The Town of Riverhead
Riverhead Water District

Water News

District Newsletter **Spring 2015**

In this issue:

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WELCOMING NEW LEADERSHIP AT THE HELM OF THE RIVERHEAD WATER DISTRICT

Riverhead's public water supply continues to be recognized throughout the region for its quality, purity and safety. However, a significant change has occurred at the Riverhead Water District.

Long-time Riverhead Water District Superintendent Gary Pendzick has retired after 40 years of faithful service to the Town of Riverhead. He was Superintendent since 1983. As of January 1, 2015, Mark Conklin has been promoted to the position of Superintendent, after having served as Assistant Superintendent under Mr. Pendzick since 1989.

I want to express my sincere appreciation to Mr. Pendzick for his many years of service and leadership that have helped make the Riverhead Water District one of the finest in the country. On behalf of the Riverhead Town Board, thank you and enjoy your retirement.

Also, on behalf of the Town Board, I congratulate Mr. Conklin on his promotion to Riverhead Water District Superintendent, after having risen through the ranks within the Water District over the last 34 years. He was initially hired by the Town in 1981 as a Maintenance Mechanic II. Having working closely with Mr. Pendzick as his Assistant Superintendent for 25 years, I have the utmost confidence that the stewardship of the Town's water supply remains in very capable hands.

I also want to communicate my appreciation to all the employees of the Riverhead Water District who are truly dedicated to bringing you a healthy and plentiful supply of water. We remain committed to providing our residents a high quality source of water at a reasonable cost. Please take a few minutes to read this annual report and the steps we are taking to continue to effectively and efficiently serve you. Do not hesitate to call the Water District at 631-727-3205 if you have any concerns or questions.

Sean M. Walter
SUPERVISOR, TOWN OF RIVERHEAD

Retired Supt. Gary Pendzick

Riverhead Water District - Providing Water To The Community For over 100 Years!

WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Over the past 25 years, the Riverhead Water District has grown significantly to meet the changing needs of our community. The District was extended to areas of the Town where existing homes utilized private wells that had a concern for possible contamination and needed a safe and reliable water supply. Development of both residential and commercial areas occurred which also pushed for the expansion of the Water District service area. And the change in our everyday actions significantly increased our daily water use demands, mostly due to the availability of automatic irrigation systems.

In addition, the demand for public water has increased by 600 percent over this 25-year period. During this same period, the Riverhead Water District has implemented capital improvement projects to increase its water supply and storage capacity. We have constructed new supply wells, new storage tanks and new transmission mains. However, "The Water District is challenged with supplying its customers with the quality and quantity of water to which they have become accustomed, especially during the summer - our peak demand season," stated Supt. Mark Conklin. In 2010, we delivered a record 22.5 million gallons of water during the peak day of July 6. Last year we used a total of 2.33 billion gallons of water. That's equal to 182 gallons per day per person.

Supt. Mark Conklin added, "With the completion of our new wells, the Water District will be in a position to meet the demand for quality water."

The District maintains a total of 17 supply wells. On a typical day in November through March, the District only needs to run four (4) of these wells. However, for a few days a year, during the hot and dry periods of the summer, the District needs all wells running to meet the demand and continue to maintain adequate fire flow protection.

"The only other option to continuing to construct additional supply wells and storage tanks at a cost of several million dollars is to implement an effective water conservation plan", stated Supervisor Sean Walter. "By modifying the way the residents of the District use our water, we feel we can reduce our water use and ensure we have a sufficient supply of water for our needs during the periods of high water demand", continued Supervisor Walter.

Working with Supt. Mark Conklin, the Town and District will continue to develop a water conservation plan which will continue to reduce our peak water use by approximately 10 percent within the coming year. However, we need the cooperation of the residents of the District to continue to implement the plan. It is imperative that all residents follow the conservation plan procedures and tips. If we do not succeed, we may need to implement more stringent water restriction measures this summer.

Should any resident have questions concerning our water conservation plan, please call the Water District at 631.727.3205.

