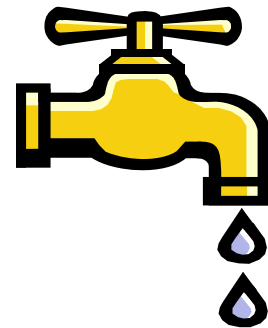


2007 Town of Geneva Annual Water Quality Report

Public Water Supply ID's#: 3404511,
3404514, 3404513 and 3430005

Charles Bracko, Water Superintendent
Town of Geneva
3750 County Road #6
Geneva, NY 14456
Phone: 315-789-6727



The Town of Geneva annually issues 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. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state standards. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

GET INVOLVED !!

If you are interested in opportunities to become more involved with your water supply, the Town of Geneva holds regularly scheduled meetings at the Town Hall on County Road #6 on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

Where does my water come from, and how is it treated?

This report shows the water quality for the Town of Geneva Districts #1, #2, #3 and #10. In sequence they are the Lenox Park area, West Lake Road area, White Springs Road area, and State Routes 14A and Routes 5 & 20 area. 2,640 residents in these areas are supplied with top quality drinking water from the Town of Geneva Water Department. We maintain 826 connections.

The water supply for the Town of Geneva consists of three drilled wells located at Kashong. Well # 3 is our primary source with Wells #1 and # 2 used as a back up during periods of increased demand. During 2007 and 2008, work was completed on well # 1 which included a new well pump and pump-house with related equipment. The ground water is treated in a variety of ways prior to entering distribution. The water is disinfected through the use of chlorine. Fluoride is added to the water for the promotion of healthy teeth and gums and orthophosphate is used for corrosion control purposes.

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.

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for Geneva water district # 2 based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become, contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.



As mentioned before, our water is derived from 3 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbial contamination, nitrate, metals, herbicides, pesticides, petroleum products, halogenated solvents, and other industrial contaminants. Susceptibility to enteric viruses was found to be high. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of residential development to the wells, and the fact that the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer with high hydraulic conductivity. While nitrate and other inorganic contaminants were detected in our 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 from natural sources. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Please note that, while the source water assessment rates our well as being susceptible to microbial contamination, our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets the New York state drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

County and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, plans and educational programs. A copy of the assessment including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting the NYSDOH at (315) 789-3030.

Discussion of Testing Results

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 New York State requirements. It should be noted that the action level for copper was exceeded at two (1.4 mg/l 1.5 mg/l) of the twenty sites tested in July of 2006. We retested one of those sites in August of 2006 and the result (0.16 mg/l) was well below the established action level (1.3 mg/l). Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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 1-800-426-4791.

We are pleased to report that the drinking water in the Town of Geneva met all federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please call Charles Bracko, Water Superintendent, (315) 789-6727 or the NYSDOH at (315)789-3030.

TESTING RESULTS FOR 2007 – TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

As you review the results keep in mind that all drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be 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 at 1-800-426-4791. According to State regulations, the Town of Geneva routinely monitors your drinking water for various contaminants. The contaminants detected in your drinking water are included in the following table. The State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Date Collected	Water Result	Range of Detection	Violation?	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate	mg/l	10	10	7/2007	1.9	N/A	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	mg/l	2	2	11/2007	0.080	N/A	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	mg/l	2.2	N/A	11/2007	1.0	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Copper	mg/l	AL=1.3	1.3	7/2006	1.1*	0.015-1.5	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	ug/L	AL=15	0	7/2006	3.9*	ND-10.0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
THM's (trihalomethanes)	ug/l	80	0	8/2007	43.65	N/A	NO	A byproduct of drinking water disinfection, needed to kill harmful organisms.
Radiological Contaminants								
Uranium	pCi/l	**	0	6/2005	0.45 +/- 0.03	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha	pCi/l	15	0	7/2005	1.41 +/- 0.89	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.

G MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as possible.

L AL (Action Level) - The concentration at which if exceeded, triggers requirements which a water system must follow.

O MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is

S no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

S MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

A MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) -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.

Y ug/l (Micrograms per liter) - Corresponds to one part of liquid in a billion parts of liquid (parts per billion-ppb).

mg/l (Milligrams per liter) - Corresponds to one part of liquid in a million parts of liquid (parts per million-ppm).

ND — Not Detected

N/A — Not Applicable

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) - A measure of radioactivity

*In 2006 we collected and analyzed 20 samples for lead and copper. 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 or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead or 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 third highest value. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. The action level for copper was exceeded at two of the sites tested (1.4 mg/l, 1.5 mg/l). Refer to "Discussion of Testing Results".

Water Conservation

Water conservation helps the environment by preserving this natural resource. You can conserve water by:

~Checking for and repairing leaks inside and out.

~Replacing older fixtures with water saving showerheads, faucet aerators, toilet dams or low flush toilets.

~Using swimming pool covers to minimize evaporation.

~Watering lawns less frequently and preferably early in the morning or late in the evening.

~Turning off the tap when brushing your teeth.

~If you use an automatic dishwasher, waiting to run it until it is loaded to capacity.

SAVE WATER AND \$\$\$

If your water usage is higher than you or the Department believes it should be, please check the following:

#1 Read the water meter the last thing in the evening, after all water usage for that evening is done, first thing in the morning, re-read your meter. If there is any change in the meter reading, this indicates a leak.

#2 Check all toilets for leaks by putting food coloring into the back of each toilet tank last thing before you go to sleep. If any coloring appears in the bowl the following morning this may indicate a leak. Call your plumber to make the needed repairs. Smaller repairs may be made by the homeowner.

#3 If your toilet does not have a leak, please check all faucets for leaks.

#4 If you have any out building or underground water lines that run to those buildings or any distant hose bibs shut them off and try to isolate those fixtures. Now, follow the instructions under #1. By following the above steps you can isolate and pinpoint areas where leaks may occur and locate them with little difficulty.

Annual Water Usage & Cost

~~Nominal Capacity of the Water Plant is rated as over 1.66 MGD.~~

The 2007 total production figure was 215,000,000 gallons. The Town successfully delivered 210,600,000 gallons to consumers. Our annual "unaccounted for" total was 4,400,000 gallons for 2007. This is approximately 2% of the total production for the year and is attributed to main flushing, fire fighting and main breaks. For an average family water account (using 18,000 gallon per quarter), the cost of purchasing water was \$206.00 annually in 2007. Equating to an annual charge of \$2.87 per 1,000 gallons used or about \$.58 cents per day

Leak detection assistance!!

~~The department is more than willing to assist its customers in locating leaks. We will be glad to help you when we have personnel available. Please call the Department at 315-789-6727 Monday through Friday 7am to 3:30pm.~~