

**TOWN OF VICTOR**

**Annual Water Quality Report**

**Locations of Public Postings**

**Gypsum Mills Community Center**

**6390 Plastermill Road  
Victor, New York 14564**

**Victor Free Library**

**15 West Main Street  
Victor, New York 14564**

**Victor Town Hall**

**85 East Main Street  
Victor, New York 14564**

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2011**  
**Town of Victor Water Benefit Area**  
**85 East Main Street, Victor, NY 14564**  
**(Public Water Supply I.D. #F3404515)**

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Town of Victor 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 and includes 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 Troy Paige Highway/Water/Recycle Superintendent at 924-3323 or Ken Wilson, Deputy Water Superintendent, at 924-3126. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

### **THE SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER**

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.

### **WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?**

The Town of Victor Water Benefitted Area is supplied by the Monroe County Water Authority (MCWA). The source of supply is from Lake Ontario and, to a smaller degree, Hemlock Lake. The water quality of this source meets all current State Health Department requirements. Treatment of this supply is by MCWA at the Shoremont Treatment plant. This plant uses coagulation, filtration and disinfection. Coagulants are added to help clump up the particles to enhance removal during filtration. Chlorine is used to disinfect the water and to provide the residual disinfectant that ensures the sanitary quality of the water as it travels from the plant to your home. Fluoride is also added to help prevent tooth decay.

### **NEW YORK STATE SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM**

The New York State Health Department has evaluated the susceptibility of water supplies statewide to potential contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). In general MCWA's Lake Ontario source is not very susceptible because of the size and quality of the Great Lakes. Hemlock and Canadice Lakes, which are used by the Hemlock plant, are also not very susceptible because of the size and the system's controlled watershed. Because storm and waste water contamination are potential threats to any source water, the water provided to our customers undergoes rigorous treatment

and testing prior to its delivery. For more information on the State's Source Water Assessment plan and how you can help protect the source of your drinking water please visit MCWA's website @ [www.mcwa.com](http://www.mcwa.com).

## FACTS AND FIGURES

Below is a list of levels of hardness, chlorine etc.:

- a) Hardness: 90-130 milligrams per liter or 5½ -7½ grains per gallon
- b) Chlorine: filtered and supplied
- c) Ph level – 7.5 average
- d) Coliform/total e-coli – MCWA tested weekly throughout last year. The Victor Town Water Department collected 96 samples for total coliform (bacteriological) testing. Six (6) samples were taken for new main extensions and one (1) by the New York State Health Department as routine sampling. Eighteen (18) samples were taken from new private water service/fire main installations. No maximum contaminant levels (MCL) were detected in 2011.
- e) 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 Center for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at an optimal range from 0.7 to 1.2 mg/1 (parts per million). To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection; the State Department of Health requires that MCWA monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. During 2011 monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range 95% of the time. The highest monitoring result was 1.4 mg/L, well below the 2.2 mg/L MCL for fluoride.

Our water system currently serves 4000 customers. The daily average of water pumped into the distribution system was 1,172,351 gallons. Our highest single day usage was 2,090,236 gallons. The Town of Victor Water Department also has intermunicipal agreements to sell water to Perinton, Farmington and East Bloomfield.

Water was used to flush mains, fight fires and the result of broken water mains and leakage. Subtracting those gallons used from our unaccountable gallons brings our percentage of unaccountable water usage to 6.82% of all water purchased. The Town of Victor also utilizes a professional leak detection survey on an annual basis. In 2011 water rates were as follows:

residential - \$3.15 per 1000 gallons used  
commercial - \$4.43 per 1000 gallons used.

## ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. The table presented next depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be 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 at 800-426-4791 or the Geneva District Office of the New York State Department of Health at 315-789-3030.

**TOWN OF VICTOR WATER BENEFIT AREA**

Lead & copper – 90% of the samples must be less than the Action Level (AL). 15 samples were taken from the Town and 6 from the Village for a total of 21 in a consecutive system. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile and the number of samples exceeding the AL are listed. Samples were collected July – August 2011

<b>Substances</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Range of Detected Values</b>	<b>Likely Source</b>	<b>Meets EPA Standards</b>
Lead – customer tap samples	Ug/L	0	AL-15	ND-14.6 no sample exceeded AL 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile – 8.3	Corrosion of household plumbing	Yes
Copper – Customer tap samples	Ug/L	1300	AL-1300	13-266 no sample exceeded AL. 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile – 235	Corrosion of household plumbing	Yes

The Town of Victor also sampled for asbestos in 2011. The result of asbestos fibers was less than the limit of detection; there was no asbestos detected in the sample.

