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TOWN OF JERUSALEM-KEUKA PARK SEWER & WATER

**KEUKA PARK WATER DISTRICT(S)
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID #6101266
2005
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT**

WHY AM I GETTING THIS REPORT?

THIS REPORT IS ISSUED TO THE CUSTOMERS OF THE KEUKA PARK WATER DISTRICT (KPWD) AND EXTENSIONS TO CONVEY INFORMATION REGARDING THE QUALITY OF THE DRINKING WATER PROVIDED BY THE TOWN OF JERUSALEM. THE REPORT ALSO GIVES GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE KEUKA PARK WATER DISTRICT SYSTEMS AND PROVIDES LOCAL CONTACTS FOR CONSUMER QUESTIONS AS WELL AS MEETING DATES SHOULD THE CUSTOMER WISH TO APPEAR BEFORE THE TOWN BOARD CONCERNING ANY WATER QUALITY OR SERVICE ISSUE.

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

THE TOWN OF JERUSALEM OPERATES FOUR (4) WATER “DISTRICTS”;

- KPWD – THE ORIGINAL DISTRICT SERVES KEUKA PARK “PROPER”.
- KPWD EXT. # 1 -SERVES INDIAN PINES, LOWER WEST LAKE RD. AND THE KINNEY’S CORNERS AREA.
- KPWD EXT. #2 – SERVES EAST BLUFF DRIVE SOUTH OF KEUKA PARK TO # 1015 EAST BLUFF.
- KPWD EXT. # 3 -- SERVES 54A FROM KINNEY’S CORNERS RD. TO BRANCHPORT; ESPERANZA DRIVE; CRESCENT BEACH; 54A SOUTH TO THE COUNTY LINE; LOWER PORTIONS OF STEVER HILL RD. , ITALY HILL ROAD AND SID WHITE RD.; GUYANOGA RD. FROM BRANCHPORT TO GUYANOGA, COUNTY HOUSE RD. FROM GUYANOGA RD. TO EAST VALLEY RD. ; AND EAST VALLEY RD. FROM COUNTY HOUSE RD. TO 54A.

THE TOWN PURCHASES ALL OF ITS WATER FROM THE VILLAGE OF PENN YAN. ENCLOSED IS THE VILLAGES 2005 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT WHICH PROVIDES EXTENSIVE DATA ON THE QUALITY OF THE WATER WE OBTAIN FROM THE PENN YAN WATER FILTRATION FACILITY. YOU ARE ENCOURAGED TO READ THE PENN YAN REPORT. ANY SPECIFIC QUESTIONS REGARDING THE DATA IN THE PENN YAN REPORT SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE VILLAGE OFFICIALS LISTED THEREIN.

FACTS AND FIGURES

OUR SYSTEM CURRENTLY HAS THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF CONNECTED CUSTOMERS:

KPWD – KEUKA PARK AREA	140
KPWD – EXT # 1 - INDIAN PINES AREA	178
KPWD – EXT # 1 – LOWER WEST LAKE RD & KINNEY’S CORNERS AREA	231
KPWD – EXT # 2 – EAST BLUFF DR. – KEUKA PARK TO # 1015	251
KPWD – EXT #3 – BRANCHPORT – GUYANOGA	245
TOTAL CONNECTIONS	1045

OUR CURRENT WATER CHARGES AND RATES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

DISTRICT OR EXTENSION	CAPITAL CHARGE	TRANSMISSION FEE
KPWD	\$ 63.00 / QUARTER	NA
KPWD – EXT # 1	\$ 63.00 / QUARTER	NA
KPWD – EXT # 2	\$87.00 / QUARTER	\$ 6.00 / QUARTER
KPWD – EXT #3	\$132.55 SEMI-ANNUALLY	\$ 6.00 / QUARTER

VIOLATIONS

IN SEPTEMBER OF 2005, WE NOTIFIED ALL OF OUR WATER CUSTOMERS THAT THE RESULTS OF WATER QUALITY TESTS INDICATED THAT THE TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES LEVEL WAS DETECTED TO BE AT 0.0989 MG/L, WHICH IS ABOVE THE 0.080 MG/L LEVEL ALLOWED IN THE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY. THIS CONSTITUTED A MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL) VIOLATION OF SECTION 5-1.52, TABLE 3, OF THE NEW YORK STATE SANITARY CODE. SINCE THE PRESENCE OF TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES IS A POSSIBLE HEALTH CONCERN, THE VILLAGE OF PENN YAN TOOK SEVERAL STEPS TO CORRECT THE VIOLATION. WE ARE HAPPY TO REPORT THAT WATER QUALITY TESTS CONDUCTED IN JANUARY OF 2006 INDICATED THAT THE RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES IS NOW AT 0.0773 MG/L, WHICH IS BELOW THE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL FOR TRIHALOMETHANES IN DRINKING WATER. THEREFORE, ACCORDING TO THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, THE VILLAGE AND ITS PARTNER WATER SYSTEMS ARE NO LONGER IN VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK STATE SANITARY CODE.

