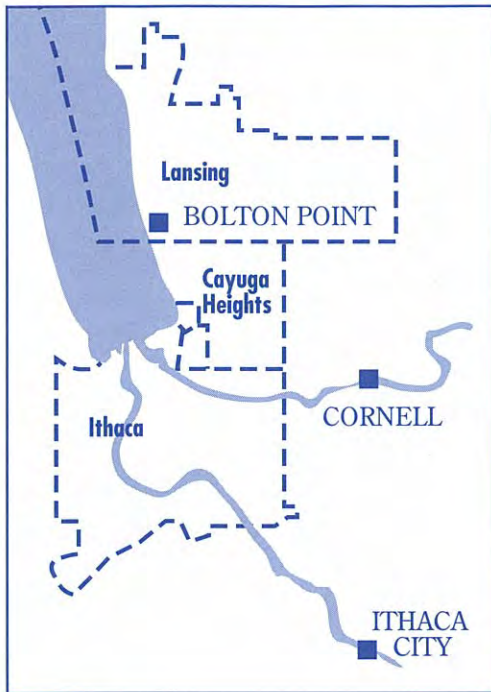


Drinking Water Quality Report 2009

Bolton Point Municipal Water System City of Ithaca Water System Cornell University Water System



Introduction

In the spirit of municipal cooperation, the Bolton Point, City of Ithaca, and Cornell University water systems provide this unified *Drinking Water Quality Report*. These three interconnected water supply systems are the largest in Tompkins County and we want you to be fully informed about your water's quality and the need to protect its sources. This overview of last year's water quality includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact the appropriate person listed at the right. Or you may attend any of our regularly scheduled public meetings.

Location and Description of Water Sources

Bolton Point Municipal Water System (Bolton Point or BP-MWS)

Cayuga Lake is the source of water for the BP-MWS. The water intake is approximately 3 miles north of Stewart Park, 400 feet out from the eastern shore of Cayuga Lake and 65 feet below the surface of the lake. During 2008 the Bolton Point system did not experience any restriction of its water source. The system serves residents of the Towns of Dryden, Ithaca and Lansing, and the Villages of Cayuga Heights and Lansing and provides water to some City of Ithaca customers on Oakwood Lane, Hector Street, Warren Place, Sunrise Road and Richards Place. It provides water to other parts of the City and Cornell during emergencies and planned maintenance periods. Meetings of the Bolton Point Water Commission are held on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday of each month at 4:00 p.m. at the Bolton Point water treatment plant, 1402 East Shore Drive, Ithaca New York 14850.

City of Ithaca Water System (City or CIWS)

Six Mile Creek is the source of water for the CIWS. Water is drawn from a reservoir in the creek and flows by gravity to the water plant. The forested watershed is 46.4 square miles in size. During 2008 the City system did not experience any restriction of its water source. The system serves most of the residents of the City of Ithaca and supplies water to Bolton Point-Town of Ithaca customers along East Shore Drive and Taughannock Boulevard. Its treatment plant is located at 202 Water Street, Ithaca, New York 14850. The Board of Public Works Committee of the Whole meets the first and third Wednesdays of the month. An additional voting meeting is held the second Wednesday of the month. These meetings

begin at 4:30 p.m. Common Council meets the first Wednesday of the month at 7:00 p.m. All meetings are held in council chambers on the third floor of City Hall, 108 East Green Street, Ithaca 14850.

Cornell University Water System (Cornell or CUWS)

Fall Creek is the source of water for the CUWS. The water intake is on Forest Home Drive near the Cornell Plantations Arboretum entrance. Fall Creek originates in Lake Como northeast of Ithaca and flows through a 125 square mile watershed. During 2008 the Cornell system did not experience any restriction of its water source. The system serves residents of the University's campus and supplies water to City customers in the Cornell Heights area and to Bolton Point-Town of Ithaca customers on the south side of Fall Creek in the Forest Home area. Its water treatment plant is located at 101 Caldwell Road, Ithaca, New York 14850.

