The

TOWN OF BATAVIA

Batavia Consolidated - PWS ID# NY1800554
Alexander WD#2 – PWS ID# NY1830045
Townline Water - PWS ID# NY1830046
Alabama WD#2 – PWS ID# NY1830051

Annual Water Quality Report

Reporting Year: 2017

WATER SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

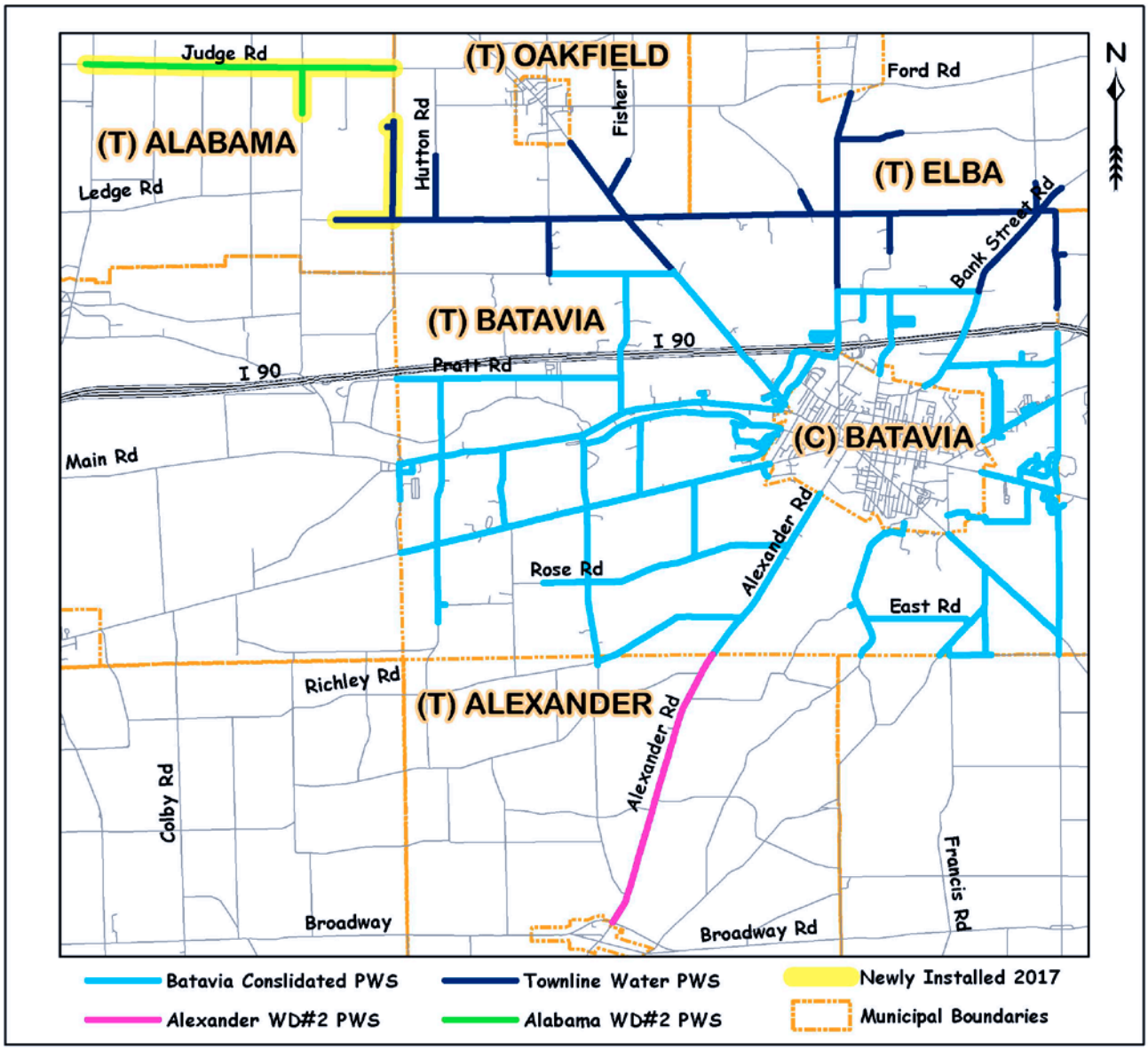
To comply with State regulations, the Town of Batavia issues an Annual Water Quality Report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. In the reporting year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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.

