

**ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2007
VILLAGE OF LYONS, 76 WILLIAM ST., LYONS, NY
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY No. 5801229;
TOWN OF LYONS, 43 PHELPS ST., LYONS, NY
GRIST MILL WATER DISTRICT PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY No. 5817537 and
WESTPHAL WATER DISTRICT PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY No. 5822016**

To comply with State and Federal Regulations, the Village of Lyons Water System along with the Town of Lyons Grist Mill and Westphal Water Districts 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, we conducted 97 tests for contaminants. 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 Warren Wheaton, Foreman, at the Village of Lyons Water Treatment Plant at 946-4632. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village or Town Board meetings. The Village Board meets on the third Tuesday of each month at 6 p.m. The Town Board meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month at 7 p.m. The Village Board meetings are held at 76 William St., Lyons, N.Y. The Town of Lyons Board meetings are held at 43 Phelps St., Lyons, N.Y.

Source Water Assessment

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats 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 rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to the consumer is, or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" 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. Water supplies and state health department will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs.

As mentioned before, most of our water is derived from two wells. The source water assessment has rated Wells 2A and 3 as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents, metals, pesticides, other industrial contaminants, and petroleum products. These ratings are due primarily to close proximity of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) to the wells, chemical bulk storage(s), pasture, and low intensity residential activity in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of unknown hydraulic conductivity. While source water assessment rates our sources 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 this assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted above.

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 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.

The Village of Lyons has two sources of supply for its drinking water. The ground supply is two fresh water wells each about sixty feet deep (Wells 2A and 3) located at the Water Treatment Plant on Old Clyde Road in the Village. We also purchase water from the Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority. This connection is to the Newark Village Water System. The ground supply is softened, chlorinated, and fluoridated before entering the distribution system. The purchased water is connected to the system with no further treatment or additions required.

During 2007 we had no problem reported with our system. Currently the Village Board is seeking to do some possible renovations to the Water Plant which will allow for automation and we will be able to utilize the wells to pump at their maximum capacity. No water advisories were issued during 2007.

Our water system services approximately 3,886 people through 1,475 service connections. The daily average of water treated and pumped was 339 thousand gallons. Our highest single day was 492 thousand gallons. On June 11, 2001, the Village of Lyons started to purchase water under a twenty year contract from the Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority (WCWSA). The WCWSA purchases this water from the Village of Newark then resells it to the Village. The amount of purchased water in 2007 was 73,163,000 gallons. This combined total of treated water produced and purchased was 197 million gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 123 million gallons. This 73 million gallon water loss accounts for the difference in water delivered to customers and the total amount produced. This is a 37 percent loss. Village use that is calculated in this loss is from hydrant flushing, fire fighting, street cleaning, and undetected leaks. Over 68 million gallons of untreated water was used at the water treatment plant for backwashing and rinsing the water softeners.

In 2007 water customers were charged \$33.00 for the first 5,000 gallons of water and \$4.70 per thousand thereafter for the inside village rate. The outside of the village rate was \$53.00 for the first 5,000 gallons of water and \$6.50 per thousand thereafter.

As the State regulations require, we routinely test our drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform (minimum 4 per month), turbidity (once per day in distribution system during plant operations), inorganic compounds (once per year), nitrate (once per year), volatile organic compounds (once per year), synthetic organic compounds (once every three years), radiologic parameters (quarterly), and lead and copper (once every three years). 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 concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking 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 (1-800-426-4791) or the New York State Department of Health in Geneva at 315-789-3030.

Table of Detected Contaminants - Lyons Supply

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Unit	Likely Source Contamination
Fluoride	No	Daily	1.0 average	mg/l	N/A	2.2 mg/l	Water addition that promotes strong teeth Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	03/27/03	212	mg/l	N/A	See health effects. ¹	Naturally occurring water softeners.
Nitrate	No	08/2/07	1.8	mg/l	10	10 mg/l	Erosion natural deposits.
Barium	No	03/06	3.06 ug/l	mg/l	2	2.0 mg/l	Erosion natural deposits.
Chromium	No	03/06	6.85 ug/l				
Copper	No	2005	.47 ³ (nd.784)	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead	No	2005	(ND – 3.34) 1.8	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Radium 226 and 228	No	8/07	.02 0.64	pCi/l	0	5 pCi/l	Erosion natural deposits.
Turbidity ²	No	1/17/07	.44	NTU	N/A	TT=<1 NTU	Soil runoff.
Turbidity ²	No	daily	.25	NTU	N/A	TT=95% of Samples <0.3 NTU	Soil runoff.
TTHM	No	8/07	52.7	ug/l	0	80 ug/l	by product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organism
HAA5	No	8/07	11.4	ug/l	0	60 ug/l	