# MCWA - Water Quality Table

Detected Substances				2011 results except as noted			
Supply (Source)				Shoremont WTP (L.Ontario)	Purchased Water Hemlock WTP		Meets EPA Standards
Substances	Units	MCLG	MCL	Range of detected values		Likely Source	
Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.020 - 0.022	0.015 - 0.018	Erosion of natural deposits	Yes
Chloride	mg/L	NA	250	25 - 29	30 - 36	Naturally occurring	Yes
Fluoride	mg/L	NA	2.2	0.2 - 1.4	0 - 1.3	Natural and additive - promotes strong teeth	Yes
Manganese	ug/L	NA	300	ND - 2	ND	Naturally occurring	
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	0.23 - 0.37	0.15 - 0.30	Erosion of natural deposits	Yes
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NS	14	18 - 19	Naturally occurring	Yes
Sulfate	mg/L	NA	250	26	14	Naturally occurring	Yes
<b>Organics, Pesticides, Herbicides</b>							
Caffeine	ng/L	NS	NS	4 (2008)	ND (2008)	Pharmaceutical	Yes
Cotinine	ng/L	NS	NS	2.1 (2008)	1.7 (2008)	Pharmaceutical	Yes
Triclosan	ng/L	NS	NS	ND (2008)	5.8 (2008)	Personal care products	Yes
Treatment Requirements - 95% of samples each month must be less than 0.3 NTU. Range and lowest monthly percentage are listed. Turbidity is a measure of water clarity and is used to gauge filtration performance.							
Turbidity - Entry Point	NTUs	NA	TT	0.04 - 0.09 100%	0.04 - 0.09 100%	Soil Runoff	Yes
Microbial - No more than 5% of monthly samples can be positive. The highest monthly % positive is listed.							
Coliform	% Positive	0	5%	0.5% Sept	0.5% Sept	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 Pt	mg/L	4 *	4 *	1.1 0.8 - 1.5	1.0 0.6 - 1.5	Additive for control of microbes	Yes
Total THMs	ug/L	NA	80	34 (26-61)	39 (22-68)	Byproduct of water chlorination	Yes
Haloacetic Acids	ug/L	NA	60	12 (4-26)	19 (11-27)	Byproduct of water chlorination	Yes
Lead and Copper - 90% of samples must be less than the Action Level (AL). The 90th Percentile and the number of samples exceeding the AL are listed.							
Copper (Customer Tap Samples)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	0.100 None (2009)	0.100 None (2009)	Corrosion of household plumbing	Yes
Lead (Customer Tap Samples)	ug/L	0	AL=15	4.3 None (2009)	4.3 None (2009)	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.

**MRDL** = 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.

**MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, 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.

**pCi/L** = 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 **NR** = 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.

**Note:** The following contaminants were tested for but not found: **Note:** The following contaminants were tested for but not found:

1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethene, 1,1-Dichloropropene, EDB, 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, 1,2-Dichlorobenzene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, 1,3-Dichlorobenzene, 1,3-Dichloropropane, 1,3-Dichloropropene(Cis), 1,3-Dichloropropene(Trans), 1,3-dinitrobenzene, 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, 2,2-Dichloropropane, Dioxin, 2,4 D, 2-4-5 TP, 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT), 2-Chlorotoluene, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDT, 4-Chlorotoluene, Acetochlor, Acetaminophen, Aldicarb Sulfone, Aldicarb Sulfoxide, Aldrin, Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Atrazine, Benzene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Beryllium, Bromobenzene, Bromochloromethane, Bromomethane, Butachlor, Cadmium, Carbamazepine, Carbaryl, Carbofuran, Carbon Tetrachloride, Chlordane, Chlorobenzene, Chloroethane, Chloromethane, Chromium, cis-1,2-Dichloroethene, Cryptosporidium, Cyanide, DCPA, Dalapon, DBCP, Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate, Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate, Diazepam, Dibromomethane, Dicamba, Dichlorodifluoromethane, Dichloromethane, Dieldrin, Dimethoate, Dinoseb, Diquat, Endothall, Endrin, Estrone, Estradiol, Ethinyl Estradiol, Ethylbenzene, Fluoxetine, Gemfibrozil, Giardia, Glyphosate, Gross Alpha, Gross Beta, Heptachlor, Heptachlorepoxyde, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorobutadiene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Ibuprofen, Iron, Isophorone, Isopropyl Benzene, Lindane, Iopromide, Manganese, Mercury, Methomyl, Methoxychlor, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, MTBE, n-Butylbenzene, Nickel, Nitrite, n-Propylbenzene, Oxamyl, Paraquat, PCB's, Pentachlorophenol, Perchlorate, Pichloram, p-Isopropyltoluene, Progesterone, Propachlor, RDX, sec-Butylbenzene, Selenium, Silver, Simazine, Styrene, Sulfamethoxazole, Surfactants, Terbufos sulfone, tert-Butylbenzene, Testosterone, Tetrachloroethene, Thallium, Toluene, Toxaphene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethene, Trichloroethene,



