

Village of Waverly Water Department

Annual Consumer Confidence Report for

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Village of Waverly 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 the drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year your drinking water met all State drinking water health standards. This report provides you with 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 Michael J. Steck at 565-8148. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Water Board meetings. The meetings are held every third Tuesday of the month at 7:30 P.M. in the Village Hall Annex, 362 Broad Street, Waverly, NY.

Sources of Supply

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 to the public water systems. The State Health Department and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Village receives its water from four separate sources. We have three wells located in the water system. Well #1 is located on Spring St.; well #2 is located on Ithaca St. within the Village. Well #3 is located on Pembleton Place, just outside the Village. The average depth of the wells is 50 ft. Each well uses Chlorine for disinfecting. The Village also relies on its West Pine Street reservoir system for water. This water is filtered through a Slow Sand Filtration Plant. This plant is located above the reservoirs on West Pine St. in the Village. This water is also disinfected with chlorine. Soda Ash is also added to the finished water for PH control.

Facts about our system

Our water system serves 4750 people through 1785 service connections the total water produced in 1999 was 481,320,000 gallons. The daily average water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 1,387,000 per day. Our highest daily production was 1,750,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to the customer was 271,643,000 gallons of water. This leaves 209,677,000 unaccounted for water. This water was used for hydrant flushing, street cleaning, water lost to leakage, water main breaks, fire fighting. In 1999 the quarterly charge for water was \$19.50 for the first 800 cubic feet of water.

Water Quality Testing

The Waverly Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. The table presented below depicts which compounds we tested for in the past year.

REQUIREMENT	# OF SAMPLES	MAXIMUM LEVEL OF CONTAMINANTS ALLOWED	TEST RESULTS
Microbiological: Total Coliform/E Coli	78	No more than 5% of Total samples positive	ALL NEGATIVE
Lead 1998	20	Not greater than .15mg/l	None greater than .013mg/l
Copper 1998	20	Not Greater than 1.3mg/l	None greater than .17mg/l
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC'S) 1998	32	Ranges from .002mg/l to .05mg/l	All Non-detectable
Nitrate 1999	4	Not greater than 10mg/l	1.18 mg/l to 1.29mg/l
Nitrite 1999	4	Not Greater than 1 mg/l	Non-detected

Inorganics 1999	12		1 detected
Barium	1	2.00 mg/l	0.079 mg/l
Turbidity	Daily	5.0 NTU	1.40 Highest

Barium is discharge of drilling waste, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.

Some people who drink water, containing Barium in excess of the NCL over many years could experience high blood pressure.

To ensure the drinking water is safe, the water department performs daily testing. We test for Chlorine levels at each well and out in the distribution system. The water from the Slow Sand Plant is tested daily for turbidity, ph, chlorine, iron, manganese and alkalinity. These tests are done for process control at the filter plant.

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that one contaminate was detected, however, this was well below the level allowed by the state.

Maximum Contaminant Level-The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal-The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)-one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Is our water safe for everyone

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, it should be noted that some people might be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. This will help 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 and 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 those, 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.

System Improvements

The Waverly Water Department is continuously making improvements to the water system. During the past year, the department has developed a new water well located on Ithaca St.. This well should be under construction late this year and in service in the year 2001. We are also planning to replace some old existing, 4in. water main with new 8 in. ductile iron pipe on Clark St. during the year 2000. Long range

plans for other improvements are being studied for the Village of Waverly. Among these are more and improved storage capacity, and more water main improvements. The Water Department has a staff of four New York State Department of Health licensed operators, ensuring you with excellent quality water.

Closing

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing you and your family with clean quality water last year and again this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements to our system that will benefit all of our customers. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. A supplement to this report is available at the Village hall annex, 362 Broad St. Please call our office at 565-8106 if you have any questions regarding this report.