

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 New York State requirements. As you can see by the table our system had no violations. We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, 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 Brockport 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 (1-800-426-4791) or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.

We are 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.

We constantly test for various contaminants in the water supply to comply with regulatory requirements.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2008, the Brockport Water Department continued our semi-annual fire hydrant flushing to ensure our mains are clean and our hydrants are working effectively and freely. We will continue to do our leak detection survey 4 times annually. The Main Street cleaning and relining project has been finalized and is on schedule with construction beginning late spring of 2009. This project will be done prior to the NYS DOT RT19 Rehab project. The 4" water main on Holley Street between Perry and Utica has been abandoned with work to begin in spring 2009 to abandon between Utica and Main St. Services and hydrants to be tapped on existing 8" water main. Also in 2008 the BWD repaired 9 water main breaks on mains ranging from 6" to 12". We also found and repaired 14, 3/4" water service connections, some of which were leaking. We will continue to work on the water service renewals throughout the 2009 year and years to come. Some of the improvements planned for 2009, is the abandonment of 8" main on Main St. and reconnect everyone to the cleaned and relined 14" water main. Engineering for a 10" water main on Smith St. to service Lakeside Hospital will take place. We will continue to look for funding to replace 4" water main on both College St. and Barry St. The final abandonment of the Holley St. 4" water main will take place during the spring of 2009.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. 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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 MCWA before it is delivered to us. 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 MCWA monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis.

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

MCWA - Water Quality Table

Detected Substances - 2008 Results Except as Noted

Supply (Source)	Substances	Units	MCLG	MCL	Range of detected values	Likely Source	Meets EPA Standards	
Shoremont WTP (L. Ontario)	Arsenic	ug/L	NA	10	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	Yes	
	Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.019 - 0.022	Erosion of natural deposits	Yes	
	Chloride	mg/L	NA	250	24 - 27	Naturally occurring	Yes	
	Fluoride	mg/L	NA	2.2	0.3 - 1.4	Natural and additive - promotes strong teeth	Yes	
	Manganese	ug/L	NA	300	ND	Naturally occurring	Yes	
	Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	0.36 - 0.45	Erosion of natural deposits	Yes	
	Sodium	mg/L	NA	NS	13	Naturally occurring	Yes	
	Sulfate	mg/L	NA	250	27 - 29	Naturally occurring	Yes	
	Radionuclides Gross Alpha	pCi/L	NA	15	ND (2003)	Erosion of natural deposits	Yes	
	Radionuclides Gross Beta	mg/L	NA	50	ND (2003)	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions	Yes	
	Organics, Pesticides, Herbicides							
	Caffeine	ng/L	NS	NS	4	ND	Pharmaceutical	Yes
	Coliform	ng/L	NS	NS	2.1	1.7	Pharmaceutical	Yes
	Trichosan	ng/L	NS	NS	ND	5.8	Personal care products	Yes
	Treatment Requirements - 95% of samples each month must be less than 0.3 NTU. Range and lowest monthly percentages are listed. Turbidity is a measure of water clarity and is used to gauge filtration performance.							
Turbidity - Entry Point	NTUs	NA	TT	0.04 - 0.13	0.04 - 0.29	Soil runoff	Yes	
Microbial - No more than 5% of monthly samples can be positive. The highest monthly % positive is listed.								
Coliform	% Positive	0	5%	0.4% Aug	0.9% May	Naturally occurring	Yes	
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-products (DBPs): Average and Range are listed. * Chlorine has a MDRL (Maximum Disinfectant Residual Level) and MDRLG (MDRL Goal) rather than an MCL and MCLG.								
Chlorine Residual - Entry	mg/L	4 *	4 *	1.0 (0.7-1.5)	0.9 (0.7-1.5)	Additive for control of microbes	Yes	
Total THMs	ug/L	NA	80	38 (16-68)	38 (25-66)	By-product of water chlorination	Yes	
Halooacetic Acids	ug/L	NA	60	8 (2-25)	17 (2-32)	By-product of water chlorination	Yes	
Lead and Copper - 90% of samples must be less than the Action Level (AL). 90th Percentile and the number of samples exceeding AL are listed.								
Copper (Customer Tap Samples)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	0.091	0.091	Corrosion of household plumbing	Yes	
Lead (Customer Tap Samples)	ug/L	0	AL=15	4.8	4.8	Corrosion of household plumbing	Yes	

Key Terms Used in Water Quality 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.
MDRL = Maximum Residual Level, 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.
MNDLGS = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MFDLGS do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
PCUL = picocuries per liter TT = Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL = Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ND = Not Detected, absent or present at less than testing method detection level. All testing methods are EPA approved with detection limits much less than the MCL.
NA = Not applicable NH = Not Required NS = No standard mg/l = milligram (1/1,000 of a gram) per liter = ppm = parts per million
ug/L = microgram (1/1,000,000 of a gram) per liter = ppb = parts per billion ng/L = nanogram (1/1,000,000,000 of a gram) per liter = ppt = parts per trillion
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of water clarity.

Public Water Supply
ID#2701039

Brockport, NY 14420

49 State Street

Board of Trustees

Brockport

Water System

Brockport

FOR 2008

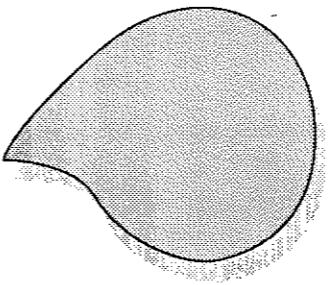
REPORT

QUALITY

WATER

DRINKING

ANNUAL



**Brockport
Board of Trustees
49 State Street
Brockport, NY 14420**

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Village of Brockport Board of Trustees, 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 **Mayor Morton Wexler** at (585) 637-1044 or **Superintendent of Public Works Harry Donahue** at (585) 637-1060. 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.

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 surface water drawn from Lake Ontario. It is first filtered and disinfected by the Monroe County Water Authority (MCWA) at the Shoremont Treatment Plant located in the Town of Greece. During 2008, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The water goes through a treatment process that consists of coagulation, filtration and disinfection prior to distribution. Fluoride is also added to the water to help prevent tooth decay. The New York State Department of Health has evaluated the susceptibility of water supplies statewide to potential contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). In general, the Lake Ontario source used by MCWA is not very susceptible because of the size and quality of the Great Lakes. Because storm and wastewater contamination are potential threats to any source water, the water provided to our customers undergoes rigorous treatment and testing prior to its delivery.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 8,103 residents through 1,711 residential metered connections. We also provide water to the faculty and students of both the Brockport Central School District and the State University College at Brockport. The amount of water delivered to customers was 221.9 Million gallons. This leaves an unaccounted for total of 15.9 million gallons. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires and leakage, accounts for the remaining 15.9million gallons (6.7% of the total amount purchased). In 2008, water customers were charged \$3.63 per 1,000 gallons of water and the annual average water charge per household for a family of 5 was \$217.80.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, MCWA routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. A listing of these contaminants, and results of the testing are presented in TABLE 1. 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, 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 (1-800-426-4791) or the Monroe County Department of Public Health at (585) 753-5057.

In addition to the testing done at the plants by the MCWA, the Brockport Water System also tests the distribution system for Chlorine residual, Turbidity and Total Coliform. Of the 396 distribution samples taken by us in 2008, all of them met the EPA standards for drinking water as shown on TABLE 1.

Village of Brockport 2008	C12 mg/L	Tu NTUs	Highest Coliform Positive month
Ave	0.42	0.11	December
Min	-0-	0.04	(1 of 36 samples)
Max	1.1	0.68	2.8 %
# of samples	396	396	