



*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006
Westfield Water Department
42 English Street
(Public Water Supply ID# 0615782)*

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Westfield Water Department is 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. During the last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality including contaminants detected. All detects were under the established MCL(Maximum Contaminant Level). 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 Joseph Yacklon, Superintendent of Water and Sewer, 326-2832. We are here to serve the public and it is our goal that you are well 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 on the first and third Mondays of every month at 7PM in the North room at Eason Hall, 23 Elm Street or check us out on the web at www.villageofwestfield.org.

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 treatment system is owned by the Village of Westfield and maintained by the Village of Westfield Water Department, the office is located at 42 English Street, Westfield, NY. 326-2832. We have three New York State class IIA licensed water treatment operators; Chief Operator, Wayne Cardy; Operator, Paul Cleveland; and Alternate Operator, Lynne Vilardo with 52 years of combined water treatment experience. They are on duty 7 days a week, 365 days a year and are responsible for all aspects of providing safe quality drinking water.

The treatment system includes three, U.S. Filter, upflow adsorption clarifiers and multi-media filter assemblies. As of January of 2004, the turbidity maximum at point of entry was lowered from 0.5 to 0.3 NTUs (Nephelometric Turbidity Units). The U.S. Filter units are having great success in maintaining the new turbidity standards. Following filtration, the water is disinfected with enough chlorine to maintain a safe residual in the distribution system, and fluoridated. The Village of Westfield was one of the first in the state to fluoridate their drinking water, starting in 1950.

Our water comes from two surface sources, the Minton Reservoir and Chautauqua Creek. The Village of Westfield's watershed is approximately 27 square miles. The reservoir, which is a 55 million gallon impoundment, is supplemented from May until December with water from the creek. This helps to ensure a satisfactory supply of water.

Our water supply serves nearly 4000 residents of the village and portions of the Town of Westfield. Facilities served include three grape processing plants, a hospital, school, commercial bakery and health care center. Average daily production was 656,230 gallons per day with a peak output during grape season of up to 1,237,700 gallons per day. The maximum total peak production design of the water treatment plant is 3,000,000 gallons per day. The reservoir clarity this year is very good and we anticipate another year of quality product for the consumer.

The NYS DOH has evaluated this PWS's (Public Water Supply's) 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.

For Minton Reservoir and Chautauqua Creek this assessment found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of pasture in the assessment area results in a high potential for protozoa contamination. No permitted discharges are found in the assessment area. There are no noteworthy contamination threats associated with other discrete contaminant sources. Finally, it should be noted that hydrologic characteristics (e.g. basin shape and flushing rates) generally make reservoirs highly sensitive to existing and new sources of phosphorus and microbial contamination.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The amount of water delivered to customers (metered sales) was 185,547,000 gallons. Our production last year was 239,523,400 gallons. This leaves an unaccounted for total of 23.9 million gallons. This water was used to flush mains, clean filters, fight fires and leakage. Of that amount, leakage alone accounts for less than 10% of the total amount produced. The basic service charge for water in the Village is \$39.00. The first 4,000 gallons (minimum bill) of water used, costs customers \$3.50 per thousand gallons, up to 60,000 gallons. Anything over 60,000 gal. costs \$2.50 per thousand. The water rates for outside the village are one and one-half times the village rates. Water is sold by bulk at the rate of \$4.00 per thousand gallons plus \$24.26 per hour labor.

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, copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented 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, 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 (800-426-4791) or the Chautauqua County Health Department 753-4481.

VILLAGE OF WESTFIELD TEST RESULTS (DETECTS)

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION Y/N	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
1. TURBIDITY (point of entry)	No	06/08/06	.28	NTU	n/a	TT=95% of samples <0.5 NTU	Soil runoff due to high rain fall
2. RADIUM226	No	06/14/98	.469	pCi/l	0	1.6	Erosion of natural deposits
3. RADIUM 228	No	06/14/98	.684	pCi/l	0	1.8	Erosion of natural deposits
4. COPPER	No	6/23/06	0.73 Range= ND-0.84	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
5. FLUORIDE	No	05/29/06	1.98	ppm	n/a	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
6. LEAD	No	6/23/06	4.4 Range= ND-5.6	ppb	0	AL = 0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
7. BARIUM	No	2/23/06	0.034	ppm	1.0	1.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
8. SULFATE	No	02/24/05	22	ppm	n/a	250	Natural deposits or salts; byproducts of coal mining; industrial wastes and sewage; streams draining coal or metal – sulfide mines.
9. TTHM (2000) TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	No	Quarterly	51.0	ppb	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
10. HALOACETIC ACIDS	No	Quarterly	50	ppb	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

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 for the year was 4.54 NTU, which occurred on 03/17/06 in the distribution system. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5 NTU. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected at point of entry have measurements below 0.3 NTU

4– The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 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. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

6 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 20 sites tested.

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 that is 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.

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).

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

Parts per million (ppm): Or milligrams per liter (mg/l): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in ten thousand dollars.

Parts per billion (ppb): Or micrograms per liter (ug/l): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in two thousand years or a single penny in ten million dollars.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no chemical MCL 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 2006, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS**Spanish**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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

- We used for the fourth year, a mechanical aeration system in Minton reservoir which helped reduce algal growth and the presence of iron bacteria.
- A reminder to all of our consumers, the water department flushes hydrants a minimum of twice per year, once in the spring and once in the fall. There are notifications printed in the newspapers.
- Water meters have now been sealed with a Village of Westfield seal. **Meter seals should not be removed.** If the seal needs to be removed for repairs, pre-authorization is required; please contact the Village Offices Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at 326-4961.
- The Treatment system is well maintained and in good working order.
- In compliance with DEC consent order the Water Department will finish construction of a sewer line from the water plant to the existing sanitary sewer to dispose of the backwash water produced by the water plant.



Do you know how often you turn me on?

If only the water faucet could talk to us. It might remind us how often we turn to it for safe water to drink, to wash our clothes, to prepare our food, to provide us with the everyday quality of life we enjoy. It might remind us that the water pipes below our streets make so many everyday conveniences possible.

Our water bills pay to keep our community tap water safe, reliable and there for us – 24/7 without fail. For more information about what your tap water delivers you, visit www.nysawwa.org.

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 any questions.

