

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN ?

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; the Haloacetic Acid levels were detected above the MCL OF 60.0 ug/l the current running average is 44.6 ug/l. The duration of the violation was from January 1st, 2011 to June 30th 2011. Therefore, we are required to present the following information on Haloacetic Acids in drinking water:

"Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."

This notice is provided so that you can take prudent steps to protect your health. Individuals that have symptoms described in the above notice may wish to seek medical attention. By sampling we continue to monitor the water quality. All tests current indicate no presence of Coliform Bacteria in any of the distribution samples tested. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: **(1-800-426-4791)**.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS ?

During 2011, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements such as: Treatment Techniques, Filtration and Disinfection, Lead and Copper Control requirements, monitoring our drinking Water, Reporting any Violations. If you have any questions, please contact: Robert DiScenza at 843-3009 or the New York State Department of Health, Herkimer District Office at 315-866-6879.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS ?

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).

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.
- 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.

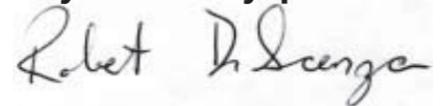
You can plan a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- 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 house 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.
- Commercial properties with water meters can 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 Water System Improvement project is complete. There are now seven filters on line as compared to five with the old system. The old filters are converted to Carbon Contactors which will aid in removing precursors for THM and Haa5 formation. Also completed is a Water Corrosion Control system which should lower Lead levels in homes still using a lead service line. Near future Capital Improvement projects which need to be addressed are the refurbishment of the Brookside Avenue and Tecler water tanks for esthetics. Ongoing improvement to the Distribution System and its dead end areas will improve water quality. Only then will the water customer be able to experience the benefits of the new Water Filtration system.

Please call our office at 843-3009 if you have any questions.



Robert DiScenza, Chief Plant Operator

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	Regulatory Limit (MCL, AL, TT)	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Turbidity ¹ Filtration TT-0.3	No	Continuous	.02 - .40 range 95.2%-100% range	NTU	TT	TT=95% of Samples -0.3 NTU	Soil Run-off
Total Coliform	No	Monthly	< 1	NA	MCL = 2 or more positive samples	0	Naturally present in the environment
Distribution System Turbidity	No	Continuous	.11 - 81 range .25 - Average	NTU	5.0 (MCL)		Turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium of microbial growth.
INORGANICS CONTAMINANTS							
Copper ²	No	8/2010	.14 Average Range = <.02-.19	mg/l	1.3 (AL)	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead ³	No	8/2010	.010 Average Range = <.001-.016	ug/l	.015 (AL)	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Free Chlorine Residual Distribution System	No	Continuous	.58 - 3.8 range 1.65 - Average	mg/l	4		A measurable residual is required by NYSDOH.
RADIOLOGICALS							
Gross Alpha	No	3/16/2011	1.99	pCi/L	15 pCi/l	0	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Gross Beta ⁴	No	12/5/2001	1.18	pCi/L	50.0 pCi/l	0	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Radium 226 Total	No	12/2008	.74	pCi/L	5 (Combined)	N/A	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Radium 228 Total	No	6/2008	.62	pCi/L	Radium 226/228	N/A	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS							
Total Trihalomethanes ⁵	No	Quarterly Samples	58 rolling Annual Average Range 23.4 - 78.05	ug/l	80 ug/l	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic mater.
Total Haloacetic Acids ⁵	Yes	Quarterly Samples	44.7 rolling Quarterly Average Range 17.2 - 60.5	ug/l	60 ug/l	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Dioxide	No	Daily Samples	Range < .05	mg/l	0.80 (MCL)	0.80 (MRDLG)	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	No	Daily Samples	Range < .02 - .21	mg/l	Average of three distribution system resamples exceeds 1.0 mg/l - MCL violation	0.80 (MCLG)	Water additive used to control microbes.

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 leaving the treatment plant of the year was .81 on 3/31/11 NTU. State regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.30 NTU.

2 - The level presented represents 90th percentile of the 60 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, sixty samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the seventh highest sample with a level of .14 in 8/2010, the action level for copper was not exceeded in 2010.

3 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 60 samples collected. The action level for lead did not exceed in 2010.

4 - The State considers 50 pCi / l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

5 - The level presented represents the annual quarterly average calculated from the samples collected.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible. Maximum Contaminant Goal (MCLG): 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. Maximum Residual Disinfective Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contamination. Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of the 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).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.