FACTS & FIGURES

Population Served with Public Water	6,565
Commercial Service Connections	266
Residential Service Connections	1,990
Water Purchased in 2017	322.2 million gallons
Water Used in 2017	294.1 million gallons
Unaccounted for Water in 2017*	28.1 million gallons
Cost of Water in 2017	$5.10/1,000 gallons

* Maintenance, Kiwanis Park, Hydrant Use, Leaks

SERVICE AREA



SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

Projects Completed: In 2017, approximately 11,535 linear feet of 8-inch water main was installed along Townline Road, Macomber Road, and Towne Place to serve water districts in the Towns of Alabama and Oakfield. Additionally, approximately 25,300 linear feet of 8-inch and 12-inch water main along Judge and Maple Roads in the Town of Alabama was installed and put into operation. This work was a portion of Phase I of the Town of Alabama Water District No. 2 Water Project.

Planned Improvements: The Batavia Southwest Water District was established by the Batavia Town Board in April 2016 and construction began in February 2018 to install approximately 20,400 linear feet of water main along Wilkinson/Halstead, Lear, Upton, and Brown Roads. The Batavia Bethany Townline Road Water District was established in March 2018 and construction is anticipated to begin by the of fall of 2018 to install approximately 4,400 linear feet of water main along Batavia Bethany Townline Road between Bethany Center and Shepard Roads. The Towns of Alabama and Elba have both established a townwide project to bring water down nearly every road in their municipality with the Town of Batavia being responsible for the operation and maintenance of those system. An advanced meter infrastructure system project is currently being developed that will allow both the Town of Batavia and water customers to monitor water usages in order to identify leaks and facilitate water conservation.

Updated: 5/14/2018

WATER SOURCE & TREATMENT

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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) sources. These sources come from the Tonawanda Valley Watershed and the Tonawanda Creek (City of Batavia) and Lake Ontario (MCWA). Additionally, the Alabama WD#2 PWS receives water that passes from the Town of Batavia and through the Village of Oakfield water system before re-entering the control of the Town of Batavia in the Town of Alabama. During the reporting year, neither the City of Batavia, MCWA, nor the Village of Oakfield reported any water source restrictions to the Town of Batavia.

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 waters 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 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 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 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 (particularly for protozoa). There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminate resources; 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. 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 Matt Worth at Batavia's City Hall at (585) 345-6315.

MCWA SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

MCWA's primary water source is Lake Ontario which is treated at their Shoremont Plant in Greece and their Webster Plant. They also operate the Corfu Plant, a small well supply in the Village of Corfu, and purchase water from the City of Rochester and the 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 the 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 New York State and U.S. EPA 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.

WATER QUALITY

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

The Town of Batavia purchases drinking water from Genesee County who in turn receives their water from MCWA and the City of Batavia who, as the State regulations require, routinely test the drinking water they produce for numerous contaminants. Water within the Town of Alabama Water District No. 2 Public Water System passes from the Town of Batavia and through the Village of Oakfield. Additional testing is performed by both the Town of Batavia and Village of Oakfield, as State regulations require, after the water reaches (or re-reaches) these systems.

Your water is tested for the following contaminants and parameters: inorganics, metals, radionuclides, volatile organics, synthetic organics, natural organics, disinfection by-products, and physical water parameters. The tables presented below depict which compounds were detected in your drinking water. For the complete Annual Water Quality Report of our suppliers, which includes the specific contaminant that were tested for but not detected, please visit www.MCWA.com, www.batavianewyork.com, & www.oakfield.govoffice.com.

The State allows for the testing of some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or the Genesee County Health Department at (585) 344-2580 x5569.

