

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2009
Keuka Park Water District
3816 Italy Hill Road, Branchport, NY
(Public Water Supply ID# NY6101266)**

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Keuka Park 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 did not violate 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 Wayne Ackart, PE, Town Engineer, 315-531-9025. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Water and Sewer Committee Meetings. The meetings are held the 2nd Tuesday of the month at 1 pm at the Town Hall.

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.

Our water system serves 3000 people through 1067 service connections. Our water source is the Village of Penn Yan Water Treatment Plant which draws water for Keuka Lake. 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). Based on New York State Source Water Assessment Program, this spring source is rated as having a medium susceptibility to protozoan and pesticide contamination. This rating is due to pasture and row crop land coverage in the assessment area. There are no noteworthy contamination threats associated with other discrete contaminant sources. A copy of this assessment, including a map of the assessment area can be obtained by contacting us, as noted below.

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, lead and copper, total trihalomethanes, and haloacetic acids. Currently lead and copper and total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids are sampled by Penn Yan and results are included in their table. 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 NYS Dept. of Health, Geneva District Office at 315-789-3030.

Table of Detected Contaminants Keuka Park

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Disinfection By-Products Stage 2							
TTHM's	N/A	monitoring stage only	86.6 average (106-23.2) 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	--	34.2 average (46.5-15.3) range	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms

Table of Detected Contaminants Penn Yan Village

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	Discharge from drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
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

Table of Detected Contaminants Penn Yan Village Continued

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

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 for the year occurred on (give date) (0.9 NTU). 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. Although (give date) was the month when we had the fewest measurements meeting the treatment technique for turbidity, the levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

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, (include number of samples, e.g. ten samples) samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the (include what sample had the highest value, e.g. second highest) value (include level detected, e.g. 1.1 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the (include number of samples, e.g. ten samples) samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at two of the 10 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.

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.

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 currently allowed by the State.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2009, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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).

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. Fluoride is added to your water by the Penn Yan Water Treatment Plant 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 Penn Yan Village Water Treatment Plant monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. During 2009 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.

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 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.