Contacts for additional information or to arrange a tour:

Bolton Point
Ken Butler, Production Manager
277-0660, ext.234
www.boltonpoint.org

City of Ithaca
Chuck Baker, Chief Operator
273-4680
www.ci.ithaca.ny.us

Cornell University
Chris Bordlemay,
Water Filter Plant Manager
255-3381



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Common Water Quality Definitions

ALKALINITY is a measure of the capability of water to neutralize acids. Bicarbonates, carbonates and hydroxides are the most common forms of alkalinity.

HARDNESS is a measure of the calcium and magnesium content of natural waters. The harder the water, the greater the tendency to precipitate soap and to form mineral deposits. Alkalinity and hardness occur naturally due to the contact of water with minerals in the earth's crust.

pH indicates how acidic or alkaline a water sample is. A value of 7 is neutral, 0-6 is acidic and 8-14 is alkaline.

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC) is a measure of the organic content of water. A high concentration of TOC in water may lead to high levels of disinfection byproducts.

TURBIDITY is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is an indication of the effectiveness of water treatment. NYS regulations require that treated water turbidity always be below 1 NTU (nephelometric turbidity unit). For filtered systems 95% of the composite effluent samples must be below 0.3 NTU.

A Water Treatment Processes

The three water systems use the following conventional water treatment.

PRE-TREATMENT: Coagulating agents such as alum or polymers are added to the water to remove impurities and control taste and odor. A disinfectant is added to destroy microorganisms.

MIXING: The water is rapidly mixed to distribute the treatment chemicals evenly.

COAGULATION AND FLOCCULATION: The water flows into large basins where the coagulants react with impurities in the water (coagulation) causing them to form larger, heavier particles called floc (flocculation).

SEDIMENTATION: Flocculated water flows into basins where the floc particles settle to the bottom, thereby removing impurities and chemicals from the water.

FILTRATION: Following the settling process, water flows through layers of anthracite coal, sand, and gravel where further removal of particulate impurities occurs.

POST-TREATMENT: Chlorine is added to inhibit bacterial growth in the distribution system, and the pH is adjusted to inhibit the corrosion of metal pipes and fixtures. The Cornell treatment plant adds an additional corrosion inhibitor.

B Health Effects and Individuals At-Risk

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and some infants can be particularly at risk

from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water.

Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control (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). No trace of either of these pathogens has been detected in previous testing of the treated water of Bolton Point, the City or Cornell. Individuals who think they may have one of these illnesses should contact their health care provider immediately. For additional information please contact the Tompkins County Health Department, 401 Harris B. Dates Drive, Ithaca, New York 14850 or by phone at 274-6688.

C Security Concerns

Generally, security threats to the three water systems have been primarily minor vandalism and property damage. However, our security efforts focus to a high degree on the much less likely, but more serious, threat of intentional contamination of the water supply. All three water systems have performed security assessments of their entire systems and updated their Emergency Response Plans to cover the possibility of terrorism. Weaknesses in procedures have been corrected, and improvements to increase the security of the infrastructure have been undertaken. Local police are aware of the security needs of the water systems and have maintained increased patrolling of the facilities. Your awareness and reporting of suspicious activity throughout the systems will be appreciated.

D Source Water Protection

The New York State Health Department is in the process of developing a Source Water Assessment Report for every surface drinking water source in the state. When the reports for our three sources are completed, the systems will review them and provide a summary. If these reports become available in 2009, a summary will be posted on our websites and provided in next year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report.

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General Water Information

Table 1: General Water Data — 2008

Water System Public Water Supply ID #	BP-MWS 5404423	CIWS 0066600	CUWS 5417680
Water source	Cayuga Lake	Six Mile Creek	Fall Creek
Approximate population served	30,000	30,000	31,000
Number of service connections	6,566	5,400	220
Total production in 2008 (MG ¹)	976	1,087	461
Average daily withdrawal (MGD ²)	2.67	2.98	1.31
Average daily delivered (MGD)	2.61	2.17	1.29
Average daily loss (MGD) ³	0.06	0.81	0.02
Annual charge per 1000 gal.	\$3.34	\$3.89	\$5.31

¹ MG = million gallons ² MGD = million gallons per day
³ The average daily loss includes water used to flush mains, fight fires, and leakage.