CITY OF BATAVIA – SAMPLING RESULTS

Regulated Substances – *as reported by the City of Batavia. For their full Annual Water Quality Report, please visit www.batavianewyork.com.*

SUBSTANCE (Unit of Measure)	DATE SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MDRLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE Low-High	VIOLATION
Chloride (mg/L)	8/10/2017	250	N/A	68.5	N/A	No
Barium (mg/L)	8/10/2017	2	2	0.012	N/A	No
Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	2017 hourly	[4]	N/A	1.06 Avg.	0.68 -1.65	No
Fluoride (mg/L)	8/10/2017	2.2	N/A	0.22	N/A	No
	Daily	2.2	N/A	0.66 Avg.	0.24 – 0.97	No
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	8/10/2017	10	10	1.5	N/A	No
Sulfate (mg/L)	8/10/2017	250	N/A	31.7	N/A	No
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	2017 Monthly	TT	N/A	1.15 Avg.	ND – 2.9	No
Sodium[5] (mg/L)	8/10/2017	TT	N/A	44	N/A	No
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ (mg/L)	8/10/2017	N/A	N/A	69	N/A	No
Calcium (mg/L)	8/10/2017	N/A	N/A	15	N/A	No
Magnesium (mg/L)	8/10/2017	N/A	N/A	17.1	N/A	No
Haloacetic Acids[6] (ug/L)	2017 Quarterly	60	60	23.62	6.6 – 27.2	No
Total Trihalomethanes[6] (ug/L)	2017 Quarterly	80	80	56.22	16.1 – 58.2	No
Turbidity[1] (NTU)	2017 Daily	TT ≤ 1.0	N/A	0.02 Avg.	0.01 – 0.13	No
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limits) (NTU)	2017 Daily	TT ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	100%	N/A	No
Turbidity -Distribution System (NTU)	2017 Weekly	>5	N/A	0.067 Avg.	0.02 – 1.1	No

SUBSTANCE (Unit of Measure)	DATE SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE Low-High	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION
Copper[3] (mg/L)	7/12-13/2016	1.3	1.3	0.000	ND – 0.029	0/30	No
Lead[4] (ug/L)	7/12-13/2016	15	0	1.1	ND – 6.0	0/30	No

[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is tested because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred as indicated in the table. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. (Note that TT is dependent upon filtration method: conventional, 0.3 NTU; slow sand, 1.0 NTU; or diatomaceous earth filtration, 1.0 NTU.) Although the month as indicated in the Date column was the month when we had the fewest measurements meeting the treatment technique for turbidity, the levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation. [2]The highest measurement of the monthly average distribution results for the year occurred as indicated in the table. [3]The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected in Batavia. Thirty samples were collected in 2013. The Action Level of 1.3 mg/L for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. [4]The level listed represents the 90th percentile of the 30 samples collected in 2013. The Action Level for lead was exceeded by 1 of the 30 sites tested. TT=95% of samples are less than or equal to 0.3 NTU. [5]Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets. [6]This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

Updated: 5/14/2018

MCWA – WATER QUALITY TABLE

Shoremont & Webster WTP (L. Ontario)

Detected Substances – *as reported by MCWA. For their full Annual Water Quality Report, please visit www.MCWA.com.*

SUBSTANCES	UNITS	MCGL	MCL	RANGE OF DETECTED VALUES	MEETS EPA STANDARDS
Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.019-0.028	Yes
Chloride	mg/L	NA	250	25-68	Yes
Fluoride	mg/L	NA	2.2	0.03-0.93	Yes
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	ND-0.39	Yes
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NS	15-17	Yes
Sulfate	mg/L	NA	250	26-58	Yes
Treatment Requirements – 95% of samples each month must be less than 0.3 NTU. Range and lowest monthly percentage are listed. Turbidity is a measure of water clarity and is used to gauge filtration performance.					
Turbidity – Entry Point	NTU	NA	TT	0.05 (0.01-0.08) 100% <0.3 NTU	Yes
Turbidity – Distribution	NTU	NA	5	0.12 (March)	Yes
Microbial – No more than 5% of monthly samples can be positive. The highest monthly % positive is listed.					
Total Coliform Bacteria	NA	0	TT	1.3% - August 5 Samples	Yes
Disinfection and Disinfection By-products (DBPs) – Chlorine has a MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level) and MRDLG (MRDL Goal) rather than an MCL and MCLG (Average and range are listed). For the DBPs (THMs and Haloacetic acids) the highest individual location annual average and the range for all locations are listed.					
Chlorine Residual-Entry Point	mg/L	NA	MRDL = 4	1.15 (0.14-1.77) 0.76 (0.29-1.01)	Yes
Chlorine Residential – Distribution	mg/L	NA	MRDL = 4	0.54 (ND-2.2)	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (THMs)	ug/L	NA	80	41.9 (18-88) Max. LRAA = 65.5	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	ug/L	NA	60	10.7 (3-30) Max. LRAA = 18.3	Yes
Lead and Copper – 90% of samples must be less than the Action Level (AL). The 90th Percentile, the number of samples exceeding the AL, and the range are listed.					
Copper (Customer Tap Samples)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	0.094 (None) 0.005 - 0.500 (2015)	Yes
Lead (Customer Tap Samples)	ug/L	0	AL=15	12 (Four) ND - 63 (2015)	Yes

