

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2003

Town of Big Flats Water Districts 2 and 3

Public Water Supply ID# 0701011 and 0701006

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Big Flats is issuing its annual 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.

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 Jay Boudreau, Water Systems Supervisor at 607-562-8443, extension 212.

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 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 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.

Our water is chlorinated prior to distribution to your home. During 2003, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

System Information.

During 2001, our backup water source, Well #1 at Consumer Square was found to contain too much salt for routine use. We believe the salt is due to the development in the area. We are currently exploring locations to install a backup well as required under New York State Regulations.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP)

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 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. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents, metals and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of a permitted discharge facility (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government); a toxic chemical release facility; and agricultural land in relation to the wells. In addition, the wells draw from

an unconfined aquifer with high hydraulic conductivity. Please note that, while the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets the New York State drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

A copy of this assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us.

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, 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, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 Chemung County Health Department at 737-2019.

Contaminants Detected in 2003 (or latest test)

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Date of Sample | Level Detected | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | Regulatory Limit MCL (AL) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|------|---------------------------|--|
| Barium 1 sample | N | 8/03 | 0.12 | mg/L | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chloride 2 samples | N | 11/03 | Average 95.55 Range 93.8 -97.3 | mg/L | N/A | 250 | Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination. |
| Lead 20 samples Note 1 | N | 9/03 | 90 th %=5 Range 1-26 | ug/L | N/A | 15 (AL) | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Nitrate 14 samples during 2003 Note 2 | N | 2003 | Average 6.95 Range 4.4 - 9.15 | mg/L | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; |
| Sodium 3 samples | N | 5/02 7/02 | Average 43 Range 41 - 47 | mg/L | N/A | Note 3 | Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste. |
| Sulfate 1 sample | N | 8/03 | 26 | mg/L | N/A | 250 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Zinc 2 samples | N | 7/02 | Average 0.034 Range ND-0.06 | mg/L | N/A | 5 | Naturally occurring; Mining waste. |

Note 1: The 90th Percentile (90th %) means that 90% of the results were less than or equal to the number reported. For lead, 1 sample exceeded the Action Level of 15 ug/L. The lead result was not a violation of the action level for lead because we were on reduced monitoring due to good results over the past 10 years. The action level applies only to standard monitoring, which we return to this year. Because the lead comes from soldered copper pipe and brass faucets in some homes, it would be prudent to flush your faucet for 30 seconds to 2 minutes each morning and after long periods of no use that can allow contaminants to dissolve into the water. Never consume water from a hot water tap.

Note 2: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/l is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from you health care provider.

Note 3: 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.

Definitions used in the table:

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.

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

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).

Not Detected (**N/D**) The contaminant was not detected in the laboratory test.

Not Applicable (**N/A**)

What does this information mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that other contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

Our system was in compliance with all state regulations.

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).

How can I help save water?

Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought. 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:

- ◆ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it up 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

Please help us protect our Water System by reporting any suspicious activity to the Police and the Town of Big Flats Water Department.

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.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2003

Harris Hill Manor (Big Flats Water District #4)

Public Water Supply ID# 0701005

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Big Flats is issuing its annual 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 has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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 Jay Boudreau, Water Systems Supervisor at 607-562-8443, extension 212.

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 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 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.

During 2003, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP)

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 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. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The source water assessment has rated our wells as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbials. While no significant sources of contamination have been identified in the assessment area, the well draws from an unconfined aquifer with high hydraulic conductivity. Please note that while the source water assessment rates our well as being susceptible to microbials, our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets the New York State drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

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. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us.

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, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 Chemung County Health Department at 737-2019.

Contaminants Detected in 2003 (or most recent test)

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Date of Sample | Level Detected | Unit Measure-ment | MCLG | Regulatory Limit MCL (AL) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|------------------|----------------|--|-------------------|------|---------------------------|---|
| Barium - 2 samples | N | 5/02 & 7/02 | Average 0.08 range < 0.08 – 0.08 | mg/L | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Beta particle and photon activity from manmade radionuclides | N | 1/01 | 0.8 | pCi/L | 0 | 50 | Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions. |
| Chloride 2 samples | N | 5/02 & 7/02 | Average 23.5 Range 22 - 25 | mg/L | N/A | 250 | Naturally occurring. |
| Copper 5 samples Note 1 | N | 9/03 | 90 th % -0.69 Range ND – 1.1 | mg/L | N/A | 1.3 (AL) | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Lead 5 samples Note 1 | N | 9/03 | 90 th % - 25 Range ND-45 | ug/L | N/A | 15 (AL) | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Nitrate | N | 3/03 | 0.87 | mg/L | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | N | 7/02 | 14 | mg/L | N/A | Note 2 | Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste. |
| Sulfate | N | 7/02 | 31 | mg/L | N/A | 250 | Naturally occurring. |
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Note 1: The 90th Percentile indicates that the average of the highest 2 samples tested were less than or equal to the level reported. None of the samples exceeded the State's (AL) action level for copper. For lead one sample exceeded the AL of 15. The lead result was not a violation of the action level for lead because we were on reduced monitoring due to good results over the past 10 years. The action level applies only to standard monitoring, which we return to this year. Because the lead comes from soldered copper pipe and brass faucets in some homes, it would be prudent to flush your faucet for 30 seconds to 2 minutes each morning and after long periods of no use that can allow contaminants to dissolve into the water. Never consume water from a hot water tap.

Note 2: 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.

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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): Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Not Detected (ND): The contaminant was not detected in the laboratory test.

Not Applicable (N/A)

What does this information mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

During 2003, our system met all applicable state regulations.

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).

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