Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2008
Village Of Albion Water System
: 35-37 East Bank St. Albion, NY 14411
(Public Water Supply ID#NY 3600596)

Including the Towns Of Barre, Carlton, Albion, Gaines, and Murray

Town of Barre WD#1 PWS ID# 360002
Town of Barre WD#2 PWS ID# 3600013
Town of Barre WD#3 PWS ID# 3600019
Town of Barre WD#4 PWS ID# 3600027
Town of Gaines WD#1 PWS ID# 3600597
Town of Gaines WD#2 PWS ID# 3630011
Town of Gaines WD#3 PWS ID# 363001
Town of Gaines WD#4 PWS ID# 3630018
Town of Gaines WD#5 PWS ID# 3630025
Town of Gaines WD#6 PWS ID# 3630079
Town of Gaines WD#7 PWS ID# 3630091
Town of Gaines WD#8 PWS ID# 3630098
Town of Carlton PWS ID# 3604569

Town of Albion WD#1 PWS ID# 3623006
Town of Albion WD#2 PWS ID# 3623007
Town of Albion WD#3 PWS ID# 3630001
Town of Albion WD#4 PWS ID# 3630038
Town of Albion WD#5 PWS ID# 3630042
Town of Albion WD#6 PWS ID# 3630079
Town of Murray WD#3 PWS ID# 3630000
Town of Murray WD#6 PWS ID# 3630012
Town of Murray WD#7 PWS ID# 3630029
Town of Murray WD#8 PWS ID# 3630022
Town of Murray WD#9 PWS ID# 3630039
Town of Murray WD#11 PWS ID# 3630084
Town of Murray WD#13 PWS ID# 3630093

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Albion Water System, 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 did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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. Last year we conducted test for over 120 contaminants. We detected 17 contaminants and found none of those contaminants at a level higher than the State allows. This report provides an overview of last year's 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 Kevin Miller, Chief Operator at 682-3962. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings on the 2nd Wednesday of every month. . The meetings are held at the Village Office at 35-37 East Bank Street at 7 PM.

WHERE DOES OUR 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 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.

Our water source is Lake Ontario which is considered a surface water supply which is located in the Town of Carlton. During 2008, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. Treatment consists of pre-treatment disinfection, up flow clarification, filtration and post disinfection prior to distribution.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The New York State Department of Health completed a Source Water Assessment Report for the Village of Albion Water System as a requirement of the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The Executive Summary of the report states that the Great Lakes 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, waste water, 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 the drinking water quality of the Village of Albion Water System.

The assessment found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for the source of supply of the Village of Albion Water System. The amount of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for Disinfection By-product precursors, and 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 facilities include: mines.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 15,000 people in the Village of Albion, Albion/Orleans Correctional Facility, and Towns of Albion, Barre, Carlton, Gaines, and Murray. The total water produced in 2008 was 592,888,000 gallons for an average daily production of 1,624,351 gallons a day. The maximum output for a single day was 2,465,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 527,918,190 gallons. An additional 7,139,758 gallons were used in the treatment process and Village buildings. This leaves 57,830,052 gallons (9.75%) unaccounted for as a result of leaks, fires, and unmetered Village Buildings. Included in the total water delivered, Village residents used 169,323,070 gallons, the Albion/Orleans Correctional Facility 119,564,000 gallons, the Town of Carlton 87,306,000 gallons, the Town of Gaines 40,162,000 gallons , the Town of Albion 35,277,520 gallons, the Town of Barre 16,968,670 gallons, and the Town of Murray 22,680,000. In 2008, water customers in the Village of Albion were charged $2.86/1,000 gallons and $5.00 quarter administration fee for an average yearly charge of $216.33. The Albion/Orleans Correctional Facility were charged $3.75/1,000 gallons and $5.00 quarter administration fee for an average yearly charge of $203.80. The Town of Carlton charge $18.00 for the first 3,000 gallons and $3.90/1,000 gallons after that for an average yearly charge of $264.02. The Town of Gaines charged $3.90/1,000 gallons and a $16.00 quarterly flat fee for an average yearly charge of $318.69. The Town of Albion charged $4.25/1,000 gallons and a fee of $15.00/quarter for an average yearly charge of $332.60. The Town of Barre charged $5.00/1,000 gallons for an average yearly charge of $261.06. The Town of Murray charged

$4.00/1,000 gallons for an average charge of $201.60. These averages are based on total gallons purchased by the Towns and Correctional Facilities from the Village.