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR3) - Every few years the USEPA issues a new list of up to 30 unregulated contaminants for which public water systems must monitor. This provides baseline occurrence data that the EPA combines with toxicological research to make decisions about future drinking water regulations. MCWA completed monitoring for the third list (UCMR 3) in 2014. For more information on this process go to http://www.drinktap.org/home/water-information/water-quality/ucmr3.aspx.

SUBSTANCES	UNITS	MCL	SHOREMONT WTP (L. Ontario)	
			AT ENTRY POINT TO SYSTEM	AT END OF SYSTEM
Chromium (total)	ug/L	100	ND-0.23 (2014)	ND-0.44 (2014)
Molybdenum	ug/L	NS	1.2-1.3 (2014)	ND-1.3 (2014)
Strontium	ug/L	NS	160-190 (2014)	130-210 (2014)
Vanadium	ug/L	NS	ND-0.2 (2014)	0.24-0.50 (2014)
Chromium-6	ug/L	100	0.074-0.085 (2014)	0.16-0.24 (2014)
Chlorate	ug/L	NS	ND-130 (2014)	120-350 (2014)
Chloromethane	ug/L	5 (NYS)	ND (2014)	ND (2014)

*There is no MCL set for sodium in water. However, EPA has recommended that water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

Updated: 5/14/2018

VILLAGE OF OAKFIELD – SAMPLING RESULTS

(Applicable only to the Alabama WD#2 PWS)

Regulated Substances – *as reported by the Village of Oakfield. For their full Annual Water Quality Report, please visit www.oakfield.govoffice.com.*

SUBSTANCE (Unit of Measure)	DATE SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE Low-High	VIOLATION
Copper[1] (mg/L)	6/2/15	1.3	1.3	0.01	0.07 – 0.26	No
Lead[2] (mg/L)	6/2/15	0.015	0	0.004	ND – 0.004	No
Total Trihalomethanes[3] (ug/L)	2017 Quarterly	80	80	62.0	37 – 61	No
Haloacetic Acids[3] (ug/L)	2017 Quarterly	60	60	19.25	10 – 27	No

[1]The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected in Batavia. Thirty samples were collected in 2015. The Action Level of 1.3 mg/L for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. [2]The level listed represents the 90th percentile of the 30 samples collected in 2015. The Action Level for lead was exceeded by 1 of the 30 sites tested. TT=95% of samples are less than or equal to 0.3 NTU. [3]This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

TOWN OF BATAVIA – SAMPLING RESULTS

SUBSTANCE [UNITS]	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG	HIGHEST RUNNING ANN. AVG[1]	RANGE Low-High	DATE SAMPLED	MEETS EPA STANDARDS
Chlorine Residual [mg/L]	[4]	N/A	N/A	0.03 - 0.93	2017 (daily)	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) [ug/L] *Batavia Consolidated PWS*	60	N/A	19.3	11.0 – 26.5	2017 (quarterly)	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) [ug/L] *Alexander WD#2 PWS*	60	N/A	N/A	7.3	8/7/17	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) [ug/L] *Townline Water PWS*	60	N/A	18.5	7.9 – 33.7	2017 (quarterly)	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) [ug/L] *Alabama WD#2 PWS*	60	N/A	N/A	-	To be sampled in August 2018	N/A
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] *Batavia Consolidated PWS*	80	N/A	53.9	27.3 – 78.2	2017 (quarterly)	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] *Alexander WD#2 PWS*	80	N/A	N/A	37.5	8/7/17	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] *Townline Water PWS*	80	N/A	42.5	21.7 – 57.4	2017 (quarterly)	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] *Alabama WD#2 PWS*	80	N/A	N/A	-	To be sampled in August 2018	N/A