TURBIDITY

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Below is a table showing performance standards determined by the State and the results of our monitoring.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Highest Sample	Level Detected	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)
Turbidity (Highest Annual Test Result)	No	1/6/07	.34 NTU	N/A	TT=<5 NTU
Lowest Monthly % of Samples meeting Requirements	No		100%	N/A	TT=95% of samples <1.0 NTU

Notes:

State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5 NTU. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1.0 NTU. 100% of the turbidity measurements of water leaving the Newark Filter Plant in 2007 were below 1.0 NTU.

Tables of Detected Contaminants

Parameter	Violations Yes/No	EPA/NYS Limits	Units	Results	Samples In 2007	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants (Sampled 9/21/07)						
Gross Alpha	No	15	pCi/L	0.584	1	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.
Gross Beta	No	50 *	pCi/L	2.33	1	Decay of natural and manmade deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.
Radium -- 226	No	5	pCi/L	0.109	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium -- 228	No	5	pCi/L	.192	1	Erosion of natural deposits

The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Tables of Detected Contaminants, (cont.)

Parameters (all sampled 9/21/07)	EPA/NYS Limits	Units	Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	10	ppm	.021	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.
Nitrate	10	ppm	.40	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	50	ppb	1.0	Geologic formations or used in electroplating, battery production and ceramics.
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb	2.4	Used in plastic products such as polyvinyl chloride, plastic toys, vinyl upholstery, adhesives and coatings. Compound likely to be released to the environment during production and waste disposal of these products. Also used in inks, pesticides, cosmetics and vacuum pump oils.

The Village of Newark is required to test for Lead and Copper in the water distribution system every 3 years. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from the materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Newark 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. There was a round of sampling conducted during the summer of 2005. No violations were found as a result of this testing. Below is a summary of these results.

Parameter	EPA/NYS Limits	Range of Values	90th Percentile Value	% Homes Exceeding Action Level
Lead	AL=15 ug/l	ND - 11 ug/l	4.6 ug/l	0
Copper	AL=1.3 mg/l	.074 mg/l - 1.9 mg/l	1.2 mg/l	10

Disinfection Byproducts - 2007	Violations Yes/No	MCL	MCLG	Range	Highest Annual Average	Likely source of contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs - chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No	80ug/l	n.a	27ug/l-71ug/l	52.6 ug/l	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic material
HAA 5 - (Dibromoacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Monobromoacetic acid, Monochloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid)	No	60ug/l	n.a	32-58ug/l	25.5 ug/l	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Radioactive Contaminants (9/21/07)	Violations Yes/No	EPA/NYS Limits	Units	Results	Samples In 2007	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	No	15	PCi/L	-0.584	1	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.
Gross Beta	No	50 *	PCi/L	2.33	1	Decay of natural and manmade deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.
Radium - 226	No	5	PCi/L	0.109	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium - 228	No	5	pCi/L	0.192	1	Erosion of natural deposits

- The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

The Village of Newark is required to collect and analyze a minimum of ten, (10), total coliform samples from various points within the Village each month.

Parameter	EPA/NYS Limits	Units	Low	High	Violations	Samples in 2007
Coliform (see notation below)	*	colonies/100mi	NEG	NEG	No	127
E. Coli	*		NEG		No	127

KEY:

* = a violation occurs when two or more samples per month are total coliform positive.

Total Coliforms -- Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

Fecal Coliform/E. Coli - Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as possible 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 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 health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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.

NEG = Negative results.

NS = No standard.

NTU = turbidity unit of measurement (Nephelometric Turbidity Units).

TT = Treatment Technique - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Mg/L = Milligram per liter- corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million -ppm).

