

***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2017
Village and Town of Avon Public Water Supply
74 Genesee St. Avon, N.Y. 14414
(Village of Avon Public Water Supply ID# 2501012)
(Town of Avon Public Water Supply ID# 2501016)
(South Avon Water District ID# 2530017)
(Caledonia Water District #3 ID# 2500701)***

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village and Town of Avon water supply systems and their purchase systems listed above, 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. 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 Kirk Vanderbilt, Lead Water Operator for the Village of Avon, at 585-226-8118. 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. The meetings are held the first and third Monday of each month at the Avon Village Hall.

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 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 for the Village and Town of Avon and their purchase systems is Conesus Lake. The water is pumped from our pumping facility in Lakeville. The water is then filtered, chlorinated, fluoridated and corrosion control treatment is added prior to distribution. Our distribution system includes a two million gallon tank. The town of Avon distribution system includes two water storage tanks. During 2017, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has evaluated this Public Water System's (PWS) susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraph below. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for this PWS. This PWS provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

The NYSDOH has found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for Conesus Lake. The amount of row crops within the assessment area results in a medium susceptibility to pesticides. There are no noteworthy contamination threats associated with other discrete contaminant sources. While lakes are not generally considered to have a high

natural sensitivity to phosphorus in SWAP, this lake already has algae problems. Therefore, additional phosphorus contribution would likely result in further water quality degradation.

At the end of 2003, an Intermunicipal Agreement was signed creating the Conesus Lake Watershed Council. The Council consists of officials from all the towns within the watershed, Livingston County, and the Villages of Avon and Geneseo. The purpose of the Council is to implement the Conesus Lake Watershed Management Plan, a comprehensive plan to protect and improve the Lake. In 2004 the Council contracted a Watershed Manager to help them move forward on the 34 recommendations put forth in the Conesus Lake Watershed Management Plan (CLWMP). You may contact the Livingston County Planning Dept. at 243-7550 (or visit the Livingston County Planning Department's website at :<http://www.co.livingston.state.ny.us/index.aspx?NID=391>)for additional information or to obtain copies of the *Conesus Lake Watershed Characterization Report* or the *Watershed Management Plan*.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Village of Avon supplies water to approximately 1200 customers within the Village with a total population of approximately 3,000. The system also supplies water to the Town of Avon, which has approximately 653 service connections serving a population of approximately 3,000, the South Avon Water District which has 24 service connections serving approximately 60, and the Caledonia District #3 has 12 service connections serving approximately 160. The Total water produced in 2017 was 270 million gallons. The average daily production was 740,000 gallons, with a peak one-day production of 977,000 gallons, which occurred on January 17th. The amount of water that was billed to customers or otherwise accounted for was 231 million gallons. This leaves 39 million gallons (14% of the total) unaccounted for. This unaccounted water was due to flushing water mains, construction and maintenance, fighting fires, leakage, faulty meters, unmetered water, etc. Village of Avon customers were charged a \$66.00 minimum for the first 800 cubic feet and \$4.09 for each 100 cubic feet after the minimum. The Town of Avon water customers were charged a \$50.00 minimum on the first 8,000 gallons used and \$6.08 for each 1,000 gallons used after the minimum.

For information regarding the South Avon Water District or the Caledonia #3 Water District, please contact the Livingston County Water and Sewer Authority at 346-3523.

SECURITY

In cooperation with State and Federal Agencies, the Village of Avon is making a concerted effort to insure the safety and security of our water system. We consider our water customers and neighbors to be an important part of that effort. We encourage people to take note of problems with their water and/or any suspicious activity within the water system and report those problems immediately to the appropriate authorities, i.e., 911 or the Village Office.

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 bacteria, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, radionuclides, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, and synthetic organic compounds. 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, therefore some data may be more than a year old. 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 Livingston County Health Department at 585-243-7280.

