Our Goal

We are pleased to inform you of this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the water quality and the services delivered to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Although we purchase our water supply, we track the efforts that Genesee County, the City of Batavia and Monroe County Water Authority make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect their water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Concerns?

If you have any questions concerning your water utility or if you have suggestions on how we can improve our service to you, please contact Steve Mountain, Town Engineer at (585) 343-1729 extension 220. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. For questions on health related issues, please contact the Department of Health at (585) 344-2580 extension 5569.

Public Forum

The Batavia Town Board meets the third Wednesday of each month at 7:00 P.M. You are invited to attend these meetings to become informed with the activity in the Town or voice your opinion in the decision making process affecting your water.

Important Numbers and Sites

Town of Batavia: (585) 343-1729
www.townofbatavia.com

Department of Health: (585) 344-2580 x5569

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

City of Batavia: (585) 345-6315

www.batavianewyork.com

Monroe County Water Authority: (585) 442-7200
www.MCWA.com

Facts & Figures

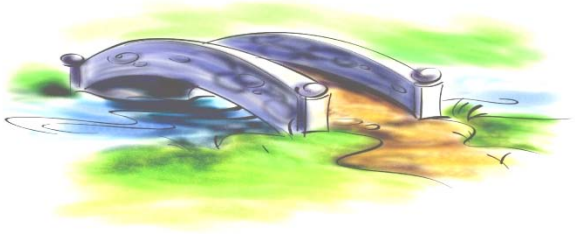
Town Population	6,700
Water Customers	2,019
Water Used in 2010	199 million gallons
Unaccounted for Water*	22 million gallons
Cost of Water in 2010	$4.35 per thousand gallons

* Maintenance, Kiwanis Park, Hydrants, Leaks

Water Conservation Tips

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but can also save you money by reducing your water bill. Here are a few suggestions:

- Repair leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, hoses, etc.
- Replace old fixtures; install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets, and appliances.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Take shorter showers.
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.
- Keep a jug of drinking water in the refrigerator instead of running the faucet to get cool water.
- Water the lawn and garden in the morning or evening to reduce the amount of water lost to evaporation.
- Use mulch around pants and scrubs.
- Use water saving nozzles on garden hoses.



2010 Annual Water Quality Report

PWS ID#: NY1800544

Town of Batavia
3833 West Main Street Road
Batavia, New York 14020
(585) 343-1729
www.townofbatavia.com

Drinking Water

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.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The Town of Batavia purchases the water provided to you from Genesee County. Genesee County Receives its water through the City of Batavia and Monroe County Water Authority (MCWA). There are four sources from which the water is received and transmitted to the Town. Two of the four sources of water are from the Tonawanda Valley Watershed and the Tonawanda Creek (City of Batavia). The other two sources of water are from Lake Ontario and Hemlock Lake (MCWA).

MCWA Source Water Assessment

MCWA's primary water source is Lake Ontario which is treated at their Shoremont Plant in Greece. They also operate the Corfu Plant, a small well supply in the Village of Corfu, and purchase water from the City of Rochester, Erie County Water Authority (ECWA). 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 Great Lakes sources used by Shoremont and ECWA are not very susceptible because of their size and quality of the Great Lakes. Hemlock and Canadice Lakes, used by the Hemlock Plant, are also not very susceptible because of their size and controlled watersheds. The well water used by the Corfu Plant is more susceptible, but the confined nature of the aquifer provides protection against the few nearby potential contaminant sources. Because storm and wastewater contamination are potential threats to any source water, the water provided to MCWA's customers undergoes rigorous treatment and testing prior to its delivery. The Shoremont Plant and the purchased water producers all use a similar treatment process: coagulation, filtration and disinfection. Coagulants are added to clump together suspended particles, enhancing their removal during filtration. Chlorine is used to disinfect the water and to provide the residual disinfectant that preserves the sanitary quality of the water as it travels from each plant to your home. Fluoride is also added to help prevent tooth decay. The treatment process at the Corfu Water Plant consists of filtration, softening and disinfection with chlorine. These plants are in full compliance with all NYS and the USEPA operational and monitoring requirements. For more information on the State's Source Water Assessment plan and how you can help protect the source of your drinking water, contact MCWA Customer Service at (585) 442-7200 or visit their website at www.MCWA.com.

City of Batavia Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment was prepared through the New York Department of Health in 2002. It evaluated possible and actual threats to the City of Batavia's drinking water sources. 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 into the wells. 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. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source water in the future. The City of Batavia's water is derived from two drilled wells and the Tonawanda Creek. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium-high to very high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, petroleum products, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity to the wells of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the State and/or Federal government) and the associated industrial activity in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of unknown hydraulic conductivity. The source water assessment for the Tonawanda Creek has found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for microbials, phosphorus, DBP precursors, and pesticides contamination. In addition, the moderate density of CAFOs (Concentrated Animal Feeding operations) in the assessment area may add to the potential for contamination. While there are some facilities present, permitted discharges do not likely represent an important threat to source water quality, based on their density in the assessment area. However, it appears that the total amount of wastewater discharged to surface water in this assessment area is high enough to further raise the potential for contamination. There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminate resources, and these facility types include mines. Finally, it should be noted that relatively high flow velocities make river drinking water supplies highly sensitive to existing and new sources of microbial contamination (particularly for protozoa). While the source water assessment rates the City of Batavia's wells and the Tonawanda Creek as being susceptible to microbials, please note that the City of Batavia's water is filtered and disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered to 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 Genesee County Health Department at (585) 344-2580, or Math Worth at Batavia's City Hall, (585) 345-6315.