SUBSTANCE [UNITS]	AL	SITES SAMPLED	SITES DETECTED	RANGE Low-High	DATE SAMPLED	MEETS EPA STANDARDS
Asbestos Fibers [MFL] *Batavia Consolidated PWS*[2]	7.0	6	1	ND-0.2	12/29/14	Yes

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SUBSTANCE [UNITS]	AL	MCLG	90TH %TILE RESULT[3]	RANGE Low-High	DATE SAMPLED	MEETS EPA STANDARDS
Copper [mg/L]	1.3	1.3	0.0814	0.00546 – 0.301	July 2015	Yes
Lead [mg/L]	0.015	0	0.00584	ND-0.0304[4]	July 2015	Yes

[1]These levels represent the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.
[2]Alexander WD#2, Townline Water, and Alabama WD#2 PWS's do not have asbestos cement pipes in the system and are waived from asbestos fibers sampling.
[3]The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.
[4]One sample did exceed the Action Level for lead and the homeowner was informed on ways to reduce lead exposure in their household.

SOURCE OF SUBSTANCES IN WATER

Alkalinity: Natural minerals; lime softening process.

Asbestos: Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.

Barium: Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Calcium: Mineral deposits.

Chloride: Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.

Chlorine Residual: Water additive used to control microbes.

Chloromethane: Used in organic chemistry; used as an extractant for greases, oils, and resins; as a solvent in the rubber industry; as a refrigerant, blowing agent and propellant in polystyrene foam production; as an anesthetic; as an intermediate in drug manufacturing; as a food additive, a fumigant and a fire extinguisher.

Chromium: Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.

Coliform: Naturally present in the environment.

Copper: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Fluoride: Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Haloacetic Acids: By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.

Lead: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Magnesium: Dissolution on nickel in well water.

Nitrate: Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Sodium: Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.

Sulfate: Naturally occurring.

Total Organic Carbon: Naturally present in the environment.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs): By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

Turbidity: Soil Runoff.

DEFINITIONS

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The annual average contaminant concentration at a monitoring site.

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

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

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

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

EXPLANATION OF RESULTS

LEAD & OTHER CONTAMINANTS

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements. It should be noted that the action level for lead was exceeded in one of the samples collected. We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

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. The Town of Batavia 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

INFORMATION ON FLUORIDE ADDITION

Our system is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. Fluoride is added to your water by both our suppliers before it is delivered to us. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at a properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, our suppliers monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level.

WATER CONSERVATION & STEWARDSHIP

WHY CONSERVE WATER?

- Saves money spent on monthly water bills (and sewer bills for those on public sewer)
- Saves money spent on monthly water heating bills
- Conserves the natural resource, especially during times of drought (summer 2016)
- Reduces greenhouse gas emissions that creates the energy used in producing the water

HOW CAN I SAVE WATER?

- Repair leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, hoses, etc.
- Replace old fixtures and install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets, and appliances
- Wash only full loads of laundry
- Run the dishwasher only when full
- Do not let the water run unnecessarily while shaving or brushing teeth
- Reduce time in the shower
- Keep a jug of drinking water in the refrigerator instead of running the faucet to get cool water
- Water the lawn and garden sparingly and only the morning or evening to reduce the amount of water lost to evaporation.
- Don’t cut the lawn too short; longer grass saves water.
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs to retain moisture
- Use water saving nozzles on garden hoses

CONTACT INFORMATION

CONCERNS?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Steve Mountain, Batavia Town Engineer at (585) 343-1729 x220. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings, held on the third Wednesday of every month, 7:00 P.M., at the Batavia Town Hall, 3833 West Main Street Road, Batavia.

IMPORTANT NUMBERS AND SITES

Town of Batavia	(585) 343-1729 www.townofbatavia.com
Department of Health	(585) 344-2580 x5569 www.co.genesee.ny.us
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
Village of Oakfield	(585) 948-5862 www.oakfield.govoffice.com