# Monroe County Water Authority

If you have any questions on this report, please call MCWA's Customer Service Department at (565) 442-7200.

## 2011 Water Quality Monitoring Program Summary

Parameter				Shoremont WTP Lake Ontario			Hemlock WTP Hemlock Lake		
	EPA/NTS MCL	EPA/NTS MCLG	UNITS	Average	Range	Samples in 2011	Average	Range	Samples in 2011
	<b>Inorganics, Metals, Physical Parameters</b>								
Aluminum	NS	NS	ug/L	32	26-35	4	38	20-74	4
Antimony	6	6	ug/L	ND		4	ND		4
Arsenic	10	0	ug/L	ND		4	ND		4
Barium	2	2	mg/L	0.021	0.020-0.022	4	0.017	0.015-0.018	0.01
Beryllium	4	4	ug/L	ND		4	ND		4
Cadmium	5	5	ug/L	ND		4	ND		4
Calcium	NS	NS	mg/L	35	33-36	4	26	25-26	4
Chromium	100	100	ug/L	ND		4	ND		4
Copper (Distribution System)	NS	NS	mg/L	ND	ND-0.004	4	ND		4
Copper (Customer Tap Sample)	AL* = 1.3	1.3	mg/L	0.055	ND-0.37	51 (2009)	0.055	ND-0.37	51 (2009)
Cyanide	200	200	ug/L	ND		4	ND		4
Fluoride	2.2	NA	mg/L	0.7	0.2-1.4	2058	0.8	0-1.3	772
Iron	300	NA	ug/L	ND		4	ND		4
Lead (Distribution System)	NS	NS	ug/L	ND		4	ND		4
Lead (Customer Tap Samples)	AL* = 15	0	ug/L	1.9	ND-8	51 (2009)	1.9	ND-8	51 (2009)
Magnesium	NS	NS	mg/L	9.1	8.6-9.7	4	6.6	6.5-6.7	4
Manganese	300	NA	ug/L	ND	ND-2	4	ND		1
Mercury	2	2	ug/L	ND		4	ND		4
Nickel	100	NA	ug/L	ND		4	ND		4
Nitrate	10	10	mg/L	0.34	0.23-0.37	4	0.15	0.15-0.3	40.14
Nitrite	1	1	mg/L	ND		4	ND		4
Potassium	NS	NS	mg/L	1.6		1	1.3		1
Selenium	50	50	ug/L	ND		4	ND		4
Silica	NS	NS	mg/L	0.53	0.38-0.65	4	1.3	1.3-1.5	4
Silver	100	NA	ug/L	ND		4	ND		4
Sodium	NS	NS	mg/L	14		1	18	18-19	2
Sulfate	250	NA	mg/L	28		1	14		1
Thallium	2	0.5	ug/L	ND		4	ND		4
Zinc	5	NA	mg/L	ND		4	ND		4
Alkalinity	NS	NA	mg/L	86	83-87	4	60	37-67	4
Chlorides	250	NA	mg/L	28	25-29	4	34	30-36	4
Color	15	NA	Color Units	ND		4	ND	ND-3	4
Conductivity	NS	NS	umhos/cm	300	290-300	34	280	270-280	20
pH	NS	NS	pH units	7.3	7.2-7.5	363	7.7	7.0-8.0	360
Total Dissolved Solids	NS	NS	mg/L	175	160-190	4	160	140-180	3
Total Hardness	NS	NS	mg/L	123	120-130	4	91	89-92	4
Total Organic Carbon	NS	NS	mg/L	1.7	1.5-1.9	4	2.3	2.1-2.4	4
Surfactants	NS	NS	mg/L	ND		4	ND		4
Turbidity - Entry Point	TT **	NA	NTUs	0.05	0.04-0.09	2190	0.07	0.04-0.15	2186
Turbidity - Distribution System	TT ***	NA	NTUs	0.11	0.04-5.5	4343	0.11	0.04-5.5	4343
Chlorine Residual - Entry Point	NA	NA	mg/L	1.1	0.8-1.5	2190	1	0.6-1.5	2187
Chlorine Residual - Retail Dist.S	TT ****	NA	mg/L	0.6	0-2.2	4343	0.6	0-2.2	4343
Coliform - Retail Dist.System	TT *****	0	%Positive	0.09%		4343	0.09%		4343
Cryptosporidium	NS	NS	#Positive	ND		4	ND		4
Giardia	NS	NS	#Positive	ND		4	ND		4
Asbestos (Distribution System)	7	7	MFL	ND		1 (2007)	ND		1 (2007)