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, 19 inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, 56 volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and 44 synthetic organic compounds. The following contaminants were tested for but not detected: Asbestos,SOC-aldicarb,AldicarbSulfone,AldicarbSulfoxide,Carbaryl,Carbofuran,3 Hydroxycarbofuran,Methomyl,Hexachlorocyclopentadiene,Toxaphene,Oxamyl,Alachlor,Aldrin,Atrazine,Benzo(s)pyrene,Lindane,Butachlor,alpha-chlordane,gamma-chlordane,Dieldrin,Endrin,bis(2-ethlexyl)adipate,bis(2ethylhexyl)phthalate,Heptachlor,Heptachlorepoxide,Hexachlorobenzene,Methoxychlor,Metolachlor,Metribuzin,Propachlor,&Simazine. SOC-HERBICIDES-2,4,D,Dalipon,Dinoseb,Pentachlorophenol,Picloram,&2,4,5-TPSilvex,. VOC-Benzene,Bromobenzene,Bromodichloromethane,sec-butylbenzene,n-butylbenzene,tert-butylbenzene,Carbontetrachloride,Chlorobenzene,Chloroethane,Chloromethane,2-Chlorotoluene,4-Chlororoluene,Dibromethane,1,2Dichloroethane,1,3Dichlorobenzene,1,4Dichlorobenzene,Dichlorofluoromethane,1,1Dichloroethane,1,2Dichloroethane,cis1,1Dichloroethene,1,1Dichloroethane,trans1,2Dichloroethane,1,2Dichloropropane,1,3Dichloropropane,2,2Dichloropropane,1,1Dichloropropene,cis1,3 Dichloropropene,trans1,3Dichloropropene,Ethybenzene,Hexachlorobutadiene,Cuymene,Cymene,Methylenechloride,NPropylbenzene,Styrene,1,1,1,2Tetrachloroethane,1,1,2,2Tetrachlorothane,Tetrachloroethene,Freon11,1,2,3Trichloropropane,1,2,4Trimethylbenzene,1,3,5Trimethylbenzene,Vinylchloride,m-xylene,pxylene,1,2-Dibromo-3chloropropane,&EDB. Inorganic Metals Iron, Antimony, Beryllium, Cadmium, Selenium, Thallium, Manganese, Silver, Zinc.Inorganics-Cyanide.

The table presented below 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. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Orleans County Health Department at (585)589-3252.

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coli form, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic compounds. None of the compounds we analyzed for were detected in your drinking water.