ANY QUESTIONS?

THE KEUKA PARK WATER AND SEWER OFFICE IS OPEN MONDAY – FRIDAY 8AM – 3PM. THE OFFICE NUMBER IS 315-595-6657. IF YOU REACH THE OFFICE AFTER HOURS AND NEED TO REPORT AN EMERGENCY, PLEASE CALL 607-522-4459.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS ABOUT OUR WATER SYSTEMS PLEASE FEEL FREE TO CONTACT:

TOWN ENGINEER -- WAYNE P. ACKART, P.E.
PHONE – 315 531 9025
E-MAIL -- ackartw@adelphia.net

TOWN SUPERVISOR – DARYL JONES
PHONE – 315 595 2287

QUESTIONS ABOUT THE QUALITY OF THE PENN YAN PRODUCED WATER SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO:

VILLAGE OF PENN YAN – EDWARD J. BALSLEY
PHONE – 315 536 3374
E-MAIL – mubed@adelphia.net

FURTHER GENERAL DRINKING WATER INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE FROM THE EPA’S SAFE DRINKING WATER HOT LINE:

PHONE – 800 426 4791

OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE

THE KEUKA PARK WATER SYSTEM IS ADMINISTERED AND OPERATED BY THE TOWN BOARD, TOWN OF JERUSALEM. THE TOWN BOARD’S REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING IS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EACH MONTH @ 7:00 PM AT THE TOWN HALL, 3816 ITALY HILL RD., BRANCHPORT. PLEASE FEEL FREE TO ATTEND A TOWN BOARD MEETING IF YOU WISH TO EXPRESS ANY CONCERNS, OR MAKE ANY SUGGESTIONS REGARDING OUR WATER SYSTEM.

Penn Yan Municipal Utilities Board
111 Elm Street
Penn Yan, NY 14527
(Public Water Supply ID# NY6101263)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Penn Yan Municipal Utilities Board issues an annual report, which describes the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to provide you with an understanding of what is in your drinking water, create awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources, and provide tips on how to conserve water. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality, which, except for elevated Trihalomethane levels (discussed further in this report), met all state drinking water health standards. Included in this report 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 your drinking water in general, please contact **Edward J. Balsley, Director of Public Works, Village of Penn Yan, 111 Elm Street, Penn Yan, NY, 14527, Telephone (315) 536-3374**. If you want to learn more, you may attend any of our regularly-scheduled Municipal Board meetings, which are held at 111 Elm Street, Penn Yan, in the second floor Executive Session Room at 2:00 p.m. the Thursday prior to the second Tuesday of each month. For more information, call the Municipal Office at 315-536-3374, or the Village Office at 315-536-3015 weekdays between 7:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. For the hearing impaired, the TDD number is 800-662-1220.

WHERE DOES MY 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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Health Department and Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Our sole water source is Keuka Lake. During 2005, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. 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 - SOURCE 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 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 and IHWS.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water treatment facility is a regional plant, owned by the Village of Penn Yan, which serves all 5,226 residents of Penn Yan through 2,190 service connections. In addition, approximately 2,300 residents of the Town of Jerusalem are served through connections at Indian Pines, West Lake Road, East Bluff Drive, Branchport, Guyanoga, and Keuka Park through 917 service connections. Approximately 795 residents in the Town of Milo along East Lake Road are served through 328 service connections. There are approximately 700 residents in the Village of Dresden and along NYS Route 54A that are also served by the Penn Yan Water Treatment Facility. The Town of Benton recently became a partner and now draws water from Penn Yan Water Treatment plant; Benton currently distributes water to 172 of its residents through 76 connections. The total amount of water produced in 2005 was 305,743,600 gallons. The amount of water delivered to all customers in 2005 was 273,736,404 gallons. This leaves an unaccounted for total of 32,007,196 gallons, which is used to flush mains, fight fires or is lost through leakage. The daily average amount of water produced in 2005 was 842,119 gallons. The highest single day of production in 2005 was 1,382,300 gallons. In 2005, water customers in the Village of Penn Yan were charged \$2.99 per 1,000 gallons of water for the first 5000 gallons per month and \$4.22 per 1000 gallons over 5000 gallons per month. The other villages and townships served by the Village Water Treatment Facility are charged a flat rate for water based on the cost of production and set their own rates for sale to their customers.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