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Water Quality Data

INTRODUCTION: 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. It also 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Health Department and Federal Drug Administration regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

In accordance with State regulations the three systems routinely monitor your drinking water for numerous contaminants. Tables 3-5 show the analytical test results for contaminants that were detected. These results are compared to the applicable state guideline or maximum contaminate level (MCL). Table 6 shows the contaminants that were *not* detected in your water.

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

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.

ADDITIONAL WATER SYSTEM DATA FOR CIWS: The City completed monitoring for Phase 2 of the Disinfection Byproduct Rule and the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule prior to the EPA mandated deadline of 2009-10. This data is available on the City of Ithaca website (www.cityofithaca.org). From the City of Ithaca homepage, click on City Departments, then Department of Public Works, then Water and Sewer Division, then Water Information, and then Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Rule, or The Long Term 2 Rule. The City of Ithaca completed the second round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring in January of 2009. This monitoring was for listed explosives and flame retardants. The levels of all contaminants were below the detectable limits.

LEAD: The three water systems were required to sample for lead in 2008. While there were no violations of State standards, it should be noted that the action level for lead was exceeded in three of the thirty samples collected by the City of Ithaca and for one of the thirty samples collected by Bolton Point. Based on these occurrences, the following information on lead in drinking water is required to be presented:

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Also, you can flush your tap for thirty seconds to two minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the

Table 2: General Water Quality Data — 2008

Analyte	Units	BP-MWS Annual Average	CIWS Annual Average	CUWS Annual Average
pH (EP)		8.3	7.8	7.73
Turbidity (EP)	NTU	0.04	0.06	0.05
Total hardness	mg/l	150	116	150
Total alkalinity	mg/l	113	103	113
Total dissolved solids	mg/l	NR	217	NR
Iron (soluble)	mg/l	NR	0.01	NR
Chlorine residual (EP)	mg/l	1.35	1.8	1.34
Chlorine residual (POU)	mg/l	0.63	1.2	0.79
Turbidity (POU)	NTU	0.11	0.25	0.13
Total organic carbon (EP)	mg/l	2.0	2.0	1.9
Dissolved organic carbon (EP)	mg/l	2.0	2.0	1.9

NR = Not Required; EP = Entry Point; POU = Point of Use;
 Definitions of NTU and mg/l follow Table 3.

Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or website (www.epa.gov/safewater/lead/index.html).

COPPER: The three water systems were required to sample for copper in 2008. Copper is regulated by an action level of 1.3 mg/l for the 90th percentile of the samples taken. For the City this was 1.4 mg/l. Five samples were above the action level. The City is working with the NYS Department of Health to bring the copper levels back into compliance. Additional sampling will be necessary to verify compliance with the rule and determine any new treatment. Based on these occurrences, the following information on copper in drinking water is required to be presented:

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or website (www.epa.gov/safewater/dwh/c-ioc/copper.html).

SODIUM: People who are on severely restricted sodium diets should not drink water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium. Since the 2008 level of sodium in Cornell and Bolton Point water was 25 mg/l and the City of Ithaca's level was 33 mg/l, customers on severely restricted sodium diets may wish to consult their health care providers. People who are on moderately restricted sodium diets should not drink water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium. The sodium levels of the water from all three systems are well below this level.