Pci/L = Picocuries per liter - a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Ug/L = Micrograms per liter - corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion-ppb).

NEWARK'S ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT WAS PUBLISHED IN THE NEWARK PENNYSAVER ON MAY 6, 2008.

THE SUPPLEMENT LISTING TESTING PERFORMED WAS MADE AVAILABLE AT THE NEWARK VILLAGE OFFICE & THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Definitions:

MCL - *Maximum Contaminant Level*. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as possible.

MCLG - *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal*. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

TT - *Treatment Technique*. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NTU - *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit*. A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

mg/l - *Milligrams Per Liter*. Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

ug/l - *Micrograms Per Liter*. Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

pCi/l - *Picocuries Per Liter*. A measure of the radioactivity of water.

Mrdl - Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Mrdlg - Maximum residual disinfectant level goal. The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk.

During 2007, our system was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Why Save Water and How To Avoid Wasting It?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water.

- Saving water saves energy and the costs associated with producing it and the need to construct costly new wells.
- 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 firefighting 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.
- Fix leaky faucets and toilets.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth or shaving.
- Replace older fixtures with water-saving devices.
- Take showers instead of baths.
- Curb lawn watering – water your lawn only when needed.
- Mulch your trees and plants to hold water.
- 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

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it will be

necessary to make improvements in your water system. The cost of these improvements will be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments will be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Thank you for allowing us to provide your family with quality drinking water. It is our intent to continue to provide our customers with safe, healthy, and dependable water.

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In 2008 water customers were charged \$33.00 for the first 5,000 gallons of water and \$4.70 per thousand thereafter for the inside village rate. The outside of the village rate was \$53.00 for the first 5,000 gallons of water and \$6.50 per thousand thereafter.

As the State regulations require, we routinely test our drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform (minimum 4 per month), turbidity (once per day in distribution system during plant operations), inorganic compounds (once per year), nitrate (once per year), volatile organic compounds (once per year), synthetic organic compounds (once every three years), radiologic parameters (quarterly), and lead and copper (once every three years). 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 concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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Table of Detected Contaminants - Lyons Supply

Contam-inant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Unit	Likely Source of Contamin ation
Fluoride	No	Daily	1.0 average	mg/l	N/A	2.2 mg/l	Water additive that promotes strong teeth. Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	03/27/03	212	mg/l	N/A	See health effects. ¹	Naturally occurring water softeners.
Nitrate	No	7/17/08	1.4	mg/l	10	10 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	No	03/06	3.06 ug/l	mg/l	2	2.0 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	No	03/06	6.85 ug/l				
Copper	No	2008	(ND-0.48)mg/l 0.37 mg/l=90th	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead	No	2008	(ND – 3.5)ug/1 2.2 ug/l=90th	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Radium 226 and 228	No	8/08	0.07 0.6	pCi/l	0	5 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity ²	No	1/18/08	1.5	NTU	N/A	TT=<1 NTU	Soil runoff.
Turbidity ²	No	daily	.34	NTU	N/A	TT=95% of Samples <0.3 NTU	Soil runoff.
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Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Highest Sample	Level Detected	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)
Turbidity (Highest Annual Test Result)	No	5/14/08	.39 NTU	N/A	TT=<5 NTU
Lowest Monthly % of Samples meeting Requirements	No		100%	N/A	TT=95% of samples <1.0 NTU

Notes:

State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5 NTU. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1.0 NTU. 100% of the turbidity measurements of water leaving the Newark Filter Plant in 2008 were below 1.0 NTU.

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Gross Beta (Sampled 9/21/07)	No	50 *	PCi/L	2.33	0	Decay of natural and manmade deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.
Radium – 226*	No	5	PCi/L	-0.0625	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium – 228*	No	5	pCi/L	-0.0697	1	Erosion of natural deposits

* - Radium 226 and 228 is sampled by taking 1 grab sample per calendar quarter and analyzing the composite of those samples.

The State considers 50 pci/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

The Village of Newark is required to collect and analyze a minimum of ten, (10), total coliform samples from various points within the Village each month.

Parameter	EPA/NYS Limits	Units	Low	High	Violations	Samples in 2008
Coliform (see notation below)	*	colonies/100ml	NEG	NEG	No	127
E. Coli	*		NEG		No	127

Tables of Detected Contaminants, (cont.)

