

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023
Elma Water Department
5730 Seneca St
(Public Water Supply ID# 1420549)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Elma Water Department, 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, our tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level. 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 Brian Fiden, the Elma Water Department Plant Supervisor, 674-8855. 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. The meetings are held the first and third Wednesdays of the month at the Elma Town Hall located at 1600 Bowen Road, Elma, New York at 7:00 P.M. The Board of Commissioners at the Erie County Water Authority ultimately makes the water treatment decisions on behalf of our customers. Board meetings take place every other Thursday at 4:00 P.M. in the board room of the Erie County Water Authority, 350 Ellicott Square Building, 295 Main St, Buffalo, New York, 14203. Occasionally a board meeting is rescheduled. Call 849-8484 in advance for updated board meeting information.

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 Elma Water Department is a special district in the Town of Elma, which was formed in 1964 to distribute potable water to its residents. Elma purchases 100% of its water from Erie County Water Authority (ECWA). Our objective and goals are to give our water customers good quality water, available water for fire protection, maintain our distribution system and give good service to the residents of the Town of Elma. Our water source comes from two sources. The Authority's Sturgeon Point Plant in the Town of Evans draws water from Lake Erie to supply southern Erie County and the communities in Cattaraugus County. The Van De Water Treatment Plant in Tonawanda draws water from the "mighty" Niagara River and services municipalities in northern Erie County. These two plants deliver an average of 65 million gallons a day to more than a half million people in the distribution system where it arrives at a tap, fresh, pure, and ready to enjoy. The water is treated solely by the Authority prior to distribution. During 2021, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The Elma Water Department does no treating of the water of our system. With an active backflow program and regular sample testing we work to maintain the integrity of the water we supply to our customers.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 5,153 active water accounts through 5,225 service connections to serve the 11,721 (2023) population of the Town of Elma plus some out of district customers in the neighboring towns. The total water purchased in 2023 was 767,640,000 gallons of water from Erie County Water Authority. The daily average of water pumped into the distribution system was 1,954,122.12 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 3,049,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 663,913,000 gallons. In 2023 we used 5,000,000 gallons of water for our flushing program. This leaves an unaccounted total of 103,727,000 gallons or about 14.00% of the total amount purchased. Unaccountable water loss is water used for flushing mains during construction and breaks, fire training, fire calls, water

used by the highway department, both town parks, the senior center, historical center, any water leaks in our system, and the accuracy of our about 5,225 water meters verses the three annually tested master meters of Erie County Water Authority.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds.

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 the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our 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 (800-426-4791) or the Erie County Health Department at 716-961-6800.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
INORGANICS							
Copper	No	6/27/23-7/18/23	50.3*1 (ND- 60.4)	ug/l	0	AL=1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	6/27/23-7/18/23	1.6*1 (ND-3.2)	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Trihalomethanes*3	No	2/13/23 5/8/23 8/14/23 11/14/23	41.46/68.7 (46.20)	ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids*3	No	2/13/23 5/8/23 8/14/23 11/14/23	26.25/29.2 (15.0)	ug/l	N/A	60	By product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
DISINFECTANT							
Chlorine Residual	No	Everyday	1.283*2 (.31-1.31)	mg/l	N/A	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Notes:

*1 - In 2023, the Elma Water Department concluded lead and copper sampling and had no samples over the Action Level for lead. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of distribution that is equal or below it. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal or greater than 90% of the copper and lead detected at your water system. In this case 33 samples were collected and the 90th percentile for lead was 1.6 ug/l with the highest level at 3.2 ug/l. And for copper the 90th percentile was 50.3 ug/l with the highest level at 60.4 ug/l. The action level for lead is 15 micrograms per liter and 1300 micrograms per liter for copper.

*2 – Chlorine Residual- The values noted are the average and range for the entire year of sampling. The range varies depending on the amount originally injected by the Erie County Water Authority.

*3 – Disinfection Byproducts- Highest running annual average (RAA) based on the current and three most recent quarters of test results from the following sampling sites: Elma Meadow STP, Briggswood STP, 5730 Seneca St and 3061 Transit Rd. Range is given below the RAA.

Abbreviations and terms can be found in the charts from ECWA.

INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

The EPA mandated we perform a series of four contaminant monitoring tests to provide them a basis for future regulatory action. The table below shows unregulated contaminants that were detected in our water but do not have established safe amounts in water. If you have any questions you may contact Brian Fiden, the Elma Water Department Plant Supervisor, 674-8855. If you have any health concerns regarding the levels please discuss them with your health provider.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS -DATES TESTED

CONTAMINANT	7/2018	10/2018	1/2019	4/2019
Chromium (total)	.32 ug/l	<0.2 ug/l	.29 ug/l	.23 ug/l
Molybdenum	1.2 ug/l	1.2 ug/l	1.2 ug/l	1.1 ug/l
Strontium	158 ug/l	160 ug/l	160 ug/l	149 ug/l
Vanadium	.21 ug/l	<0.2 ug/l	<0.2 ug/l	<0.2 ug/l
Chromium-6	.064 ug/l	.12 ug/l	.092 ug/l	.062 ug/l

Definitions:

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). Compare to 1 minute in two years.

Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb). Compare to 1 second in 32 years.

Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

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 the level allowed by the State.

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 Elma 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 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2023, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ON CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. During 2017, as part of ECWA's routine sampling, 6 samples were collected and analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts. Of these samples, no samples of the source water tested positive. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, a gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

INFORMATION ON GIARDIA

Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Giardia is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection. During 2017, as part of ECWA's routine sampling, 6 samples were collected and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Of these samples, 2 samples of the source water tested positive. Ingestion of Giardia may cause giardiasis, an intestinal illness. People exposed to Giardia may experience mild or severe diarrhea, or in some instances no symptoms at all. Fever is rarely present. Occasionally, some individuals will have chronic diarrhea over several weeks or a month, with significant weight loss. Giardiasis can be treated with anti-parasitic medication. Individuals with weakened immune systems should consult with their health care providers about what steps would best reduce their risks of becoming infected with Giardiasis. Individuals who think that they may have been exposed to Giardiasis should contact their health care providers immediately. The Giardia parasite is passed in the feces of an infected person or animal and may contaminate water or food. Person to person transmission may also occur in day care centers or other settings where hand washing practices are poor.

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 the Erie County Water Authority 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, ECWA monitors fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.70 mg/l. During 2021 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.65 mg/l of the target level. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels above the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

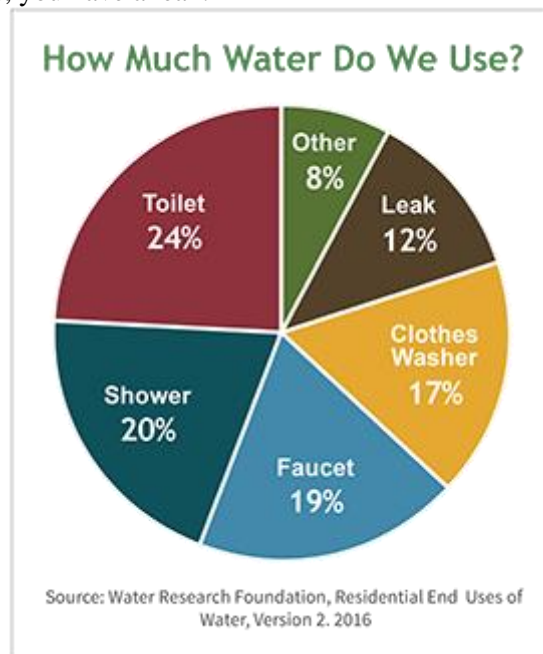
WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

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

- ◆ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- ◆ Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- ◆ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- ◆ Check your toilets 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 toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- ◆ 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 2023 The Water Dept. received a grant from Erie County to upgrade an 8 inch pump at our Jamison shop.

In 2023 hydrant extensions were designed and prototypes were made to raise hydrants that are low to the ground. These designs were compatible with existing hydrants which allowed us to raise them up higher to an easier access level.

We try to notify customers as soon as possible when we feel they may have a water leak to help minimize high bills. We also ask that customers provide a valid telephone number, so they can be contacted as soon as possible about an incorrect reading or a computer indication of a potential leak. We use emails to contact customers, so we ask customers to provide a current email address. We never give out or sell this information.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

