

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
for the year 2007
“THE WATER WE DRINK
Village of Macedon
81 Main Street, Macedon, New York 14502**

For water customers being served by the Village of Macedon #NY580123.

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Macedon 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. 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.

If you have any questions or concerns about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Mr. David G. LeMoyne, Superintendent 315 986-4844, or Mr. Ron DeMena, Village of Macedon Water Commissioner 315 986-8473, or you are welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. The meetings are held on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m., at the Village Hall, 81 Main Street, Macedon, New York 14502.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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 Village of Macedon purchases water from the Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority who receive the water from three major suppliers. These three suppliers take their water from Lake Ontario: Monroe County Water Authority, the Town of Ontario and the Town of Williamson. The Lake Ontario water is supplied primarily to the Village of Macedon. A very small portion of the water supplied via Monroe County Water Authority also comes from Hemlock Lake, which is mixed with the Lake Ontario supply. Lake Ontario, as a part of the Great Lakes system, provides a tremendous source of treatable fresh water. Overall, the raw water quality is very high, but is subject to seasonal variations in temperature, turbidity (cloudiness), and levels of aquatic plant life such as algae, etc. Hemlock Lake is part of the

Finger Lakes grouping providing a very high raw water quality. This lake is also subject to the seasonal variations.

To effectively produce potable water, an extensive treatment process consisting of the coagulation, filtration, and chlorination of raw water is utilized. Coagulants are initially added to the incoming raw water to enhance particle removal during filtration. Multi-media filters containing sand, anthracite and granular activated carbon (GAC) are normally utilized for the removal of these particles as water passes through the media. This filtration process is the most important aspect of the treatment plant. During filtration, fine organic and inorganic particulate matter is removed and an optimum turbidity (clarity of the water) is the result. Turbidities of the water purchased by the Village of Macedon are well below the allowable .5 NTU (turbidity unit of measurement) standard. Chlorine is added in both the first and the last stage of treatment to disinfect the water and to maintain a residual disinfectant throughout the water distribution system that delivers water to your home. Fluoride is added to the water to aid in tooth protection.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system sends out approximately 545 water bills quarterly. The total water purchased by the Village of Macedon for the Village of Macedon service area during 2007 was 62,154,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 51,396,000 gallons. This leaves an unaccounted total of approximately 11 million gallons. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires and leakage, which equates to approximately a 17% loss in this service area. In 2007, water customers were charged \$3.60 per 1,000 gallons of water. This rate would result in an annual water charge of \$230.40 for a customer using 64,000 gallons per year, an average use for a family of three.

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, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic compounds. The Village of Macedon sends its samples to an independent New York State certified water quality testing laboratory. The accompanying table depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking 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. 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 (800-426-4797), or log in to EPA's Drinking Water Website www.epa.gov/safewater/. If you have questions or concerns about the quality of your water, please feel free to contact the Village of Macedon or the local office of the NYSDOH, Attn. Ms. Sheryl Robbins, 624 Pre-emption Road, Geneva, New York 14456. 315 789-3030.

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The Village of Macedon is required to collect and analyze at least two total coliform samples from various points within the village distribution system per month. The Village of Macedon strives to provide the best quality of water to our customers and meets or exceeds all New York State Health department and EPA drinking water standards.

Analytical Testing Results (Water Quality Monitoring) Reporting for the year 2006

Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present:

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS IN TABLE

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest Level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking Water.

MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as possible.

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

NTU – Nephelometric turbidity unit, a measure of the clarity of water.

Not Detected = ND – absent or present at less than testing method detection level. All testing methods are EPA approved with the detection limits much less than MCL.

mg/l = milligram (1/1,000 of a gram) per liter = ppm = parts per million.

AL – Action Level, The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ug/l = microgram (1/1,000,000 of a gram) per liter = ppb = parts per billion.

pC/L = picoCuries per liter.

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

NA = Not applicable

NS = Not Sampled

NR = Not Required

NOTE – Total Hardness can be expressed in grains per gallon. The total Hardness of the water within the Village of Macedon supply area is generally between 7 and 8 grains per gallon.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

Two samples were tested for lead in the Village of Macedon:

Sample taken from Kemp Drive – Lead = mg/L 0.001

Sample taken from Brooktree Circle – Lead – mg/L = 0.001

Two samples were tested for copper in the Village of Macedon.