Treatment & Sampling Results

The Town of Batavia purchases drinking water from Genesee County who in turn receives their water from the Monroe County Water Authority (MCWA) and the City of Batavia who each perform testing on the water they produce. Additional testing is performed by the Town of Batavia after the water reaches our system. Test results are listed in the table below. For the complete Annual Water Quality Report of our suppliers, please visit www.MCWA.com & www.batavianewyork.com.

MCWA – WATER QUALITY TABLE

DETECTED SUBSTANCES				Shoremont WTP	Hemlock WTP	Meets EPA Standards	2010 RESULTS EXCEPT AS NOTED
Substances	**Units**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Range of detected values**			**Likely Source**
Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.021 - 0.023	0.014-0.017	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	mg/L	NA	250	24 - 26	35-37	Yes	Naturally occurring
Fluoride	mg/L	NA	2.2	0.2 -1.5	0.6-1.0	Yes	Natural and additive - promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	0.22 - 0.37	ND - 0.21	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NS	13 - 15	20	Yes	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	mg/L	NA	250	27 - 28	14	Yes	Naturally occurring
Caffeine	ng/L	NS	NS	4 (2008)	ND (2008)	Yes	Pharmaceutical
Cotinine	ng/L	NS	NS	2.1 (2008)	1.7 (2008)	Yes	Pharmaceutical
Triclosan	ng/L	NS	NS	ND (2008)	5.8 (2008)	Yes	Personal care products
Turbidity - Entry Point	NTUs	NA	TT	0.04 - 0.08 100%	0.04 - 0.18 100%	Yes	Soil runoff
Coliform	% Positive	0	0.05	0.5% July	0.5% July	Yes	Naturally occurring
Chlorine Residual - Entry	mg/L	4	4	1.1 (0.8-1.4)	0.8 (0.5-1.2)	Yes	Additive for control of microbes
Total THMs	ug/L	NA	80	40 (14-87)	46 (21-78)	Yes	Byproduct of water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	ug/L	NA	60	11 (4-22)	15 (3-24)	Yes	Byproduct of water chlorination
Copper (Customer Tap Samples)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	0.100 (None) 2009	0.100 (None) 2009	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (Customer Tap Samples)	ug/L	0	AL=15	4.3 (None) 2009	4.3 (None) 2009	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing

CITY OF BATAVIA SAMPLING RESULTS

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	DATE SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (mg/L)	8/4/2010	2	2	0.014	N/A	No	Erosion of natrual deposits.
Chloride (mg/L)	8/4/2010	250	N/A	77	N/A	No	Naturally occuring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	2010 (hourly)	[4]	N/A	1.04	0.70 - 1.34	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Di(2-ethylhexl Phthalate [DEHP] (ug/L)	8/4/2010	6	0	0.69	N/A	No	Used in plastic products, inks, pesticides, cosmetics, and vacuum oils.
Fluoride (mg/L)	8/4/2010	2.2	N/A	0.68	0.50 - 1.12	No	Natural and additive - promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (mg/L)	8/4/2010	10	10	1	N/A	No	Fertilizer runoff; Septic leaching; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (mg/lL)	8/4/2010	N/A	N/A	39	N/A	No	Naturally occuring; Road Salt; Water softeners; Animal Waste.
Sulfate (mg/L)	8/4/2010	250	N/A	36	N/A	No	Naturally occurring.
Total Coliform Bacteria (# pos. samples)	June 2010	2+	0	2	N/A	Yes	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	2010 (monthly)	TT	N/A	1.4	ND - 1.9	No	Organic contaminates from natural organic substances & agricultural chemicals.
Turbidity (NTU)	2010 (daily)	TT	N/A	0.29	0.02 - 0.29	No	Soil runoff.
Turbidity (Lowest monthly %)	2010 (daily)	TT	N/A	100	N/A	No	Soil runoff.
Copper (mg/L)	8/10/2010	AL=1.3	1.3	0.028	ND - 0.290	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead (ug/L)	8/10/2010	AL=15	0	3	ND - 17.0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.

TOWN OF BATAVIA TEST RESULTS

Substance	Units	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Result (avg.)	Date Sampled	Meets EPA Standards	Typical Source
Chlorine Residual	mg/L	[4]	N/A	0.49	2010 (daily)	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	ug/L	60	N/A	15.2	2008 (quarterly)	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ug/L	80	N/A	38.7	2008 (quarterly)	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Coliform				negative	2010 (3 samples/month)	Yes	Contaminated source water or contaminated backflow.
E. coli				negative	2010 (3 samples/month)	Yes	Contaminated source water or contaminated backflow.

Report Definitions

EPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency): A federal agency designed to protect human health and safeguard the natural environment.

FDA (U.S. Food and Drug Administration): A federal agency within the Department of Health and Human Services.

CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention): One of the major operating components of the Department of Health and Human Services.

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 feasible.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of contamination in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfection 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 contaminants.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

mg/L (milligrams per liter): 1/1,000 gram of substance per liter of water.

ug/L (micrograms per liter): 1/1,000,000 gram of substance per liter of water.

ng/L (nanograms per liter): 1/1,000,000,000 gram of substance per liter of water.

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 by the precision of laboratory tests.

NS: No standard.

N/A: Not applicable.

About Violation

On June 7th and June 28th, 2010, bacteria samples collected in the City of Batavia tested positive for Total Coliform (but not for E. Coli). This was possibly due to hydrant flushing at the time. All samples tested negative within the 24 hour recheck and no further problems were encountered. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.