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Enclosed with this newsletter is the Riverhead Water District's Annual Water Supply Report for 2014. This report presents the facts about the quality of our water supply and summarizes the water quality sampling test results taken throughout 2014. A copy of this report can also be found at the Town's website at www.townofriverheadny.gov.

The District is proud to report that our water meets or exceeds all Federal and State drinking water standards. Should you have any questions concerning this report, please contact the Water District at 631.727.3205.

ODD AND EVEN TO REDUCE THE PEAK BUT WE NEED YOUR HELP!

Once again this year, the Riverhead Water District will be implementing a voluntary lawn irrigation program that will only permit the watering of a lawn every other day, based on the address number of your home. ODD number houses would water on ODD days of the month; EVEN number houses would water on EVEN days of the month.

During the hottest summer day, approximately 80 percent of all the water being supplied by the Riverhead Water District goes directly to lawn irrigation, with over 70 percent of all homeowners having an irrigation system. They are great for keeping our lawns green throughout the summer, but they are putting a tremendous strain on our precious water supply system. The real question is: Do we need to water everyday?

Horticultural specialists have determined that it is better for a lawn to be irrigated less frequently than daily to promote deep root growth. And the Cornell Cooperative Extension recommends that Long Island lawns only need 1 inch of rain or irrigation per week.

The Riverhead Water District is recommending that all homeowners with automatic irrigation systems set up their control panels to operate every other day. You may also want to install a rain sensor that will shut down the irrigation system during rain events.

Town of Riverhead
Riverhead Water District
1035 Pulaski Street,
Riverhead, New York 11901

Providing Water to Riverhead
for over 100 Years

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OTHER WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Irrigation restrictions on an every other day basis is the prime action of our Water Conservation Program. But there are many other ways every member of our community can save water everyday. Here are a few conservation tips that may help:

• Don't irrigate during the heat of the day. Studies have shown that up to 50% of the irrigation water applied during the middle of the day (10 am and 4 pm) is lost to evaporation and never makes it to the roots of the lawn.

• Install a rain sensor onto your irrigation system to shut down your automatic irrigation system when it is raining. Let nature do its own thing!

• Fix that leaking faucet. A leaking faucet or leaking toilet can amount to over 100 gallons per day. Multiply that by the hundreds of faucets that could be leaking on any given day and that adds up to a lot of wasted water!

• Store a pitcher of water in your refrigerator rather than letting it run until cold every time you want a cold glass of water.

• Don't let the faucet run when brushing your teeth or shaving. Turn it on and off when needed.

For more conservation tips, please visit www.epa.gov/watersense.

2014 drinking water quality report

RIVERHEAD WATER DISTRICT
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NO. 5103705

ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT **MAY 2015**

Dear Water District Resident:

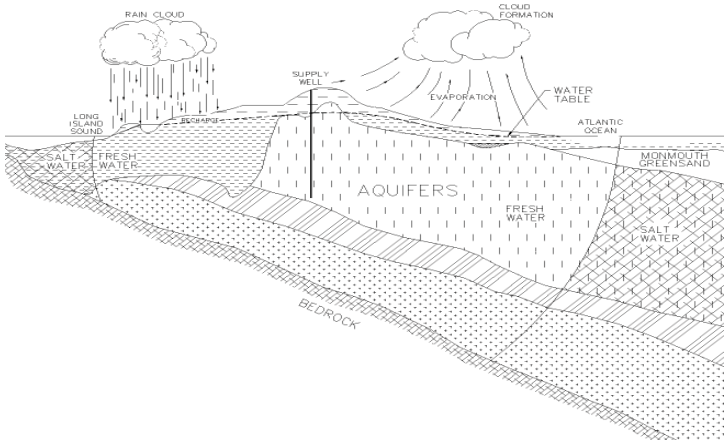
We are pleased to present to you the Riverhead Water District's 2014 Consumer Confidence Report/Annual Water Supply Statement. As shown in this report, the Riverhead Water District continues to provide the residents with a source of water for all of our domestic needs which is reliable and of high quality. Our water is continuously tested to ensure that it meets all drinking water standards. As the Town grows, so does our Water District. We have completed the construction of additional wells and pumping stations to increase our water supply capabilities. Simultaneously, we encourage all of our residents to conserve water so we can limit the expense connected with the construction of new additional facilities just to meet the water demands for the few peak days during the summer.