Sample taken from Kemp Drive – Copper – mg/L = 0.0187

Sample taken from Brooktree Circle – Copper – mg/L = 0.0306

Meets EPA standards - yes

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

Based on the samples listed above, 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 2007, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

REQUIRED PUBLIC NOTICE FOR FEBRUARY 2008 VIOLATION

Macedon Village is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During February 2008 we did not monitor or test for the required number of microbiological samples, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

The previous statement is required by the Department of Health in any monitoring event where regular or additional sampling is required, and actions are not taken to prove water quality according to sanitary code. Based on samples since the February 2008 event, there is no continued evidence of contamination, and it is believed that an error in water sampling, complicated by taking an insufficient number of corrective monitoring samples, is the root cause of this event. We believe the initial sampling result was a false positive, and the Macedon Village has taken corrective action to ensure monitoring from March 2008 on is properly managed.

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 cost 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 transmission mains, 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.

Thank you for affiliating with the Village of Macedon Water Department. It is our intent to continue providing our customers with safe, healthy, and dependable water.

Wayne County Water & Sewer Authority - Table of Detected Contaminants for 2007

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

	Units	Violation Yes/No	MCLG	MCL	Date of Sample	MCWA Supply Shoremont WTP	MCWA Supply Purchased Water Hemlock Lake	Town of Ontario Supply Results	Town of Williamson Supply Results	Village of Palmyra Supply Results	City of Canandaigua Supply Results	Likely Source
Barium	mg/L	No	2	2	2007	0.020 - 0.024	0.017 - 0.019	0.024	0.0230 (2004)	0.023	0.02	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (see **footnote #1)	mg/L	No	NA	NS	2007	11-13	16 - 18	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	mg/L	No	NA	250	2007	25 - 26	32 - 34	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally occurring
Fluoride	mg/L	No	NA	2.2	2007	0.2 - 1.2	ND - 1.0	0.77	1.1	0.88	1.6	Natural and additive which promotes strong teeth
Total Hardness	mg/L	No	NA	NA	2007	125 (120-130)	86 (76-96)	NS	NS	NS	NS	Note: Total Hardness can be expressed in grains per gallon. The total hardness of the water within the Western Wayne supply area is generally between 7 and 8 grains per gallon.
Nitrate - N	mg/L	No	10	10	2007	0.28 - 0.52	0.20 - 0.44	0.48	0.37-0.75 (2004)	0.23	0.24	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	No	NA	80	2007	37 (17 - 66)	35 (22 - 53)	36 (29 - 45)	26.4	70	62	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Arsenic	ug/l	No	NA	10	2007	4 (0.4 - 0.8)	4 (0.4 - 0.7)	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Sulfate	mg/L	No	NA	250	2007	28 - 29	17	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ug/l	N (*)	0	AL=15	see paragr. Lead & Copper	4.8 None	4.8 None	5.7 (3.5 - 6.3) 2005	5.4 (ND-9) 2005	3.3 (ND -4.1) 2005	2.6 (ND-13) 2005	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	mg/L	N (*)	1.3	AL=1.3	see paragr. Lead & Copper	0.091 None	0.091 None	0.106 (0.008-0.119)	.065 (<0.001-0.198) 2005	1.21 (ND-1.30) 2005	.038 (ND-.097) 2005	Corrosion of household plumbing
Nickel	mg/L	n/a	n/a	n/a	2007	ND - 0.6	ND - 0.5	0.0025	ND	ND	2	n/a
Organic Carbon (see footnote)	mg/L	No	4	4	2007	1.4 (0.8-1.74)	1.8 (1.3 - 2.8)	1.55 (<1-2.1)	1.7-2.3	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic material in the source water
Gross alpha activity	pCi/l	No	0	15	2007	ND	ND	0.47	ND	ND	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross beta (see **footnote #3)	pCi/l	No	NA	50	2007	ND	ND	1.1	ND	NRS	NRS	Decay of natural deposits and man made emissions.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ug/l	No	NA	60	2007	13 (2 - 31)	23 (9 - 38)	9.0 (4.8 - 14)	13.0 - 38.0	37.9	33	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity	NTU	No	NA	TT=<5 NTU	2007	0.03 - 0.14	0.05 - 0.20	0.045/0.09 (.028 - 0.12)	0.38	0.98	0.20	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (see **footnote #2)	NTU	No	NA	TT=95% of samples	2007	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Soil Runoff

****footnote #1** Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets.
Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

****footnote #2** Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. This is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

****footnote #3** The State considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

****footnote #4** This value represents the average detected level from the data collected. The numbers 1.3-4.0 mg/l represents the range of carbon detected.