Parameters (all sampled 9/29/08)	EPA/NYS Limits	Units	Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	10	ppm	.022	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.
Nitrate	10	ppm	.31	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	50	ppb	1.5	Geologic formations or used in electroplating, battery production and ceramics.
Chromium	6	ppb	1.4	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

The Village of Newark is required to test for Lead and Copper in the water distribution system every 3 years. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from the materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Newark 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

There was a round of sampling conducted during the summer of 2008. No violations were found as a result of this testing. Below is a summary of these results.

Parameter	EPA/NYS Limits	Range of Values	90th Percentile Value	% Homes Exceeding Action Level
Lead	AL=15 ug/l	ND – 7.1 ug/l	4.5 ug/l	0
Copper	AL=1.3 mg/l	.18 mg/l – 1.8 mg/l	1.2 mg/l	0

Disinfection Byproducts - 2008	Violations Yes/No	MCL	MCLG	Range	Highest Annual Average	Likely source of contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs - chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No	80ug/l	n/a	26 ug/l- 73ug/l	48.4 ug/l	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic material
HAA 5 – (Dibromoacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Monobromoacetic acid, Monochloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid)	No	60ug/l	n/a	ND - 45ug/l	26.3 ug/l	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

KEY:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level, (MCL) = The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as possible to the MCLGs as feasible.

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Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, (MRDL) = 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, (MRDLG) = The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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.

NEG = Negative results.

NS = No standard.

NTU = turbidity unit of measurement (Nephelometric Turbidity Units).

TT = Treatment Technique - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Mg/L = Milligram per liter - corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million -ppm).

Pci/L = Picocuries per liter - a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Ug/L = Micrograms per liter - corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion-ppb).

This portion of the Annual Water Quality Report was published in the Newark Pennysaver on May 5, 2009.

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Security

The Village of Newark feels the security of your water system is an important responsibility. We have upgraded our security systems and been in contact with local law enforcement to ensure protection of the water system infrastructure. We would ask that you, the public, become involved in our security efforts. If you see any suspicious activity in or around Village facilities, please contact the Village or any local law enforcement agency. Suspicious activity may include unattended fire hydrants with the caps off or the water running, unauthorized cars or people loitering near water storage facilities or people taking pictures of any Village property or infrastructure. Your help in this effort would be greatly appreciated.

Conservation

Newark's share of water from Canandaigua Lake is sufficient to supply our current, as well as, our future needs. Even with this in mind, we need to use water wisely. It takes energy and resources to treat and deliver water to your home. On hot summer days we sometimes have to produce almost twice as much water as we do during winter months. In an effort to promote the wise use of water, to avoid waste and reduce our energy demands, we offer the following conservation tips:

- Fixing leaking faucets can save hundreds of gallons of water over the course of a year. Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, and then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.
- Water your lawn only when necessary. When you walk on grass, does it spring back up? If it does, your lawn does not need watering. If water is needed, give your lawn a thorough soaking. The most effective time to water is before 10:00 AM because more of the water soaks into the ground. After that time you will lose water through evaporation. This also helps minimize energy and production peaks during the driest parts of the year.
- Check your toilet 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 leaks.
- Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants to hold water for plants. Mulch will also discourage weed growth.

Definitions:

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Mrdl - Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

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During 2008, our system was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water 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 (1-800-426-

4791).

Information on Fluoride Addition

Our system is one of many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. Also, water purchased from WCWSA has fluoride added at the Village of Newark water plant. 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 that we and the Village of Newark monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. During 2008 monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range 100% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach 2.2mg/l MCL for fluoride.

Why Save Water and How To Avoid Wasting It?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water.

- Saving water saves energy and the costs associated with producing it and the need to construct costly new wells.
- 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 firefighting 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:

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- Replace older fixtures with water-saving devices.

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- _ Curb lawn watering – water your lawn only when needed.
- _ Mulch your trees and plants to hold water.
- _ 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

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it will be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The cost of these improvements will be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments will be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Thank you for allowing us to provide your family with quality drinking water. It is our intent to continue to provide our customers with safe, healthy, and dependable water.

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2009
VILLAGE OF LYONS, 76 WILLIAM ST., LYONS, NY
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY No. 5801229;
TOWN OF LYONS, 43 PHELPS ST., LYONS, NY
GRIST MILL WATER DISTRICT PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY No. 5817537 and
WESTPHAL WATER DISTRICT PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY No. 5822016

To comply with State and Federal Regulations, the Village of Lyons Water System along with the Town of Lyons Grist Mill and Westphal Water Districts 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, we conducted 136 tests for contaminants. 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 Warren Wheaton, Foreman, at the Village of Lyons Water Treatment Plant at 946-4632. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village or Town Board meetings. The Village Board meets on the third Tuesday of each month at 6 p.m. The Town Board meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month at 7 p.m. The Village Board meetings are held at 76 William St., Lyons, N.Y. The Town of Lyons Board meetings are held at 43 Phelps St., Lyons, N.Y.

Source Water Assessment

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats 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 rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to the consumer is, or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" 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. Water supplies and state health department will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs.

As mentioned before, most of our water is derived from two wells. The source water assessment has rated Wells 2A and 3 as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents, metals, pesticides, other industrial contaminants, and petroleum products. These ratings are due primarily to close proximity of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) to the wells, chemical bulk storage(s), pasture, and low intensity residential activity in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of unknown hydraulic conductivity. While source water assessment rates our sources 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 this assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted above.

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 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.

The Village of Lyons has two sources of supply for its drinking water. The ground supply is two fresh water wells each about sixty feet deep (Wells 2A and 3) located at the Water Treatment Plant on Old Clyde Road in the Village. We also purchase water from the Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority. This connection is to the Newark Village Water System. The ground supply is softened, chlorinated, and fluoridated before entering the distribution system. The purchased water is connected to the system with no further treatment or additions required.

During 2009 we had no problem reported with our system. Currently the Village Board is seeking to do some possible renovations to the Water Plant which will allow for automation and we will be able to utilize the wells to pump at their maximum capacity. No water advisories were issued during 2009.

Our water system services approximately 3,886 people through 1,475 service connections. The daily average of water treated and pumped was 275 thousand gallons. Our highest single day was 351 thousand gallons. On June 11, 2001, the Village of Lyons started to purchase water under a twenty year contract from the Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority (WCWSA). The WCWSA purchases this water from the Village of Newark then resells it to the Village. The amount of purchased water in 2009 was 75,547,000 gallons. This combined total of treated water produced and purchased was 191.5 million gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 115.5 million gallons. This 75.8 million gallon water loss accounts for the difference in water delivered to customers and the total amount produced. This is a 40 percent loss. Village use that is calculated in this loss is from hydrant flushing, fire fighting, street cleaning, and undetected leaks. Over 68 million gallons of untreated water was used at the water treatment plant for backwashing and rinsing the water softeners.

In 2009 water customers were charged \$33.00 for the first 5,000 gallons of water and \$4.70 per thousand thereafter for the inside village rate. The outside of the village rate was \$53.00 for the first 5,000 gallons of water and \$6.50 per thousand thereafter.

As the State regulations require, we routinely test our drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform (minimum 4 per month), turbidity (once per day in distribution system during plant operations), inorganic compounds (once per year), nitrate (once per year), volatile organic compounds (once per year), synthetic organic compounds (once every three years), radiologic parameters (quarterly), and lead and copper (once every three years). 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 concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking 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 (1-800-426-4791) or the New York State Department of Health in Geneva at 315-789-3030.

Table of Detected Contaminants - Lyons Supply

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Unit	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	No	Daily	1.0 average	mg/l	N/A	2.2 mg/l	Water additive that promotes strong teeth. Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	03/27/03	212	mg/l	N/A	See health effects. ¹	Naturally occurring water softeners.
Nitrate	No	5/21/09		mg/l	10	10 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	No	3/26/09	4.8 ug/l	mg/l	2	2.0 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium		3/26/09	3.3 ug/l				
Chromium		3/26/09	7.7 ug/l				
Copper	No	2008	(ND-0.48)mg/l	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead	No	2008	(ND - 3.5)mg/l	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Radium 226 and 228	No	8/08	0.07 0.6	pCi/l	0	5 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity ²	No	12/09	1.35	NTU	N/A	TT=<1 NTU	Soil runoff.
Turbidity ²	No	daily	.34	NTU	N/A	TT=95% of Samples <0.3 NTU	Soil runoff.
Stage 1							
TTHM	No	8/09	54.7	ug/l	0	80 ug/l	by product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organism
HAA5	No	8/09	20.7	ug/l	0	60 ug/l	
Stage 2							
TTHM	No	Quarterly	33.48-115.80 (71.06)	ug/l	0	80 ug/l Monitoring Only	by product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organism
HAA5	No	Quarterly	11.5-42.35 (21.23)	ug/l	0	60 ug/l	