Our Water District staff works hard to make sure every resident has clean water every time he or she turns on the tap. Additional information about our Water District and our water supply can be found on our Town website, **www.townofriverheadny.gov.**

SOURCE OF OUR WATER

The source of water for the District is groundwater pumped from seventeen (17) active wells located throughout the community that are drilled into the Glacial and Magothy aquifers beneath Long Island, as shown on the adjacent figure. Generally, the water quality of the aquifer is good to excellent, although there are localized areas of contamination.

The population served by the Riverhead Water District during 2014 was approximately 35,000. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2014 was 2.64 billion gallons, of which approximately 89.5 percent was billed directly to the residents of the District.



THE LONG ISLAND AQUIFER SYSTEM

INFORMATION ABOUT OUR DRINKING WATER

This report is required to be delivered to all residents of our District in compliance with Federal and State regulations. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The Riverhead Town Board and the District employees are committed to ensuring that you and your family receive the highest quality water.

COST OF WATER

During 2014, the District utilized a unit price billing schedule with the consumer being billed at a rate of $10.90 for the first 5,000 gallons per quarter plus $1.50 for each additional 1,000 gallons for the District's 3/4 inch service size. For rates for larger water service sizes, please go to the Town's website.

CONTACTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements with the exception of iron and manganese. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Water District Supt. Mark Conklin at (631) 727-3205 or the Suffolk County Department of Health Services at (631) 852-5810. Water District issues are normally discussed at Town Board meetings that are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Log on to the website at www.townofriverheadny.gov for times and locations or call (631-727-3200).

The Riverhead Water District monitors for different parameters and contaminants in your drinking water as required by Federal and State laws. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. For more information on contamination and potential health risks, please contact the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater.

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 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water suppliers. 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.

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 microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The USEPA established a Lead and Copper Rule that requires all public water suppliers to sample and test for lead and copper at the tap. The first testing was required in 1992. All results were excellent indicating that the District's corrosion control treatment program was effective in preventing the leaching of lead and copper from your home's plumbing into your drinking water. The same testing was last conducted in 2013 with the same excellent results.

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

The underground water system of Long Island has more than enough water for present water demands. However, saving water will ensure that our future generations will always have a safe and abundant water supply.

The Riverhead Water District continues to implement a water conservation program to help reduce the peak day water use. Several years ago, there were a few days where the total water demand on the District started to exceed the pumping capacity of our system.

Most of this water use was due to lawn irrigation. While the District is proceeding with the construction of new wells to meet the increased water demand, water conservation is necessary to insure we have sufficient water supply during these peak periods for our normal needs as well as the fire fighting protection. A detailed newsletter explaining the water conservation program is attached to this water report. The Riverhead Water District requests that all residents help us conserve water.

WATER QUALITY

In accordance with State regulations, the Riverhead Water District routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous parameters. We test your drinking water for coliform bacteria, turbidity, inorganic contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, total trihalomethanes and synthetic organic contaminants. Over 135 separate parameters are tested in each of our wells numerous times per year. The table presented on page 3 depicts the quality of your drinking water. It should be noted that many of these parameters are naturally found in all Long Island drinking water and do not pose any adverse health effects.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. The source of the nitrates is the nitrogen in fertilizers and from on-site septic systems. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

WATER TREATMENT

The Riverhead Water District provides treatment at all wells to improve the quality of the water pumped prior to distribution to the consumer. The pH of the pumped water is adjusted upward to reduce corrosive action between the water and water mains and in-house plumbing by the addition of lime. The water is also chlorinated with calcium hypochlorite to protect against the growth of bacteria in the distribution system. The District also adds iron sequestering agents at all wells as part of the District's overall water treatment program to supplement corrosion control and to maintain iron in the soluble state to minimize water stains on laundry and plumbing fixtures.

2014 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead	No	August/September 2013	ND - 1.3 ND[1]	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	August/September 2013	ND - 0.49 0.30[1]	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic[2]	No	07/30/14	ND - 5.4	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 10	Naturally occuring
Barium	No	04/30/14	ND - 0.02	mg/l	2	MCL = 2.0	Naturally occurring
Fluoride	No	04/30/14	ND - 0.15	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 22	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	05/12/14	ND - 2	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 100	Naturally occurring
Ammonia	No	05/02/14	ND - 0.19	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 5.0	Runnoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Sodium	No	07/14/04	ND - 7.3	mg/l	n/a	No MCL[3]	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	09/22/14	4.3 - 159.0	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Iron	Yes[4]	10/06/14	ND - 840	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300[4]	Naturally occurring
Manganese	Yes[4]	06/02/14	ND - 340	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	03/07/14	ND - 7.0	mgl	10	MCL = 10[6]	Runnoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Sulfate	No	04/30/14	ND - 58.8	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Unregulated Contaminants							
Perchlorate	No	05/07/14	ND - 14.5	ug/l	n/a	AL = 18[5]	Fertilizers
Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides							
bis-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	No	06/25/14	ND - 0.8	ug/l	--	MCL = 60	--
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
None Detected	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha	No	02/24/12	ND - 0.652	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 15	Naturally occurring
Radium 228	No	02/29/12	ND - 0.937	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 5	Naturally occurring
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule[5]							
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	No	03/19/14	ND - 0.3	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 5	Paint, varnish remover, solvents & degreasing agents
Chromium	No	03/19/14	ND - 2.6	ug/l	100	MCL = 100	Natural deposits
Molybdenum	No	03/19/14	ND - 1.2	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Strontium	No	03/19/14	24.6 - 99.2	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Vanadium	No	03/19/14	ND - 3.4	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Hexavelent Chromium	No	03/19/14	ND - 2.6	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Natural deposits
Chlorate	No	03/19/14	N3 - 5.2	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring

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.

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

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).

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

pCi/L - pico Curies per Liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.

[1] - During 2013 we collected and analyzed 31 samples for lead and copper. The 90% percentile is presented as the maximum result. The Action Levels for both lead and copper were not exceeded at any site tested. Retesting is scheduled for 2016. 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. Riverhead Water District 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 at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

[2] – NYS and EPA have promulgated a drinking water arsenic standard of 10 parts per billion. While your drinking water meets the standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effect on low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

[3] - No MCL has been established for sodium. However, 20 mg/l is a recommended guideline for people on high restricted sodium diets and 270 mg/l for those on moderate sodium diets.

[4] - Iron has no health effects. At 1,000 ug/L a substantial number of people will note the bitter astringent taste of iron. Also, at this concentration, it imparts a brownish color to laundered clothing and stains plumbing fixtures with a characteristic rust color. Staining can result at levels of 50 ug/L, lower than those detectable to taste buds. Therefore, the MCL of 300 ug/L represents a reasonable compromise as adverse aesthetic effects are minimized at this level. Many multi-vitamins may contain 3,000 or 4,000 micrograms of iron per capsule. The Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council determined an estimated safe and adequate daily dietary intake of manganese to be 2,000-5,000 micrograms for adults. However, many peoples diets lead them to consume even higher amounts of manganese, especially those who consume high amounts of vegetables or are vegetarian. The infant population is of the greatest concern. It would be better if the drinking water were not used to make infant formula since it already contains iron and manganese. Excess manganese produces a brownish color in laundered good and impairs the taste of tea, coffee and other beverages. Concentrations may cause a dark brown or black stain on porcelain plumbing fixtures. As with iron, manganese may form a coating on distribution pipes. These may slough off, causing brown blotches on laundered clothing or black particles in the water.

[5] - Perchlorate is an unregulated contaminant. However, the NYS Dept. of Health has established an action level of 18 ug/L.

[6] - Water from some of the wells within the Riverhead Water District have a slightly elevated nitrate level. This level is below the maximum contaminant level of 10.0 parts per million. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. The source of the nitrates is the nitrogen in fertilizers and from on-site septic systems. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The Riverhead Water District has recently completed several projects to improve the water system. The District has completed the construction of additional supply wells in Calverton and Northville to increase the total pumping capacity of the District. The District is evaluating what additional improvements to the water system that will be needed in the next few years.

Copies of a Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 2014, are available at the Riverhead Water District office located at 1035 Pulaski Street, Riverhead, New York, the Town Clerk's office and the local Public Library.

We, at the Riverhead Water District, work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap throughout the community. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water supply, which will improve our way of life and our children's future.

The Riverhead Water District normally conducts over 1,000 water quality tests throughout the year, testing for over 130 different contaminants which have been undetected in our water supply including:

Cadmium	Hexachlorobenzene	Bromochloromethane
Mercury	Benzo(A)Pyrene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Selenium	Aldicarb Sulfone	Carbon Tetrachloride
Silver	Aldicarbsulfoxide	1,1-Dichloropropene
Color	Aldicarb	1,2-Dichloroethane
Turbidity	Total Aldicarbs	Trichloroethene
Odor	Oxamyl	1,2-Dichloropropane
Total Alkalinity	Methomyl	Dibromomethane
Detergents (MBAS)	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
Free Cyanide	Carbofuran	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
Calcium	Carbaryl	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Magnesium	Glyphosate	Tetrachloroethene
Nickel	Diquat	1,3-Dichloropropane
Antimony	Endothall	Chlorobenzene
Beryllium	1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Thallium	1,2-Dibromo-3-Chl.Propane	Bromobenzene
Lindane	Dioxin	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Heptachlor	Chloroacetic Acid	2-Chlorotoluene
Aldrin	Bromoacetic Acid	4-Chlorotoluene
Heptachloro Epoxide	Dichloroacetic Acid	1,2-Dichlorobenzene
Dieldrin	Trichloroacetic Acid	1,3-Dichlorobenzene
Endrin	Dibromoacetic Acid	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Methoxychlor	Total Haloacetic Acid	1,24-Trichlorobenzene
Toxaphene	Chloroform	Hexachlorobutadiene
Chlordane	Bromodichloromethane	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Total PCBs	Dibromochloromethane	Benzene
Propachlor	Bromoform	Toluene
Alachlor	Total Trihalomethanes	Ethylbenzene
Simazine	Gross Beta	M,P-Xylene
Atrazine	Radium 226	O-Xylene
Metolachlor	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Styrene
Metribuzin	Chloromethane	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
Butachlor	Vinyl Chloride	N-Propylbenzene
2,4-D	Bromomethane	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Chloroethane	Tert-Butylbenzene
Dinoseb	Trichlorofluoromethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Dalapon	Chlorodifluoromethane	Sec-Butylbenzene
Picloram	1,1-Dichloroethene	4-Isopropyltoluene (P-Cumene)
Dicamba	Methylene Chloride	N-Butylbenzene
Pentachlorophenol	Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Methyl Tert.Butyl Ether (MTBE)
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	1,1-Dichloroethane	
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	2,2-Dichloropropane	

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The NYSDOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Known and possible contamination sources to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility of a water supply well to contamination is dependent upon both the presence of potential sources of contamination within the well's contributing area and the likelihood that the contaminant can travel through the environment to reach the well. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water. It does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become, contaminated. (See section "Water Quality" for a list of contaminants that have been detected.) The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from 17 active wells. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a high susceptibility to industrial solvents, pesticides and nitrates and microbial contamination. The elevated susceptibility ratings are due primarily to the various land uses and their related point sources of contamination in the assessment area. The land uses include unsewered commercial, industrial and residential, as well as agricultural land use. While the source water assessment rates our well as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting the Water District.