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
RADIOATIVE							Decay of mineral deposits
Beta Particles	NO	12/6/02	0.973+1.89	pCi/I	N/A	MCL=50pCi/L	Man Made Emissions
Radium 228	NO	12/6/02	0.237+0.635	pCi/L	0	MCL=15pCi/I	Erosion of mineral deposits
INORGANICS							Erosions of mineral deposits
Barium	NO	8/13/08	0.023	Mgl	2.0	MCL=2.0mg/L	Erosions of natural deposits runoffs from steel & pulp mill
Chloride	NO	8/13/08	26	Mgl	N/A	MCL=250mgl/L	Erosion and runoff naturally occurring road salt
Fluoride	NO	Daily	0.80-1.2	Mg/L	N/A	MCL=2.2mg/L	Water treatment additives
Nickel	NO	8/13/08	0.0015	Mg/L	N/A	N/A	
Sodium	NO	8/13/08	15.0[5]	Mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring road salt
Sulfate	NO	8/13/08	24.0	Mg/L	N/A	MCL=250mg/L	Naturally occurring
Lead	NO	9/2/08	ND-0.047 0.004[3]	Mg/L	0	MCL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	9/2/08	0.0055-0.13 0.052[2]	Mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing, leaching of wood preservatives
Nitrate	NO	8/14/08	0.41	Mg/L	10	MCL=10mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer septic tank leaching erosion of natural products
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							Discharge from plastic and fertilizer products
Trihalomethanes	NO	Quarterly	16-61 33.8[4]	Ug/L	N/A	MCL=80ug/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Haloacetic Acids	NO	Quarterly	13-70 31.3[4]	Ug/L	N/A	MCL=60ug/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual	NO	Daily	1.5-2.2	Mg/L	N/A	MRDL=4.0mg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Dioxide	NO	Daily	0.16-0.39	Mg/L	N/A	MCL=0.8mg/L	Residual Chlorine Dioxide
Chlorite	NO	Daily	0.06-0.62	Mg/L	N/A	MCL=1.0 ntu	Disinfection
TURBIDITY	NO	Continuous	0.027-0.197	Ntu	N/A	MCL=1.0 ntu	Soil Runoff
Entry Point[1]						TT-95%<0.3 ntu	

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 (0.197 NTU) for the year occurred on 8/21/08. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. The levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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 30 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.052 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 30 samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at two of the 30 sites tested.

4 – This level represents the annual quarterly average calculated from data collected.

5- Water containing >20mg/L Sodium should not be used for drinking water by people on severely restricted Sodium diets. Water containing < 270mg/L sodium should not be used for drinking water by people on a moderately restricted sodium diet.

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.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).
Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).
Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).
Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that is longer than 10 micrometers.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

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 the level allowed by the State.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2008, 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 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

In 2001-2002 the Village of Albion tested for the following Unregulated Contaminants: Perchlorate MTBE, Nitrobenzene, 2, 4-Dinitrotoluene, 2, 6-Dinitrotoluene, Acetochlor, 4, 4-DDE, EPTC, Molinate, Terbacil, HERBICIDES- DCPA Di-acid Deegradate, DCPA Mono-acid Degradate. Analyts-1, 3-dinitrobenzene, RDX, TNT, 245-HBB, BDE-100, BDE-153, BDE-47, BDE-49, dimethoate, terbufos sulfone. We are pleased to report that none of these contaminants were detected.

INFORMATION ON FLUORIDE ADDITION

Our system is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. Fluoride is added to your water by the Village of Albion Water Treatment Plant before it is delivered to you. 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 Village of Albion Water Treatment Plant monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. During 2008 monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range 100 % of the time.

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

French

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

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, 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:

- 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 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 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, and then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2008, a leak detector was installed in the Village of Albion to help reduce unaccountable water. This improvement has reduced the unaccountable water nearly 2%. We've also installed Automatic Meter Readers in the homes of all Village Residents, to help detect any leaks in the home and save the

residents money. This new feature will also allow neighboring townships to connect any time in the future. At the Water Treatment Facility Plant a replacement of 25 tons of sand was installed in the filters for better water quality.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. It is our commitment as New York State Licensed Water Treatment Plant Operators to provide you with the best water quality possible at your tap and we feel this report confirms that we have met that commitment. A copy of this report will be available at the Village Office, Swan Library, each of the Town Halls, and for those that have internet access: http://www.Vil.Albion.ny.us. If you have any questions feel free to call:

Water Quality or report a leak- Village of Albion WTP 682-3962
Customer Service: Village of Albion 589-9176
Town of Carlton- 682-4358 (Steve Jones, Hwy. Supt.)
Town of Gaines- 589-5833 (Ron Manella, Hwy Supt.)
Town of Albion- 589-7048 (Jed Standish, Hwy. Supt.)
Town of Barre- 589-5100 (Dale Ostroski, Hwy. Supt.)
Town of Murray- 638-8507 (Ed Morgan, Hwy. Supt.)

Quality On Tap!

Our Commitment Our Profession

2008
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ALBION, BARRE, CARLTON, GAINES, MURRAY, AND ALBION/ORLEANS CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES