

Cayuga County Water and Sewer Authority

7413 County House Road, Auburn, NY 13021

Telephone: (315) 252-0920

Fax:(315) 515-3026

Spring 2011

Dear Water Customer:

Enclosed please find your copy of the 2010 Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is fairly self-explanatory. However, if you have any questions regarding the report or the data, please call me.

By law we must provide every customer of the Authority an Annual Water Quality Report. The Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority is our provider of potable water and the annual report is based on their treatment and testing of the water that is supplied to the Authority for distribution.

We continue to do monthly coliform tests and all samples tested satisfactory. We have also tested for lead and copper at required locations. The Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority also samples for all the above.

Westbury Water District

Contaminant	Violation	Sample Date	Result	Units	MCL	MCLG	Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	No	2010	AL= 1.95 Range ND-2.3	ug/L	AL=15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	2010	AL= 0.097 Range 0.024-0.14	mg/L	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Wilson
Senior Clerk

Enc.

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Westbury Water District



**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
for the Year 2010
“THE WATER WE DRINK”
WAYNE COUNTY WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY
3377 Daansen Road, Walworth, N.Y. 14568**

For water customers in the Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority's *EASTERN SERVICE AREA* (also called Huron, Wolcott, Butler Service Area) located in the Towns of Huron, Wolcott and Butler (NY#5830007); Wolcott supplied portions of Huron WD #5 (NY#5830084); and West Port Bay Road WD (NY#5830080) Wayne County, New York.

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Wayne County Water & Sewer Authority 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 not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Mr. Martin J. Aman, Executive Director, Phone: (315) 986-1929, Fax: (315) 986-1687 or [email: maman@wcwsa.org](mailto:maman@wcwsa.org). We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. The meetings are held on the fourth (4th) Tuesday of each month at 4:00 p.m. at the Wayne County Water & Sewer Authority building, 3377 Daansen Road, Walworth. Or you may visit our website at www.wcwsa.org.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority receives water from The Village of Wolcott for its Eastern Service Area. This water comes from two sources: Lake Ontario, which is the primary source and is classified as a Surface Water Source; and from the Waeger Springs site, which is considered a groundwater source under the influence of surface water. The water produced from the Lake Ontario source is treated at the Village of Wolcott Water Filtration Facility located on East Port Bay Road, in the Town of Wolcott. The water is filtered, disinfected by injection of Chlorine Gas, and then Fluoride is added before it is pumped into the Distribution System. The water produced from the Waeger Spring site is disinfected with ultra violet & filtered then chlorinated with Sodium Hypochlorite and then Fluoride is added before entering the Distribution System.

The NYS DOH has completed its Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) for our sources. For Lake Ontario, the watershed is exceptionally large and too big for a detailed evaluation in the SWAP. General drinking water concerns for public water supplies which use these sources include: storm generated turbidity, wastewater, toxic sediments, shipping related spills, and problems associated with exotic species (e.g. zebra mussels – intake clogging and taste and odor problems). The summary below is based on the analysis of the contaminant inventory compiled for the drainage area deemed most likely to impact drinking water quality at the PWS intake.

This assessment found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for pesticide 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. There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include: mines.

For water from the Weager Spring site, this assessment found no noteworthy risks to drinking water quality. While some potential contaminant sources were found, these facility types are unlikely to impact springs. Furthermore, springs can be sensitive to new additions of organic chemicals and solvents.

Overall, the raw water quality is very high, but is subject to seasonal variations in temperature, turbidity (cloudiness), and levels of aquatic plant life such as algae, etc. To effectively produce potable water, an extensive treatment process consisting of the coagulation, filtration, and chlorination of raw water is utilized. During filtration, fine organic and inorganic particulate matter is removed and an optimum turbidity (clarity of the water) is the result. Turbidities of the water purchased by the Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority are well below the allowable 5 NTU (turbidity unit of measurement) standard.

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FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 935 people through 184 service connections including the Butler Correctional Facility. The total water treated and pumped to W.C.W. & S.A. in 2010 for the Wolcott, Butler and Huron service area was 28.5 million gallons. The daily *average* of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was approximately 78,100 gallons per day. The amount of water delivered to customers was approximately 24.6 million gallons. This leaves an unaccounted total of 3.9 million gallons. This water, used to flush mains and fight fires and lost to leakage, equates to approximately a 14% loss in this service area. Following is a chart showing the water rates for the year 2010.

Huron Districts 1 & 2	\$15.00 basic charge; and \$4.00/1000 gallons consumed
Wolcott, Butler	\$15.00 basic charge; and \$4.00/1000 gallons consumed
Harris Trailer Park	\$25.00 minimum charge; and \$4.00/1000 gallons consumed
Butler Correctional Facility	\$41.67 monthly meter charge; and \$4.00/1000 gallons consumed
Cardinal Road	\$15.00 basic charge; and \$4.00/1000 gallons consumed
***The basic charge or minimum charge reflects a 3/4" – 1 1/2" meter; meters larger than 1 1/2" have a charge based on size and type of meter.	

