - Ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, AL or TT)	Likely Source of Contamination	
Lead (Include 90% and Range of lowest to Highest levels)	N	9/18/08	90% = 7.4 Range: ND – 9.4	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Copper (Include 90% and Range of lowest to Highest levels)	N	9/18/08	90%= .300 Range: .0046- 0.350	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	
<u>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)</u> (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	YES	Quarterly 2009 1 st 2 nd 3 rd 4 th	72.8 77.8 119.0 78.0 & 56.0 ***Running Annual Average 2 nd : 84.46 3 rd : 84.8 4 th : 84.15	ug/l	N/A	Running Annual Average Greater than 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic mater.	
<u>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)</u> (mono-, di- and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid)	No	Quarterly 2009 1 st 2 nd 3 rd 4 th	43.1 44.0 34 27.3 & 19.9	ug/l	N/A	Running Annual Average Greater than 60	By-product of drinking water Chlorination.	
<u>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)</u> <u>Special disinfection byproduct monitoring for Stage 2 Monitoring</u>	No	8/2009 Entry Pt. Furthest Point	82.2 97.2	ug/l	N/A	Running Annual Average Greater than 60	By-product of drinking water Chlorination.	
<u>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)</u> <u>Special disinfection byproduct monitoring for Stage 2 Monitoring</u>	No	8/2009 Entry Pt. Furthest Point	25.7 22.0	ug/l	N/A	Running Annual Average Greater than 60	By-product of drinking water Chlorination.	

** The running annual average for Total Trihalomethanes exceeded the maximum contaminant level of 80 ug/L. Public notification was made and our system returned to compliance in February, 2010. We are working with the Village of Penn Yan to address this issue:

Health Effects of Total Trihalomehtanes: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level – over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2009

Penn Yan Municipal Utilities Board

111 Elm Street

Penn Yan, NY 14527

(Public Water Supply ID# NY6101263)

Introduction

To comply with State regulations, the Penn Yan Municipal Utilities Board issues this annual report, which describes the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to provide you with an understanding of what is in your drinking water, create awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources, and provide tips on how to conserve water. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality, including 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 about your drinking water in general, please call Richard Osgood, Director of Public Works, Village of Penn Yan, 111 Elm Street, Penn Yan, NY, 14527, at (315) 536-3374. If you want to learn more, you may attend any of the regularly scheduled Municipal Board meetings, which are held at 111 Elm Street, Penn Yan, in the 2nd floor (corner) meeting room at 8:30 a.m. the Thursday prior to the third Tuesday of each month. For more information, call the Municipal Office at 315-536-3374 weekdays between 7:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. For the hearing impaired, the TDD number is 1-800-662-1220.

Where does my 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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Health Department and Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Our sole water source is Keuka Lake. During 2009, our system did not experience any restriction of its water source. The water is pumped from the lake to the Water Treatment Plant located at 150 West Lake Road. After filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, and corrosion control treatment, the water is pumped to a two million gallon reservoir on the hill above the plant. The water then enters the distribution system by means of gravity.

Source Water Assessment Report

A report was completed under the New York State Department of Health's Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The information contained in the report assists the State in overseeing public water systems and helps local authorities protect the quality of their source water. It is important to note that source water assessment reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination. These reports do not address the safety or quality of treated, finished, potable tap water.

Executive Summary - Water Assessment Report

This assessment found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for phosphorus, DBP (disinfection by products) precursors and pesticides contamination. While there are some facilities present, permitted discharges do not likely represent an important threat to source water quality based on their density in the assessment area. However, it appears that the total amount of wastewater discharged to surface water in this assessment area is high enough to further raise the potential for contamination, particularly for protozoa. There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources and these facility types include CBS (Chemical Bulk Storage) and IHWS (Inactive Hazardous Waste Site).

Facts and Figures

Our water treatment facility is a regional plant, owned by the Village of Penn Yan, which serves all 5,250 residents of Penn Yan through 2,230 service connections. In addition, approximately 3,000 residents of the Town of Jerusalem are served through connections at Indian Pines, West Lake Road, East Bluff Drive, Branchport, Guyanoga, and Keuka Park with a total of 1,103 service connections. Approximately 995 residents in the Town of Milo along East Lake Road are served through 362 service connections. There are approximately 700 residents in the Village of Dresden and along NYS Route 54A that are also served by the Water Treatment Plant through 240 service connections. The Town of Benton also draws water from Penn Yan Water Treatment plant; Benton currently distributes water to 384 of its residents through 163 connections. In the Town of Pulteney, 628 residents are being served through 249 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2009 was 289,873,565 gallons. The amount of water delivered to all customers in 2009 was 253,058,106. This leaves an unaccounted for total of 36,815,459 gallons, which was used to flush mains, fight fires, back wash the plant's filters or was lost through leakage. The daily average amount of water produced in 2009 was 794,102 gallons. The highest single day of production in 2009 was 1,207,800 gallons. In 2009, water customers in the Village of Penn Yan were charged \$4.08 per 1,000 gallons of water for the first 5,000 gallons per month and \$5.31 per 1000 gallons over 5,000 gallons per month. The other villages and townships served by the Village's water treatment facility are charged a flat rate for water based on the cost of production and set their own rates for the water sold to their customers.

Are there contaminants in my drinking water?