<b>Radionuclides</b>									
Gross Alpha	15	0	pCi/L	ND		1(2003)	ND		1(2005)
Gross Beta	50	0	pCi/L	ND		1(2003)	ND		1(2005)
Tritium	NS	NS	pCi/L	ND		1(2003)	NR		
Combined Radium226/228	5	0	pCi/L	ND		1(2003)	NR		
Uranium	30	0	ug/L	ND		4(2004)	NR		
<b>Disinfectant Byproducts</b>									
Total THMs	80	NA	ug/L	34	15-61	16	39	22-68	16
Haloacetic Acids	60	NA	ug/L	12	4-26	16	19	11-27	16

As you can see by the table, there were 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. For a complete listing of all testing done on your water - a full data table is posted on the web site [www.MCWA.com](http://www.MCWA.com).

## **DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 cryptosporidiosis, giardiasis and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. The MCWA tests every month for cryptosporidium and giardia. New York State law requires water suppliers to notify their customers about the risks of these diseases.

## **LEAD**

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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 plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. The water we provide to our customers consistently meets or exceeds all N.Y.S. Health Department and EPA drinking water standards.

## **WATER CONSERVATION**

The Town of Victor has a conservation policy in effect. The lawn watering portion of this policy has been updated and is as follows:

- a) Properties with even numbered addresses may only water on even calendar days between the hours of 12:00 midnight and 7:00am; and again from 7:00pm to 11:59pm.
- b) Properties with odd numbered addresses may only water on odd calendar days between the hours of 12:00 midnight and 7:00am; and again from 7:00pm to 11:59pm.
- c) **In no event shall any property be watered between the hours of 7:00am and 7:00pm.**
- d) The foregoing restrictions do not apply to properties serviced by private water sources, such as wells.

The Water Benefitted Area also adheres to the N.Y.S. Department of Health requirements for backflow prevention devices. For those of you who have inground irrigation systems, these backflow devices are to be tested annually. The Town Water Department currently tracks 179 of these lawn irrigation devices. Combined with industrial and commercial applications (which also have an annual testing requirement), there are currently 516 backflow prevention devices in the Town of Victor. These devices can play an important part in protecting the quality of our drinking water. For additional information regarding Town code for lawn irrigation systems or any backflow device related questions, please contact Ken Wilson at the Town of Victor Water Department at 924-5145.

## 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 construct pumping systems and water towers, and
- saving water lessens the strain on a 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, 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 almost 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons a 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 or put it in last thing at night and check in the morning. 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. Check it last thing at night and first thing in the morning before using water. If it has moved, you have a leak. A water meter is purely a mechanical device and will not register unless there is flow going through it. To test it, you can also fill a 5 gallon pail and check the meter reading to be sure it registered properly.

## SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

During 2011, the new main extension at Somerset Phase III was brought into service and the water main on State Route 251 was extended as part of the Victor Daycare Center Project. A new main valve was installed on the Richardson Road water main. There were also six new private water service/fire main installations.

Both pumps at the LaSalle pump station were torn down, cleaned and rebuilt. Both control valves were also rebuilt along with the 50 h.p. motor for pump 1. Both pumps at the County Road 9 pump station were rebuilt, as was the pressure reducing valve at the Valentown Road vault. Telemetry work was done at the State Route 444 pump station and all four water towers were recalibrated.

75 water meters were replaced or upgraded and over 200 hydrants were cleaned, prepped and painted and ongoing valve exercising continues.

## FINALLY

Thank you for taking the time to read through this report, as we feel it does contain some important information that affects all of us and our way of life. **We encourage public interest and participation in our community’s decisions affecting drinking water.** Any questions (with regards to the Town of Victor Water Benefitted Area) may be directed to the Water Department office at 924-5145 or the Water Department shop at 924-7367 (both which are located at 60 Rawson Road); or at a routine Town Board meeting, which are held the second and fourth Monday of each month at the Town Hall.