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, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic compounds. The Wayne County Water & Sewer Authority and its suppliers send their samples to independent New York State certified water quality testing laboratories. The accompanying table depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791), or log on to EPA's Drinking Water Website www.epa.gov/safewater/. If you have questions or concerns about the quality of your water, please feel free to contact the Water Authority or the local office of the NYSDOH.

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The Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority is required to collect and analyze at least six (6) total coliform samples from various points within the Authority's Eastern Wayne County Service Area distribution system per month. No samples exceeded New York State Health Department or EPA drinking water standards. We continue to strive to provide the best quality of water to our customers.

The accompanying table shows the *detected results only* of monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010, based upon information as provided by The Village of Wolcott.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS IN TABLE

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible.

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

NTU – Nephelometric turbidity unit. a measure of the clarity of water.

TT – Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Mg/l – Milligrams Per Liter. Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million – ppm).

ug/l – Micrograms Per Liter. Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion – ppb). pCi/l – Picocuries Per Liter. A measure of the radioactivity in water.

N/A-Not Applicable NS-Not Sampled ND-No Detects

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MRDL Maximum Residual Level, 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.

M RDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. M RDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Analytical Testing Results (Water Quality Monitorin

	Units	Violation Yes/No	MCLG	MCL	Date of Sample	Wolcott Village Lake Source	Wolcott Village Well Source	Likely Source
Barium	mg/L	No	2	2	2010	0.25	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	mg/L	No	0	0.1	2010	NS	0.0032	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	mg/L	No	0	NA	2010	NS	0.0035	Geological; used in electroplating, battery production, ceramics
Antimony	ug/L	No	6.0	6.0	2010	0.0014	NS	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Fluoride	mg/L	No	NA	2.2	2010	0.89	0.38	Natural and additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate – N	mg/L	No	10	10	2010	0.3	0.98	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes Stage 1 DBP Results	ug/L	No	NA	80	2010	18.45 (8.60 – 34.00)	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes Stage 2 DBP Results	ug/L	No	NA	80	2010	23.5 (10.0 – 34.0)	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Stage 1 DBP Results	ug/l	No	NA	60	2010	9.85 (3.5-1 8.0)	NA	By-product of drinking water
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Stage 2 DBP Results	ug/l	No	NA	60	2010	14.18 (7.7-1 8.0)	NA	By-product of drinking water
Gross Beta	pCi/L	No	0	50	2005	2.5	NA	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	No	0	15	2005	1.1	NA	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Radium - 226	pCi/L	No	NA	5	2008	0.00-0.08	0.05-0.20	Soil runoff
Turbidity**	NTU	No	NA	TT=95% < 0.3 NTU	2010	0.12 (0.05-0.37)	NA	Soil runoff
Turbidity**	NTU	No	NA	TT=95% < 1.0	2010	NA	0.18 (0.16-0.21)	Soil runoff
Copper	ppm	No	1.3	AL=1.3	2010	0.14 (0.01-0.26)	NS	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposit leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	No	0	AL=15	2010	3.4 (ND-6.3)	NS	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

□ Footnotes: The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

**Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. This is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Wayne County Water & Sewer Authority and the Village of Wolcott 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.

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Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the above table, this 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 2010, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 FLUORIDE ADDITION

Fluoride is added to your water before it is delivered to us by The Village of Wolcott with a controlled low level of fluoride. 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 above mentioned systems monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. During 2010 monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range *95% 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 transmission mains, 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. 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 water off while shaving and/or 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 can 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.
- Replace older fixtures with water-saving devices.
- When washing your car, use a bucket for washing and turn on the hose only for rinsing.
- Take showers instead of baths.
- Curb lawn watering – water your lawn only when necessary, and water between the hours of 8:00 p.m. - 10:00 a.m.
- Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants to hold water for your plants.
- If you have a swimming pool, fill it during the night when demands on power and water production systems are less.

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SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The Authority continued to work on the distribution system maintenance program. This included flushing of dead end water mains, maintenance and painting of fire hydrants, monitoring the cross connection back flow prevention program with three certified backflow testers, exercising of main line and gate valves throughout the system, and continuation of the residential water meter replacement program within the Authority's service area.

The Red Creek Road / Waters Road project was completed during 2010, adding 28,550 feet of distribution main to this area, providing the infrastructure for western suppliers to provide redundancy east to the Butler Water Storage Tank for backup supply to the communities in the Eastern Service areas.

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 protect our water sources and systems, which are the heart of our community. In addition to helping us with the conservation measures as outlined in this report, we also ask for your co-operation in reporting any unusual or suspicious activity around any of our water facilities, including tanks, hydrants, pump stations, etc. We encourage you to notify us immediately at (315) 986-1929 if you observe any suspicious activities, or if you

notice any new or unusual wet spots or other signs that may indicate a leak in the water system. As always, please feel free to call at any time if you have any questions or concerns about your water supply or our operation in general.