During 2005, an existing dead-end water line on Serenity Place was connected to the new main on Cornwell Street, which improved the flow and pressure for Serenity Place customers. The water main on the Keuka Street extension was tied into the new main coming into the PennYan Academy/Elementary School complex, providing a looped supply to that facility. Improvements made to the Water Treatment Plant include the installation of variable frequency drives on the finished water pumps, which has greatly improved their efficiency and has enhanced plant production. The addition of a small amount of Sulfuric Acid was introduced to the raw water coming into the plant to lower the pH level. This aids in chlorine retention and reduces the amount of chlorine that must be added to the water for disinfection, which, in turn, reduces the amount of disinfection by-products (such as Trihalomethanes) in the water. In addition to these system improvements, the Municipal Water Department continues to inspect and replace aging water meters throughout the Village to ensure accurate readings and billings. The Town of Pulteney has joined the growing number of Penn Yan water customers and will begin constructing its new distribution system in 2006.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY 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 and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes and synthetic organic compounds. The table 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. This is why some of our data -- though representative -- is more than one year old. In September of 2005, we notified all of our water customers that the results of water quality tests indicated that the total Trihalomethanes level was detected to be at 0.0989 mg/L, which is above the 0.080 mg/L level allowed in the drinking water supply. This constituted a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violation of Section 5-1.52, Table 3, of the New York State Sanitary Code. Since the presence of total Trihalomethanes is a possible health concern, we took several steps to correct the violation. We are happy to report that water quality tests conducted in January of 2006 indicated that the running annual average for Total Trihalomethanes is now at 0.0773 mg/l, which is below the Maximum Contaminant Level for Trihalomethanes in drinking water. Therefore, according to the New York State Department of Health, the Village and its partner water systems are no longer in violation of the New York State Sanitary Code.

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 the drinking 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 New York State Department of Health's Geneva Office (315-789-3030).

Table of Detected Contaminants							
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	8/17/05	.96 Max	ppm	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer
Barium	No	8/17/05	0.0149	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	3/2/05	<0.20	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2)	No	9/02	0.00194 Max (0.0066-0.148)	ppm	1.3	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching; corrosion of household plumbing systems; from wood preservatives
Lead (3)	No	9/02	<0.001 (ND (ND-2))	ppb	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (1)	No	8/9/05	1.00	NTU	N/A	TT = <1 NTU	Soil runoff.
Turbidity (1)	No		100%	NTU	N/A	TT = 95% of samples <0.5 NTU	Soil runoff.

Disinfection By-Products							
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (4)	Yes	1/20/05 4/21/05 7/21/05 10/19/05	91.063 (average of four samples)	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
HAA5s (halo acetic acids) (4)	No	1/20/05 4/21/05 7/21/05 10/19/05	35.60	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms

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. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU in the distribution system.
- 2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 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. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- 3 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 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.

Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion – ppb).

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

ppb – parts per billion and **ppm** – parts per million

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations other than the TTHMs. We have learned through our testing procedures that, while some contaminants have been detected, they were below the level allowed by state regulations.

IS THE WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

With the exception of the TTHMs situation described in this report, our system was in compliance with all applicable state drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements during 2005.

DO I NEED TO TAKE ANY SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water meets or exceeds state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Persons with compromised immune systems, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS, those with other immune system disorders, some elderly, and some infants can be at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider(s) about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WHY CONSERVE WATER?

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 helps avoid severe water use restrictions and ensures that water is available for essential fire fighting needs.

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 water whenever you can. Conservation tips include:

- ◆ Load your dishwasher to capacity, since automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle regardless of how many dishes are loaded.
- ◆ Turn off the tap while brushing your teeth.
- ◆ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons of water a day. Fix the leak and you'll save almost 6,000 gallons of water per year.
- ◆ Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank or a leak detection tablet (which can be obtained from the Municipal Office). 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 a minor toilet water leak. Fixing this can save you more than 30,000 gallons of water a year.
- ◆ Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances; check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide you and your family with quality drinking water. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

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