Table 3: Detected Contaminants: Bolton Point Municipal Water System

Contaminant	Units	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Maximum Level Detected (Range)	Regulatory Limit	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological contaminants							
Turbidity	NTU	No	1/8/08	0.10	TT=<1 NTU	N/A	Soil runoff.
Turbidity samples	% below MCL	No	Daily	100%	TT=95% of samples<0.3NTU	N/A	Soil runoff.
Disinfection by-products							
Total THMs	ug/l	No	2008	54 (29-106)	MCL = 80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total HAA5	ug/l	No	2008	14 (6-27)	MCL = 60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine residual	mg/l	No	2008	2.10 (0-2.10)	MRDL=4	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganics							
Barium	mg/l	No	11/12/08	0.0027	MCL=2	2	Drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	mg/l	No	11/12/08	0.0018	MCL=0.10	N/A	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	mg/l	No	2008	0.084 (0.0031-1.1)	AL=1.3	1.3	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion of natural deposits; wood preservatives.
Lead	ug/l	No	2008	2.9 (ND-25)	AL=15	0	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	mg/l	No	11/12/08	0.0014	N/A	N/A	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	mg/l	No	11/12/08	1.3	MCL=10	10	Fertilizer runoff; septic tank leaching; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	mg/l	No	11/12/08	25	See Water Quality, Section F	N/A	Naturally occurring; road salt; animal waste; water softeners; water treatment chemicals.
Radioactive							
Gross alpha	pCi/l	No	11/6/08	-0.37	MCL=15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-226	pCi/l	No	11/6/08	0.0989	MCL=15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-228	pCi/l	No	11/6/08	0.394	MCL=15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Notes and Definitions for Tables 3-5:

AL (action level): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers additional treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper: The maximum level values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the samples taken. Testing for these metals is only required every three years. The three water systems collected samples in 2008 and will resample in 2011.

HAA5 (haloacetic acids): These are a group of chemicals that are formed when chlorine or other disinfectants used to control microbial contaminants in drinking water react with naturally occurring organic and inorganic matter in water. The regulated haloacetic acids, known as HAA5, are monochloroacetic, dichloroacetic, trichloroacetic, monobromoacetic, and dibromoacetic acids. The maximum level detected of HAA5 is the highest of the four quarterly running annual averages calculated during the year and is the basis of the MCL for these compounds.

Maximum Level Detected: The highest measurement detected for the contaminant during the year. For total THMs and HAA5 the maximum level detected is the

highest of the four quarterly running annual averages during the year.

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.

MCLG (maximum contaminant level goal): 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.

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

MRDL (maximum residual disinfection level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

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

N/A (not applicable).

ND (not detected): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

NTU (nephelometric turbidity unit): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity of approximately 5 NTU is barely noticeable by the average person.

pCi/l (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity in water.

Range: The range of lowest to highest measurements detected for contaminants measured during the year.

THM (trihalomethanes): These are a group of chemicals that are formed when chlorine or other disinfectants used to control microbial contaminants in drinking water react with naturally occurring organic and inorganic matter in water. The regulated trihalomethanes are bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, dibromochloromethane. These compounds result from the disinfection of water with chlorine. The maximum level detected of THMs is the highest of the four quarterly running annual averages calculated during the year and is the basis of the MCL for these compounds.

