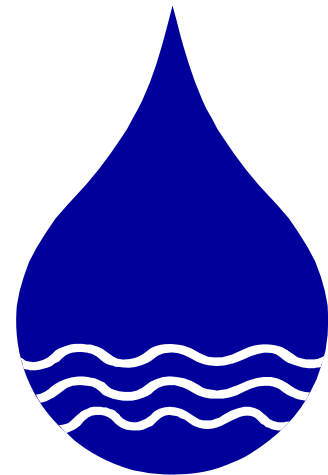


Town of Proctor Water Department

Our Commitment to You:

What is the Consumer Confidence Report?

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided in 2009. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day.



Owner/Operators and Public Participation Opportunities

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the person(s) listed below. We want our customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled Selectboard meetings, which are held on the second and fourth Monday of the month at the Town Office at 6:00 p.m.

Town of Proctor, Owner
45 Main Street
Proctor, VT 05765

Todd Blow, Chief Operator 459-2501
Dan Protivansky, Assistant Operator-in-Training
Tim Kingston, Assistant Operator-in-Training

Water Source Information

Your water comes from two surface water sources, Kiln Brook and Furnace Brook, and one ground water source, the Field Street Well. The State of Vermont Water Supply Rule requires Public Community Water Systems to develop a **Source Protection Plan**. This plan delineates a source protection area for our system and identifies potential and actual sources of contamination. Please contact us if you are interested in reviewing the plan.

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Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include surface water (streams, lakes) and ground water (springs, wells). As water travels over the land's surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals. It also picks up substances resulting from the presence of animals and human activity. Some "contaminants" may be harmful. Others, such as iron and sulfur, are not harmful. Public water systems treat water to remove contaminants, if any are present.

In order to ensure that your water is safe to drink, we test it regularly according to regulations established by the EPA and State of Vermont. These regulations limit the amount of various contaminants:

Microbial contaminants: such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants: such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides: may come from a variety of sources such as storm water runoff, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants: which can be naturally-occurring or the result of mining activity.

Organic contaminants: including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Terms and Abbreviations

In these tables you may find terms you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

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

Maximum Contamination Level (MCL): The "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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 disinfectants in controlling microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Addition of a disinfectant may help control microbial contaminants.

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

90th Percentile: Ninety percent of the samples are below the action level. (Nine of ten sites sampled were at or below this level.)

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

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): equivalent to one penny in ten thousand dollars.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l): equivalent to one penny in ten million dollars.

Pico curies per liter (pCi/l): a measure of radioactivity in water.

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

Running Annual Average (RAA): The average of four (4) consecutive quarters (when on quarterly monitoring); values in table represent the highest RAA for the year.

Water Quality Data—Contaminants Detected

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2008 calendar year. It also includes the date and results of any contaminants that we detected within the past five years if tested less than once a year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily show that the water poses a health risk.

Chemical Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	3/24/2005	0.03	0.01-0.03	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as N)	8/19/2009	0.2	0.1-0.2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Gross Alpha	3/23/2006	2.8	2.6-2.8	pCi/L	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2009	104	71.0-140.0	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2009	86	48.4-122.0	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No detected results were found in the distribution system in the calendar year of 2009.				

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90th Percentile	95th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2009	0.089	0.11	0.025-0.11	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	2009	4	23	1-52	ppb	15	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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 materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Proctor Water Department 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 drinking 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>.

Violation(s) That Occurred During the Year

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. The below table lists any drinking water violations we incurred during 2009. A failure to perform required monitoring means we cannot be sure of the quality of our water during that time.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
MCL, Average	MCL Violation	Disinfection Byproducts	1/1/2009-3/31/2009 (1Q)
MCL, Average	MCL Violation	Disinfection Byproducts	4/1/2009-6/30/2009 (2Q)
MCL, Average	MCL Violation	Disinfection Byproducts	7/1/2009-9/30/2009 (3Q)
MCL, Average	MCL Violation	Disinfection Byproducts	10/1/2009-12/31/2009 (4Q)

Steps Taken To Correct the Violations Listed Above

Disinfection Byproducts: Our water system is following through on specific recommendations made by the Water Supply Division and is following an improvements plan outlined in our Long Range Plan Update approved by the Division on August 28, 2009.

Health Information Regarding Drinking Water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonable be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Additional Health Effects Information

Infants and 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 and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).

Some people who drink water containing **trihalomethanes (TTHM)** in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. In animal studies, some total trihalomethanes have been associated with reproductive or developmental effects.

Some people who drink water containing **haloacetic acids (HAA5)** in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. In animal studies, some haloacetic acids have been associated with reproductive or developmental effects.

Temporary Permit to Operate Public Notice

The Proctor Water Department (the Water System), a public water system under the laws of the State of Vermont, was recently reissued a Temporary Operating Permit. The Secretary of the Agency of Natural Resources found that such issuance will not unreasonably contribute to a public health risk, although the Proctor Water Department does not presently comply with certain requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and applicable state statutes and rules. The nature and extent of the noncompliance are as follows:

The Water System does not meet the technical standards pertaining to the reliable and safe provision of drinking water including the maintenance of adequate distribution system pressure in all areas of the Water System under all conditions of flow (including a fire). The Water System is following through on specific recommendations made by the Water Supply Division and is following an improvements plan outlined by the Water System in its Long Range Plan Update approved by the Division on August 28, 2009.

Chlorine disinfection byproducts, total haloacetic acids (HAA5) and total trihalomethanes (TTHM), currently exceed the established federal maximum contaminant levels of 60 ppb and 80 ppb respectively. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Additionally, some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly, for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Proctor Water Department, WSID #5228.

Date distributed: June 28, 2010

Occupant Proctor, VT 05765



Town of Proctor
45 Main Street
Proctor, VT 05765

Water Department News

2010-2011 Fiscal Year Water/Sewer Rates: Effective July 1, 2010, the drinking water user rates will remain at \$390 per year for Proctor residents and \$430 per year for non-resident customers. The sewer user rates will be increasing to \$420 per year.

Capital Improvements Update: The Proctor Water System faces two primary deficiencies: 1) concentrations of chlorine disinfection byproducts that exceed federal maximum contaminant levels and 2) inadequate water pressure under all conditions of flow, including fire flows. To best address the disinfection byproducts problem, the Proctor Board of Water Commissioners has decided to transition to a groundwater-based system, in which drinking water will be supplied from a well in the town of Proctor. Transitioning to a groundwater system, however, poses challenges to continue service to those customers located in Pittsford and Chittenden. Preliminary decisions regarding the outer district service area have been made. There will be hearings in mid-July 2010 to share these decisions with the public. To address the water pressure deficiencies, there are various water storage and distribution system improvements planned. The Water Commissioners will be working over the next month to finalize the scope of projects to be completed and secure the most competitive funding to pay for them. A positive bond vote will be required to secure the project funding. The bond vote informational meetings will be held in August 2010 with a bond vote scheduled to coincide with the primary elections on August 24, 2010.