In New York, the State Health Department is responsible for enforcing EPA's regulations. The State has the option, which it has used in several cases, to implement its own regulations if they are equivalent or more stringent than the EPA's. The State Health Department reviews and approves treatment plant and distribution system modifications as well as new construction. They also review all our operating and monitoring data for compliance on a monthly basis.

TURBIDITY

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Below is a table showing performance standards determined by the State and the results of our monitoring.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Highest Sample	Level Detected	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)
Turbidity (Highest Annual Test Result)	No	3/13/09	.50 NTU	N/A	TT=<5 NTU
Lowest Monthly % of Samples meeting Requirements	No		100%	N/A	TT=95% of samples <1.0 NTU

Notes:

State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5 NTU. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1.0 NTU. 100% of the turbidity measurements of water leaving the Newark Filter Plant in 2009 were below 1.0 NTU.

Tables of Detected Contaminants

Parameter	Violations Yes/No	EPA/NYS Limits	Units	Results	Samples In 2008	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha (Sampled 9/21/07)	No	15	pCi/L	-0.584	0	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.
Gross Beta (Sampled 9/21/07)	No	50 *	pCi/L	2.33	0	Decay of natural and manmade deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.
Radium - 226*	No	5	pCi/L	-0.0625	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium - 228*	No	5	pCi/L	-0.0697	1	Erosion of natural deposits

* - Radium 226 and 228 is sampled by taking 1 grab sample per calendar quarter and analyzing the composite of those samples.

The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Tables of Detected Contaminants, (cont.)

Parameters (all sampled 10/15/09)	EPA/NYS Limits	Units	Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	10	ppm	.024	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.
Nickel	50	ppb	2.9	Geologic formations or used in electroplating, battery production and ceramics.
Chromium	6	ppb	3.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

The Village of Newark is required to test for Lead and Copper in the water distribution system every 3 years. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from the materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Newark 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. There was a round of sampling conducted during the summer of 2008. No violations were found as a result of this testing. Below is a summary of these results.

Parameter	EPA/NYS Limits	Range of Values	90th Percentile Value	% Homes Exceeding Action Level
Lead	AL=15 ug/l	ND - 7.1 ug/l	4.5 ug/l	0
Copper	AL=1.3 mg/l	.18 mg/l - 1.8 mg/l	1.2 mg/l	0

Disinfection Byproducts - 2009	Violations Yes/No	MCL	MCLG	Range	Highest Annual Average	Likely source of contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs - chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No	80ug/l	n/a	ND-83ug/l	51.94 ug/l	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic material
HAA 5 - (Dibromoacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Monobromoacetic acid, Monochloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid)	No	60ug/l	n/a	ND - 45ug/l	22.98 ug/l	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

The Village of Newark is required to collect and analyze a minimum of ten, (10), total coliform samples from various points within the Village each month. In September of 2009 there were three, (3), positive results. In October of 2009 there was one, (1), positive result. All additional total coliform sampling required by the Department of Health resulted in negative coliform results. The table below summarizes total coliform testing for 2009.

Parameter	EPA/NYS Limits	Units	Low	High	Violations	Samples in 2009
Coliform (see notation below)	*	colonies/100ml	NEG	Present	Yes, (September 15)	151
E. Coli	*		NEG		No	151

* = a violation occurs when two or more samples a month are total coliform positive.

Total Coliforms – Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

Fecal Coliform/E. Coli – Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

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- _ 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

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it will be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The cost of these improvements will be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments will be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Thank you for allowing us to provide your family with quality drinking water. It is our intent to continue to provide our customers with safe, healthy, and dependable water.