

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

**Honeoye Consolidated Water District and
Shetler Road Water District
8690 Main Street, Honeoye, NY 14471
(Public Water Supply ID#34-01158 and 34-30033)**

INTRODUCTION

To Comply with State and Federal regulations, Honeoye Consolidated Water District, 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 has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality statement. 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 Jeff Miller, Water Superintendent, at (585) 229-5931. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings. **The meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00pm at the Town Hall located at 8690 Main St., Honeoye, NY 14471.**

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 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.

We purchase our water from the City of Rochester, which utilizes a surface water source (Hemlock Lake). The water that is purchased from the City of Rochester is filtered and treated at the Hemlock Lake Water Treatment Plant prior to entering our distribution system. **Specific questions regarding the water quality supplied by the City of Rochester is available by calling the City's Water Quality experts at (585-428-3647).** The water is pumped into the distribution system and any water not used by customers is then stored in four steel storage tanks with a total capacity of Four Hundred Fifty Thousand (450,000) gallons. Our water system serves a population of 2000 through 711 metered service connections.

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. Fluoride is added to your water by the City of Rochester before it is delivered to us. 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 the City of Rochester monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. During 2010 monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range 100% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

Source Water Assessment Summary

The NYS DOH has evaluated the susceptibility of water supplies statewide for potential contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). Though their assessment of the Hemlock/Canadice Lake watershed identified several potential sources of contamination, none were particularly noteworthy. The City's extensive testing of these pristine lakes confirms that contamination from human activity is negligible.

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, 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. 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 Geneva District Office of the New York State Department of Health at (315-789-3030).**

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper volatile organic compounds, and synthetic organic compounds. The compounds we analyzed for that were detected in your drinking water are shown in the table below.

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
Rochester Supply (Hemlock Lake)							
Inorganic Contaminants							
*Barium	No	2010	0.016	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
*Calcium	No	2010	26 (22-28)	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
*Chromium	No	2010	2.8	ug/l	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
*Fluoride	No	2010	0.81 (0.68-0.93)	mg/l	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
*Magnesium	No	2010	6.4	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
*Nickel	No	2010	1.4	ug/l	N/A	100	Naturally occurring

*Nitrate	No	2010	0.18 (0.06-0.29)	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
*Potassium	No	2010	1.4	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
*Sodium	No	2010	17	mg/l	@	N/A	Naturally occurring
*Sulfate	No	2010	15 (15-16)	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
*Chlorides	No	2010	35 (33-37)	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Turbidity ⁴	No	2010	100% (0.04-0.18)	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Radionuclides							
*Radon	No	2005	20	pCi/L	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Distribution System							
Lead (3)	No	9/09	3.8 (n/d-27)	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (2)	No	9/09	.072 (.072-.20)	ug/l	1300	AL = 1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Disinfection By-products							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	No	2010	41 (12-70)	ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	No	2010	38 (7-84)	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* denotes contaminants found in City of Rochester supply

@(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.)

Notes:

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the .072 ug/l value. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested.

3 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at one of the 10 sites tested.

4-95% of samples each month must be less than 0.3 NTU. Range and lowest monthly percentage are listed above. Turbidity is a measure of water clarity and is used to gauge filtration process.

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.

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).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

It should be noted that the action level was exceeded in one of the samples collected. Based on this exceedance we are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water.

“Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home’s water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water.

Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).”

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.

INFORMATION ON RADON

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas found in soil and outdoor air that may also be found in drinking water and indoor air. Some people exposed to elevated radon levels over many years in drinking water may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The main risk is lung cancer from radon entering indoor air from soil under homes. In 2005, the City of Rochester Water Supply tested for Radon and that is why the results appear in our report. **For additional information call your state radon program (1-800-458-1158) or call EPA’s Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-Radon).**

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)**.

INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

If you have questions regarding unregulated contaminants you may contact Jeff Miller at (585) 229-5931.

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 fire fighting 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 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.

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 our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. **Please call our office if you have questions at (585) 229-5931.**