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

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

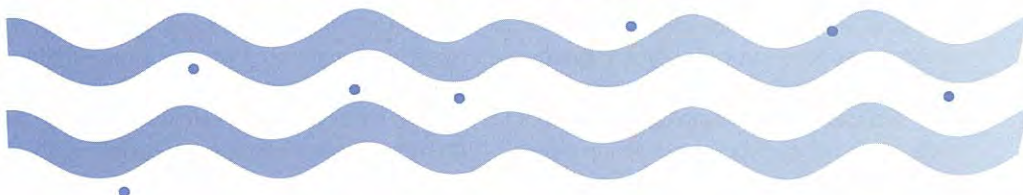


Table 4: Detected Contaminants: City Of Ithaca Water System

Contaminant	Units	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Maximum Level Detected (Range)	Regulatory Limit	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological contaminants							
Turbidity	NTU	No	7/17/08	0.20	TT=<1 NTU	N/A	Soil runoff.
Turbidity samples	% below MCL	No	Daily	99.9%	TT=95% of samples<0.3NTU	N/A	Soil runoff.
Disinfection by-products							
Total THMs	ug/l	No	2008	51 (20-89)	MCL = 80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total HAA5	ug/l	No	2008	40 (20-52)	MCL = 60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine residual	mg/l	No	2008	2.5 (0.9-2.5)	MRDL=4	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganics							
Barium	mg/l	No	3/11/08	0.019	MCL=2	2	Drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	mg/l	No	3/11/08	29	MCL=250	N/A	Naturally occurring or road salt.
Copper	mg/l	Yes	2008	1.4 (.04-1.6)	AL=1.3	1.3	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion of natural deposits; wood preservatives.
Fluoride	mg/l	No	3/11/08	0.17	MCL=2.2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead	ug/l	No	2008	15.0 (ND-34)	AL=15	0	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	mg/l	No	3/11/08	0.0012	N/A	N/A	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	mg/l	No	3/11/08	0.51	MCL=10	10	Fertilizer runoff; septic tank leaching; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	mg/l	No	2008	33 (17-33)	See Water Quality, Section F	N/A	Naturally occurring; road salt; animal waste; water softeners; water treatment chemicals.
Sulfate	mg/l	No	3/11/08	10	MCL=250	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Radioactive							
Gross alpha	pCi/l	No	8/28/08	0.82	MCL=15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-226+228	pCi/l	No	8/28/08	0.178	MCL=5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table 5: Detected Contaminants: Cornell University Water System

Contaminant	Units	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Maximum Level Detected (Range)	Regulatory Limit	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological contaminants							
Turbidity	NTU	No	6/7/08	0.141	TT=<1 NTU	N/A	Soil runoff.
Turbidity samples	% below MCL	No	Daily	100%	TT=95% of samples<0.3NTU	N/A	Soil runoff.
Disinfection by-products							
Total THMs	ug/l	No	8/26/08	55 (14-60)	MCL = 80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total HAA5	ug/l	No	8/26/08	40 (12-50)	MCL = 60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine residual	mg/l	No	Daily	1.34 (1.04-1.70)	MRDL=4	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganics							
Barium	mg/l	No	3/19/08	0.018	MCL=2	2	Drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	mg/l	No	5/19/08	40	MCL=250	N/A	Naturally occurring or road salt.
Chromium	mg/l	No	3/19/08	0.0019	MCL=0.01	0.01	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	mg/l	No	2008	0.14 (0.009-0.53)	AL=1.3	1.3	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion of natural deposits; wood preservatives.
Fluoride	mg/l	No	3/19/08	0.17	MCL=2.2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer.
Lead	ug/l	No	2008	3 (ND-13)	AL=15	0	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	mg/l	No	3/19/08	0.0018	N/A	N/A	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	mg/l	No	4/15/08	0.9	MCL=10	10	Fertilizer runoff; septic tank leaching; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	mg/l	No	5/19/08	25	See Water Quality, Section F	N/A	Naturally occurring; road salt; animal waste; water softeners; water treatment chemicals.
Sulfate	mg/l	No	5/19/08	14	MCL=250	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Zinc	mg/l	No	5/19/08	0.088	MCL=5	N/A	Naturally occurring; mining waste.
Radioactive							
Gross alpha	pCi/l	No	3/19/08	0.21	MCL=15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-226	pCi/l	No	3/19/08	0.0256	MCL=15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-228	pCi/l	No	3/19/08	0.0033	MCL=15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table 6: Non-Detected Contaminates: All Systems

