

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2007
Edmeston Water District #1
1 North St. Edmeston, NY 13335
(Public Water Supply ID# 3800147)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Edmeston Water District #1 Advisory Committee, 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact the Edmeston Town Clerk at (607) 965-9823. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please contact the Edmeston Town Clerk and a Water Advisory Committee member will follow up your question/concern.

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 system serves approximately 490 people through 200 service connections. Our water source is considered groundwater. It originates from two spring systems located about two miles west of the hamlet center near County Route 20. The Upper Springs are located adjacent to the former Waite Farm. Prior to distribution, water is collected in a reservoir it is treated with a state of the art chlorination system. This treated water is transmitted in underground piping in a wide sweeping arc to the southern edge of the hamlet. Gravity continues to push the water uphill to 25,000-gallon main reservoir at the western edge of the hamlet. (Along the route of this transmission line, some customers receive their water before it reaches the reservoir.). From the reservoir, water is distributed to the remaining customers in the water district. The district can also receive water under extreme draught conditions from an adjacent well; a chlorinator will add additional dosages of chlorine according to water volume.

SDWIS/State Water Sample Schedule Report
EDMESTON WATER DISTRICT PWS ID: NY3800147

Due 2008 Contaminant (Group)/ Sample Location/Frequency	Last Results	Sample Requirements
Coliform, Total (TCR)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location: Distribution System Frequency: 1 Sample Monthly		1 Sample must be collected every month.
Nitrate (As N)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location: LOWER SPRINGS WTP ID: 007 Frequency: 1 Sample Yearly Sample Point: NEW WTP AT LOWER SP Sample Point No.: EP01 Sample Point Type: EP-Entry Point	Samples last collected: 6/13/2007	Sample must be collected by 12/31/2008
Part 5-1.42 - Lead and Copper		
<input type="checkbox"/> Location: DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ID: 010 Frequency: 5 Samples Every 3 years	5 Samples Collected on or Before: 7/10/2007	Next 5 samples must be collected between 6/1 and 9/30 within a single year by 9/30/2010
Part 5-1.52 Table 8B - Primary Inorganic Chemicals		
<input type="checkbox"/> Location: LOWER SPRINGS WTP ID: 007 Frequency: 1 Sample Every 3 years Sample Point: NEW WTP AT LOWER SP Sample Point No.: EP01 Sample Point Type: EP-Entry Point		Next sample must be collected by 12/31/2010
Part 5-1.52 Table 8D - Secondary Inorganic Chemicals		
<input type="checkbox"/> Location: LOWER SPRINGS WTP ID: 007 Frequency: 1 Sample Every 3 years Sample Point: NEW WTP AT LOWER SP Sample Point No.: EP01 Sample Point Type: EP-Entry Point		Next sample must be collected by 12/31/2010
Part 5-1.52 Table 9A - Disinfection Byproducts		
<input type="checkbox"/> Location: DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ID: 010 Frequency: 1 Sample Every 3 years Sample Point: DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM Sample Point No.: DBP MAX Sample Point Type: MR-Maximum Residence Time	Samples last collected: 7/11/2007	Next sample must be collected between 7/1 and 9/30 within a single year by 9/30/2010
Part 5-1.52 Table 9B - Principal Organic Chemicals		
<input type="checkbox"/> Location: LOWER SPRINGS WTP ID: 007 Frequency: 1 Sample Every 6 years Sample Point: NEW WTP AT LOWER SP Sample Point No.: EP01 Sample Point Type: EP-Entry Point		Next sample must be collected by 12/31/2009
Part 5-1.52 Table 9C - Synthetic Organic Chemicals		
<input type="checkbox"/> Location: LOWER SPRINGS WTP ID: 007 Frequency: 1 Sample Every 3 years Sample Point: NEW WTP AT LOWER SP Sample Point No.: EP01 Sample Point Type: EP-Entry Point		Next sample must be collected by 12/31/2009

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, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic compounds.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, might 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 New York State Health Department at 607-432-3911.

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).

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 up 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.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.