

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2001

Wellsville Water Department
111 W. State St.
Wellsville, NY 14895

www.wellsvillewater.com

Public Water Supply ID# 0200327

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Wellsville Water Department 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 Dana Harris, treatment plant supervisor, at (585) 593-3333. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please visit our web site (www.wellsvillewater.com), or attend any of our regularly scheduled Village board meetings. The meetings are held the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at 7:00 p.m. at the municipal building.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap 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 FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Village of Wellsville's water source is surface water (Genesee River). The water is drawn from the river at our intake located south of the treatment plant. During 2001 our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The water is pumped from our intake to the treatment plant. After filtration,

disinfection, pH adjustment, fluoridation, and corrosion control treatment, the water is then pumped to our two new 2 million gallon reservoirs which then flows to the businesses and homes.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Our water through 2400 total water million gallons. pumped into the



system serves 5700 people service connections. The produced in 2001 was 294 The daily average water system was 806,514 gallons. Our highest single day was 1,900,000 (this was when we were filling the new reservoirs). The amount of water delivered to customers was 196 million gallons; this leaves 98million gallons of water unaccounted for. (33 % of the amount pumped). This unaccounted for water includes water used for flushing mains, fighting fires, fire training, and leaks. We also supplied the Town of Scio with 1,541,628 gallons of water in 2001. In 2001 our water customers were charged \$0.68 per 1000 gallons of water for 1 to 2200 gallons, \$4.68 per 1000 gallons of water over 2200 gallons per month, plus a monthly service charge of \$13.00. Please visit our web site www.wellsvillewater.com for a more detailed explanation of the billing charges.

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, copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, radiological, and synthetic organic compounds. The table of detected contaminants included with this report depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. For further information on all of the contaminants tested and their results please visit our web site. 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, might 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 at (800) 426-4791 or the Allegany County Department of Health at (585) 268-9250.

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.
- ✓ Saving water lessens the strain on water systems 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:

- 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 the otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you can save more than 30,000 gallons per year.
- Use Low flow showerheads and faucets.
- Water your lawn sparingly early morning or late evening.
- Do only full loads of wash and dishes.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Check your meter reading, and then check again after 15 minutes, if it moved, you have a leak. Most of our

meters have a leak detector dial in the middle of them (usually a white arrow), that if turning when everything is off signifies a leak.



- Don't cut your lawn too short, longer grass saves water.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS.

2001:

- ❖ Additional security measures were installed and implemented.
- ❖ The 3 million gallon open finished water reservoir was removed from service and dismantled.
- ❖ Two 2 million gallon covered finished water reservoirs were constructed.
- ❖ We are currently adding water infrastructure information to Wellsville's GIS site; this can be found on our web site in the Links section.
- ❖ Upgraded and looped the line along Trapping Brook and School St.
- ❖ Tapped the line for service to the new Microtel.
- ❖ Installed 200 ft. of 6" line on Sunset Ave.
- ❖ Installed 125 ft. of 2" line in Island Park.
- ❖ Replaced line on Franklin St. with 8".
- ❖ The water lines that were running under the W. State St. Bridge were removed and the new lines were installed under the river.
- ❖ Installed an in line chlorine analyzer to constantly monitor our chlorine residual on the top of our clarifiers.
- ❖ Added more water quality information to our web site.
- ❖ Installed service line to the new softball field and installed water meters for both softball fields.

2002:

- In 2002 we will bore under the railroad near the underpass to allow us to provide water service to areas east of the Village.
- Replace lines on Farnum St. from Martin to O'Connor; increase the line size from 4 & 6" to 10". This line will also be looped and additional hydrants will be added to help increase fire protection.
- McDowell and Witter Avenues are scheduled to have their lines replaced and looped to Chamberlain St.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (range)	Unit of Measure- ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely source of contamination
Microbiological Contaminants:							
Turbidity ¹	NO	07/02/01	0.27 (0.03–0.27)	NTU	N/A	TT = 0.5	Soil Runoff

Radiological Contaminants: No Contaminants detected – 06/04/00							
Inorganic Contaminants:							
Barium	NO	01/23/01	0.066	mg/l	2	MCL = 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; metal refineries; natural deposits.
Chloride	NO	09/22/01	26.4 (8.4-26.4)	mg/l	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or road salt contamination.
Copper ²	NO	08/13/01	0.19 (0.03-0.24)	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits.
Fluoride	NO	07/16/01	1.55 (0.82-1.55)	mg/l	N/A	MCL = 2.2	Natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Lead ³	NO	08/13/01	4 (4-40)	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; natural deposits.
Nitrate	NO	01/23/01	1.24	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Pesticides / Herbicides)							
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	NO	04/17/01 07/08/01 11/07/01	3.1 0.77 ND	ug/l	0	6	Used in plastic products. Likely to be released during production and disposal.
Volatile Organic Contaminants: - No Contaminants Detected – 04/17/01							
Disinfection Byproducts:							
Total Trihalomethanes ⁴	NO	12/13/00	43.9	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 100	By product of drinking water chlorination.

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 for the year occurred on 07/02/01. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 0.5 NTU. 100% of our samples met this turbidity performance standard.

2 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 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 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 18th highest value (0.19 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 20 sites tested. The action level for lead was exceeded at one of the sites tested.

4 - Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM=s - chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)

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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see from the table of detected contaminants, 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.

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.

CLOSING.



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 to protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community and our way of life. The New York Rural Water Association awarded Dana Harris with the water operator of the year award for 2001. Please call the water treatment plant at (585) 593-3333 or e-mail me at dana@wellsvillewater.com if you have any questions. Please visit our web site periodically as it is updated as new information becomes available. www.wellsvillewater.com

Dana L. Harris
Water Treatment Plant Supervisor