CONTAMINANT	BP-MWS 2008	CIWS 2008	CUWS 2008	CONTAMINANT	BP-MWS 2008	CIWS 2008	CUWS 2008
Microbiological				4-Chlorotoluene	X	X	X
Total coliform	X	X	X	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	X	NR	NR
E. coli	X	X	X	1,2-Dibromoethane	X	NR	NR
Inorganics				Dibromomethane	X	X	X
Antimony	X	X	X	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	X	X	X
Arsenic	X	X	X	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	X	X	X
Asbestos	NR	NR	X	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	X	X	X
Beryllium	X	X	X	Dichlorodifluoromethane	X	X	X
Cadmium	X	X	X	1,1-Dichloroethane	X	X	X
Chromium	D	X	D	1,2-Dichloroethane	X	X	X
Color	NR	X	NR	1,1-Dichloroethene	X	X	X
Cyanide	X	X	X	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	X	X	X
Flouride	X	D	D	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	X	X	X
Mercury	X	X	X	1,2-Dichloropropane	X	X	X
Selenium	X	X	X	1,3-Dichloropropane	X	X	X
Silver	NR	X	NR	2,2-Dichloropropane	X	X	X
Thallium	X	X	X	1,1-Dichloropropene	X	X	X
Zinc	NR	NR	D	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	X	X	X
Synthetic Organics & Pesticides; Groups 1 & 2				trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	X	X	X
Alachlor	X	X	X	Ethylbenzene	X	X	X
Aldicarb	X	X	X	Hexachlorobutadiene	X	X	X
Aldicarb sulfoxide	X	X	X	Isopropylbenzene	X	X	X
Aldicarb sulfone	X	X	X	p-Isopropyltoluene	X	X	X
Atrazine	X	X	X	Methylene chloride	X	X	X
Carbofuran	X	X	X	n-Propylbenzene	X	X	X
Chlordane	X	X	X	Styrene	X	X	X
Dibromochloropropane	X	X	X	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	X	X	X
2,4-D	X	X	X	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	X	X	X
Endrin	X	X	X	Tetrachloroethene	X	X	X
Ethylene dibromide	NR	X	X	Toluene	X	X	X
Heptachlor	X	X	X	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	X	X	X
Heptachlor epoxide	X	X	X	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	X	X	X
Lindane	X	X	X	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	X	X	X
Methoxychlor	X	X	X	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	X	X	X
PCB - aroclor 1016	X	X	X	Trichloroethene	X	X	X
PCB - aroclor 1221	X	X	X	Trichlorofluoromethane	X	X	X
PCB - aroclor 1232	X	X	X	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	X	X	X
PCB - aroclor 1242	X	X	X	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	X	X	X
PCB - aroclor 1248	X	X	X	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	X	X	X
PCB - aroclor 1254	X	X	X	m-Xylene	X	X	X
PCB - aroclor 1260	X	X	X	o-Xylene	X	X	X
Pentachlorophenol	X	X	X	p-Xylene	X	X	X
Toxaphene	X	X	X	Vinyl chloride	X	X	X
2,4,5-TP (silvex)	X	X	X	MBTE	X	X	X
Aldrin	X	X	X	UCMR List 1	2003	2003	2003
Benzo(a)pyrene	X	X	X	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	X	X	X
Butachlor	X	X	X	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	X	X	X
Carbaryl	X	X	X	Acetochlor	X	X	X
Dalapon	X	X	X	DCPA mono-acid degradate	X	X	X
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	X	X	X	DCPA di-acid degradate	X	X	X
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	X	X	X	4,4'-DDE	X	X	X
Dicamba	X	X	X	EPTC	X	X	X
Dieldrin	X	X	X	Molinate	X	X	X
Dinoseb	X	X	X	Nitrobenzene	X	X	X
Glyphosphate	NR	X	X	Perchlorate	X	X	X
Hexachlorobenzene	X	X	X	Terbacil	X	X	X
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	X	X	X	UCMR List 2	2003	2008	2008
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	X	X	X	1,2-Diphenylbrazine	NR	X	X
Methomyl	X	X	X	Diazinon	NR	X	X
Metolachlor	X	X	X	Disulfoton	NR	X	X
Metribuzin	X	X	X	Fanofos	NR	X	X
Oxamyl vydate	X	X	X	Nitrobenzene	NR	X	X
Picloram	X	X	X	Prometon	NR	X	X
Propachlor	X	X	X	Terbufos	NR	X	X
Simazine	X	X	X	2-Methylphenol	NR	X	X
Principal Organics				2,4-Dichlorophenol	NR	X	X
Benzene	X	X	X	2,4-Dinitrophenol	NR	X	X
Bromobenzene	X	X	X	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	NR	X	X
Bromochloromethane	X	X	X	Diuron	NR	X	X
Bromomethane	X	X	X	Linuron	NR	X	X
N-Butylbenzene	X	X	X	Other			
sec-Butylbenzene	X	X	X	Giardia	NR	NR	X
tert-Butylbenzene	X	X	X	Cryptosporidium	NR	NR	X
Carbon tetrachloride	X	X	X				
Chlorobenzene	X	X	X				
Chloroethane	X	X	X				
Chloromethane	X	X	X				
2-Chlorotoluene	X	X	X				