As the state regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrates, nitrites, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes and synthetic organic compounds. The following table 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. This is why some of our data - though representative - could be more than one year old. It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, could be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the drinking 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 Department of Health's Geneva Office (315-789-3030).

Public Notification – Total Coliform Bacteria

On December 18, 2009, a notification was sent to the public stating that required water quality tests conducted

on December 2, 2009 indicated the presence of total coliform bacteria in our water supply. This constituted a Maximum Contaminant Level violation of Section 5-1.52 Table 6 of the New York State Sanitary Code, which required us to provide this notice. Additional monitoring and water distribution system flushing were done to correct this violation.

Lead in Drinking Water

As you can see by the following table, our system had no lead violations, but we are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Penn Yan Municipal Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the materials used in plumbing components. If your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water to drink or cook. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at the web site www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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

Inorganic Contaminants Fluoride	No	7/2/09	0.80	ppm	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer
Barium	No	7/2/09	0.015	ppm	2	2	<u>Discharge from drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</u>
Nitrate	No	6/18/09	<0.2	ppm	--	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2)	No	2008	(average) 0.073 (range) 0.0015 - 0.3630	ppm	--	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching; corrosion of household plumbing systems; from wood preservatives
Lead (3)	No	2008	(average) <.001 (range) .001 - .003	ppb	--	15	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Microbiological Contaminants Turbidity (1)	No	3/30/09	0.50	NTU	N/A	TT = <5 NTU	Flushing
Turbidity (1)	No	continuous	0.11 avg.	NTU	N/A	TT = 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	Soil runoff
Disinfection By-Products Stage 1 TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (4)	No	1/21/09 5/6/09 8/5/09 11/4/09	75.8 average (138.5 – 34.4) range	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. Trihalomethanes (THMs) are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
HAA5s (halo acetic acids) (4)	No	1/21/09 5/6/09 8/5/09 11/4/09	27.1 average (41.7 – 15.9) range	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Stage 2 TTHM's	N/A	monitoring stage only	88.54 average (140.28 – 46.82) range	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. Trihalomethanes (THMs) are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
HAA5's	N/A	--	22.0 average (36.2 – 9.9) range	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms

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. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU in the distribution system.
- 2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 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. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- 3 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- 4 – This level represents the annual quarterly average calculated from data collected.

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.

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.

Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion – ppb).

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million – ppm).

ppb – parts per billion and ppm – parts per million

What does this information mean?

We have learned through our testing procedures that, while some contaminants have been detected, they were below the level allowed by State regulations.

Is the Water System Meeting Other Rules That Govern Operations?

The Village of Penn Yan 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.

Information on Fluoride Addition

Our System is one of the many water distribution 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 0.8 to 1.2 mg/l (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 2009, monitoring showed fluoride levels averaged 0.80 parts per million. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approached the maximum limit of 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

Do I Need to Take any Special Precautions?

Although your drinking water meets or exceeds

state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease-causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Persons with compromised immune systems, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS, those with other immune system disorders, some elderly, and some infants can be at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider(s) about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

System Improvements

During 2009, work started on replacing the water main on Brown Street from South Avenue to Lake Street. The work will continue during 2010 with the connection of services. The existing facilities at the intersection of Brown and Lake Streets will also be connected to this new main.

At the Water Treatment Plant in 2009, bids were received and a contractor hired to replace the Programmable Logic Controller (PLC), the device that controls the water treatment process. The old PLC was undersized and incapable of handling any additional processes. Also at the plant, one raw water VFD (Variable Frequency Drive) was upgraded and the use of Chlorine Dioxide as a disinfectant in lieu of Sodium Hypochlorite was studied by the Municipal Utilities Board as a means of reducing disinfection by-products; no decision was made by year's end. A new radio communications system was installed between the Benton Hill reservoir and the water treatment plant so that plant personnel can more closely monitor reservoir water levels.

During 2009, installation of a new water main began on E. Elm Street from Main Street to Walnut Street. This work will continue in 2010 and will be done in several phases. The first phase is actively underway and the next phases have been designed. Contractors will be asked to submit quotes for the specialty bore drilling needed to place pipe sleeves for the new main beneath the railroad tracks on E. Elm Street. Once the sleeve is in place on E. Elm Street, we will resume the installation of the new water main on that street. Such drilling and sleeving will also take place on Seneca Streets as well to save on contractor mobilization expenses. This will help facilitate planned work on a new water line on Seneca Street. In addition, survey work will be done on Keuka Street and Sheppard Street in preparation for designing new water mains for those streets.

The Municipal Water Department continues to inspect and replace aging water meters on a regular basis to ensure accurate readings and billings.

Why Conserve Water?

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; this helps avoid severe water use restrictions and ensures that water is available for essential fire fighting needs.*

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 water whenever you can.

Conservation tips include:

- ♦ Load your dishwasher to capacity; automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle regardless of how many dishes are loaded.*
- ♦ Turn off the tap while brushing your teeth.*
- ♦ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons of water a day. Fix the leak and you'll save almost 6,000 gallons of water per year.*
- ♦ Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank or a leak detection tablet (which can be obtained from the Municipal Office). 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 a minor toilet water leak, so fixing this problem can save you more than 30,000 gallons of water a year.*
- ♦ Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances; check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.*

In Conclusion

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide you and your family with quality drinking water. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.