Table Of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contaminant
						MCL, TT, AL	
Turbidity							
Turbidity (1)	No	Daily	.088	NTU	N/A	1 NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (1)	No	Daily	100% below 0.5 NTU	NTU	N/A	95% of samples < 0.3	Soil Runoff
Distribution Turbidity	No	5/Week	0.25 average Range .15-.40	NTU	N/A	5 NTU	Pipe Disturbance
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chloride	No	12/05/17	62	mg/L	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Fluoride	No	09/25/17	0.7	mg/L	N/A	MCL=2.2	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive that promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
	No	Daily	Avg. – .65 Range 0.6 - 0.7	mg/L	N/A		
Barium	No	09/25/17	0.025	mg/L	2	2	Erosion of Natural deposits.
Sodium (4)	No	12/05/17	35	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road Salt; Water Softeners; Animal Waste.
Copper (2)	No	9/26/17	0.58(2) 0.07 – 0.67	mg/L	0	1.3 AL	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead (3)	No	9/26/17	4.7 (3) ND – 55	ug/L	0	15 AL	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Disinfection By-Products							
Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products							
Total Tri-Halomethanes (TTHM)	No	4 Quarterly Samples 2017	Avon Village Average - 65.75(5) range (28 – 88)	ug/L	N/A	80 ug/L average	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
			Avon Town Average - 66(5) range (56 - 76)				
			South Avon Average – 72.4(5) range (61 – 88)				
			Caledonia #3 Average – 71.7(5) Range (56- 89)				
Halo-Acetic Acids (HAA5)	No	4 Quarterly Samples 2017	Avon Village Average-32.25(5) range(22 - 35)	ug/L	N/A	60 ug/L average	By-product of drinking water chlorination
			Avon Town Average 26(5) range (4.3 - 39)				

South Avon

Average – 22.85(5)
range (4.7-28)

Caledonia #3

Average 29.63(5)
range (15 -38)

- 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 (0.255NTU) for the year occurred on 07/06/17. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1.0 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. Five distribution turbidity samples are required at five different locations each week. Turbidity values in the distribution system may not exceed 5 NTU.
- 2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 sites tested for lead and copper. 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 – Similar to above, this level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at one location, later to be determined to be a non-representative sample.
- 4 - Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on very restricted sodium diets.
- 5 - This represents the highest running 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.

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).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, the Village of Avon and its purchase systems had no MCL violations. We have learned through our testing that some other contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. You can obtain copies of the original test results by stopping at the Village Office and requesting them.

ADDITIONAL SAMPLING CONDUCTED

E. coli is a bacteria present in varying concentrations in many surface waters and is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection. From October, 2017 – October 2018, samples are required to be collected every two weeks as part of a special sampling plan. Samples are collected from pretreated (raw) water from the system’s water source. The samples are part of the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR), whose purpose is to improve control of cryptosporidium in source water. These samples represent *E. coli* levels in the **raw** water and **not** water that has been filtered and treated at our water treatment plant. Results will be reported after the completion of the study in the 2018 Annual Water Quality Report.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2017, The Village of Avon and Livingston County were in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements. The Town of Avon received a monitoring violation for not completing a set of trihalomethane and haloacetic acid samples during the last quarter of 2017. Therefore we cannot

be sure of the quality of the drinking water in the Town of Avon water system during those times with respect to trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. The required samples have since been collected during the 1st quarter of 2018. For more information regarding the Town of Avon Public Water Supply, please contact the Town of Avon at 226-2425.

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 FLUORIDATION

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. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at a properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l. During 2017 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.1 mg/l of the target level for 99% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

Information on Lead in Drinking Water

It is possible for water to pick up lead from home plumbing solder or fixtures if it sits in the pipes for a long time but our testing indicates this is not a problem for our customers. However, due to problems some water suppliers have had with drinking water lead levels, the USEPA is requiring all water suppliers to include the following educational text in their annual water quality reports:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Village of Avon is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.
- ◆ Use your water meter to 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 Village of Avon made improvements to both the Filtration Plant and the distribution system during the year. Some highlights include:

- A comprehensive long-term engineering study for future improvements, investment in the water system
- Continued progress in the upgrade of meter-reading technology
- Comprehensive inspections of our finished water storage tanks

CLOSING

We at the Village of Avon are doing our very best to provide high quality water to our customers, and are happy to answer any questions. If you have any questions or concerns regarding the quality or treatment of your water, feel free to call us at 226-8118. Questions regarding the Town of Avon Water District should go to 226-2425, and Questions about the South Avon Water District or the Caledonia Water District #3 should go to 346-3523.