X = Monitored, but not detected
D = Refer to detected list
NR = Not required and not monitored in the past five years
UCMR = Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Requirements

Major Modifications Completed in 2008

Bolton Point (BP-MWS):

- Rebuilt one 250 hp raw water pump.
- Installed a windmill at the West Hill tank to supplement the solar power generation equipment.
- Installed one 20" filter backwash inflow valve.
- Installed 11,000 feet of 8" main along Algerine Road and 3,000 feet of 8" main along Hanshaw Road.
- All Distribution vehicles were equipped with laptop computers containing the system maps.
- Purchased GPS equipment and began to enter GPS coordinates of all newly installed appurtenances.
- Installed remote reading meter heads at valve and pump stations and began to bring this data into the SCADA system.

City (CIWS):

- Installed new radio telemetry equipment to monitor and control the waste lagoons, Vinegar Hill pump station, and Oakwood Lane and Cliff Park tanks.
- Built small buildings to house telemetry equipment at the Maple Avenue and Cornell Street tanks.
- Secured the decommissioned Van Nattas pump station to provide protection against intrusion and vandalism.
- Cleaned lagoon #1 and installed a new underdrain system.
- Performed maintenance work on the access road to the raw water line and improved access to the northern end of the reservoir behind the sixty foot dam.
- Installed new water meters with radio remote read capability for all customers. The new system includes a distribution system leak detection network.
- Completed most of the southwest area water loop including sections between Spencer Road and Goodyear Plaza, Commercial Avenue and Southwest Park, and Commercial Avenue to Elmira Road.

Cornell (CUWS):

- Completed the design for a new water storage facility on Hungerford Hill, and purchased piping and fittings for the project.
- Constructed a naturally scouring pool digger at the secondary intake structure along Fall Creek.
- Replaced the roof of the water filtration plant.
- Installed a water main from Campus Road to Route 366 to improve fire protection at the central heating plant and to improve service to zone 1 of the distribution system.

J Future Capital Improvements (Planned for 2009)

Bolton Point (BP-MWS)

- Construct a nine hundred thousand gallon concrete storage tank at the Burdick Hill tank site, and then replace the existing 1.5 million gallon steel tank with a 1.5 million gallon concrete tank.
- Construct a pump station at the East Hill tank to replace the Regency Lane pump station.
- Rebuild one 250 hp raw water pump.
- Replace 8,000 feet of six inch main with twelve inch main along the lower section of East Shore Drive.
- Repaint and perform maintenance work on the Northview Road, Christopher Circle, Danby Road, Sapsucker Woods Road and Ridgcrest Road tanks.
- Replace 1,300 feet of eighteen inch transmission main along North Triphammer Road.
- Replace the existing control valves on Remington and King Roads with new valves in above ground buildings to eliminate confined spaces.
- Install one 20" filter backwash inflow valve.
- Bring the last remaining remote site, the Woolf Lane pump station, into the SCADA system.

City (CIWS):

- Replace the six inch water main across the Brindly Street bridge
- Repaint and install cathodic pro-

tection at the Maple Avenue, Cornell Street and Oakwood Lane tanks.

- Finish the South End water system re-loop by installing a 12 inch main from Lowe's to Cherry Street.
- Install a hydrant and wash pad area at Streets and Facilities.
- Replace the water main under the Norfolk Southern Railroad crossing, at 3rd Street.
- Dredge the reservoir behind the silt dam.
- Finish installation of the new radio telemetry system to monitor the Cornell Street, Coddington Road, and Maple Avenue tanks.
- Complete securing the piping of the decommissioned Van Nattas pump station.
- Begin feeding a sequestering agent to control the corrosion of copper and lead piping, which is primarily in the customer's household systems.
- Begin feeding a new water treatment coagulant.
- Replace media in two filters, and top off other filters.

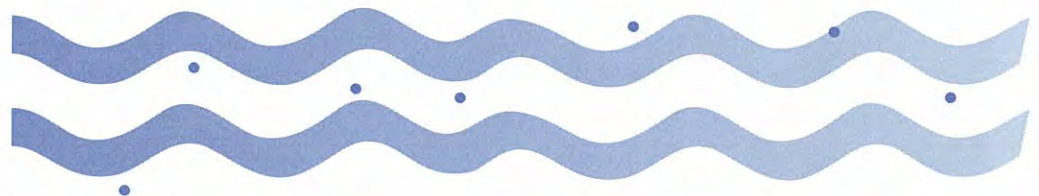
Cornell (CUWS)

- Construct a one and a half million gallon storage tank to serve the future needs of the campus and surrounding communities.
- Construct a new pressure reducing valve station to provide water to zone 2 of the distribution system.
- Upgrade the pumps and controls at the pumping station and water filtration plant.
- Design and build a new transmission main from the water filtration plant to the existing tank in zone 1.
- Design and build a new line around the plant to improve fire flow to zone 1 of the distribution system.
- Replace the roof of the flocculation room and renovate the workspace, lab, and control room at the water filtration plant.

K Water Conservation

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. The following are some ideas that you can apply directly in your own home.

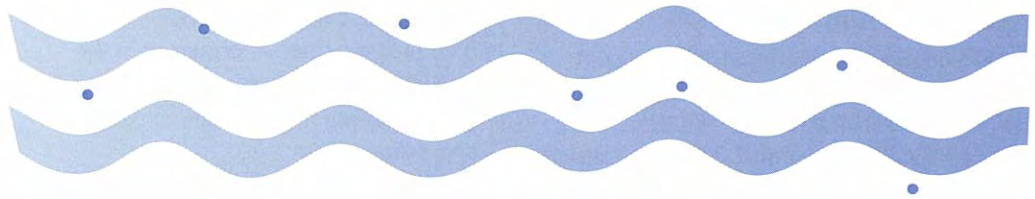
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Turn off all taps and water using appliances, then record the meter reading and check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moves, you have a leak.
- Restaurants in the U.S. serve approximately 70 million meals a day. Every glass of water brought to your table requires another two glasses of water to wash and rinse the glass.
- The bathroom accounts for 75 percent of the water used inside the home.
- Water your lawn only when it needs it. If you step on the grass and it springs back up when you move, it doesn't need water. If it stays flat, it does.
- Put 10 drops of food coloring in your toilet tank. If the color shows up in the bowl, you have a leak to repair. It is common to lose up to 100 gallons a day from a toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Do not hose down your driveway or sidewalk. Use a broom to clean leaves and other debris from these areas. Using a hose to clean a driveway can waste hundreds of gallons of water.
- If every American home installed low-flow faucet aerators, the United States would save 250 million gallons of water a day.
- Fix leaks as soon as they are found. A dripping faucet with a 1/16 inch stream wastes 100 gallons of water per day. Saving water can lower your power bills by reducing your demand for hot or pumped water. These few simple steps will preserve the resource for future generations and also save up to 30% on your bill.



High Quality Drinking Water for Tompkins County Residents

PRSRT STD
U.S. Postage
PAID
Ithaca, NY
Permit #780

Current Resident



Water Trivia

- There are over 58,900 community water systems in the United States processing more than 34 billion gallons per day.
- The average residence in the United States uses 107,000 gallons of water a year.
- It takes 62,600 gallons of water to produce one ton of steel.
- Eighty percent of the earth's surface is covered by water, but only one percent of the earth's water is suitable for drinking.
- It takes 101 gallons of water to make one pound of wool or cotton.
- Water acts as a natural insulator to regulate the earth's temperature.
- It would take 219 million gallons of water to cover one square mile with one foot of water.
- One gallon of water weighs 8.34 pounds.

Web sites with more water information and activities for children:

www.epa.gov/safewater/index.html

www.epa.gov/safewater/kids/index.html