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DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED (Avg/Max); (Range)	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT OR AL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Inorganic Contaminants & Physical Tests							
Barium	No	10/19/23	0.0189-0.0198 mg/L; Average=0.0194mg/L	mg/L	2.0 mg/L	2.0 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries.
Chloride	No	1/23	15.5-26.8 mg/L; Average=18.8 mg/L	mg/L	NE	250 mg/L	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Chlorine	No	11/23	0.62-1.86 mg/L; Average=1.41 mg/L	mg/L	NA	MRDL=4.0 mg/L	Added for disinfection.
Copper ²	No	08/23	ND-118 ug/L; 90 th percentile=31.5 ug/L, 0 of 106 above AL	ug/L	1300 ug/L	AL=1300 ug/L	Corrosions of home plumbing systems; natural erosion; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	No	4/23	0.44-1.06 mg/L; Average=0.65 mg/L	mg/L	NA	2.2 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum and fertilizer facilities.
Lead ³	No	07/23	ND-31.0 ug/L; 90 th percentile =8.4 ug/L, 4 of 106 above AL	ug/L	0 ug/L	AL=15 ug/L	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion.
Nickel	No	10/19/23	0.79-0.80 ug/L. Average=0.80 ug/L	ug/L	NE	NR	Nickel enters ground water and surface water by dissolution of rocks and soils, from atmospheric fall out; from biological decay and from waste disposal.
Nitrates	No	7/31/23	0.11-0.13 mg/L Average = 0.12 mg/L	mg/L	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	Nitrates are naturally present in soils, water, air, and plants. Other sources are fertilizer and sewage runoff.
Manganese	No	11/23	0.0-2.04 ug/L; Average=0.45 ug/L	ug/L	NE	NR	Naturally occurring, indication of landfill contamination.
pH	No	3/23	7.04-8.44; Average=7.97	SU	NE	NR	Naturally occurring; adjusted for corrosion control.
Distribution System Turbidity	No	1/23	0.10-0.70 NTU; Average=0.19 NTU	NTU	NA	TT =/<5 NTU	Soil runoff
Entry Point Turbidity ¹	No	3/5/23	0.187 NTU highest level detected; Lowest monthly % <0.30 NTU=100%	NTU	NA	TT=95% of samples <= 0.30 NTU	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon	No	5/23	1.69-2.10 mg/L; Average =1.89 mg/L	mg/L	NA	TT	Naturally occurring in the environment
Disinfection By-products							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	8/22/23	17-72 ug/L; LRAA = 56 ⁴	ug/L	NE	LRAA = 80	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	8/22/23	8-59 ug/L; LRAA = 41 ⁴	ug/L	NE	LRAA = 60	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Radiological Contaminants							
Radium 228	No	7/19	ND	pCi/L	NE	NE	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	No	7/19	ND	pCi/L	0	5.0	Erosion of natural deposits.

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1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU in the combined filter effluent. The regulations require that 95% of the entry point turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. Our highest single system turbidity measurement, 0.187 NTU, for the year occurred in March 2023.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 106 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 106 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the twelfth highest sample at 32 ug/L. The second highest sample from 90th percentile was the ninth highest with a value of 35 ug/L. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3 - The 90th percentile value of lead was the twelfth highest sample at 8.4 ug/L. The second highest sample from the 90th percentile was the eleventh highest with a value of 9.1 ug/L. The action limit for lead was exceeded at 4 of the 106 sites tested.

4 – This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

Definitions and Abbreviations:

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 more than 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).

Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

AL = Action Level: The concentration of the highest contaminant

LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average

ND = Not Detected: Laboratory analysis indicates the constituent is not present

NE = Not Established NR = Not Regulated

NA = Not Applicable SU = Standard Units

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WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see from 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 the level allowed by the State. It should be noted that the action level for lead was exceeded in four homes, meaning the concentration was greater than 15 ppb. We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water: 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 Erie County Water Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certified to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the ECWA Water Quality Laboratory's Director of Water Quality at 716-685-8574. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2023, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ON RADON

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas found in soil and outdoor air that may also be found in drinking water and indoor air. Some people exposed to elevated radon levels over many years in drinking water may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The main risk is lung cancer from radon entering indoor air from soil under homes.

In 2019, we collected a sample from each water treatment plant that were analyzed for radon. The results showed no detection of the radiological parameters. For additional information call your state radon program (1-800-458-1158) or call EPA's Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-Radon).

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 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. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is highly 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, we monitor fluoride levels daily to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/L. During 2023, monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level for 99% of the time. During 2023, fluoride application was online, except during the following days due to supply issues: @ Sturgeon Point WTP, fluoride was not added 01/02/2023 – 01/11/2023 and @ Van de Water WTP, fluoride was not added 1/02/2023 – 1/11/2023.

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INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

COMPOUNDS TESTED BUT NOT DETECTED				
Arsenic	Alachlor	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Metribuzin	Radium 226
4-Androstene-3,17-dione	Aldicarb	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Oxamyl (Vydate)	1,1-Dichloroethylene
Baygon	Aldicarb Sulfone	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	Oxyfluorfin	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene
2-Chlorotoluene	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Dibromomethane	PCB 1016	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene
4-Chlorotoluene	Aldrin	Dicamba	PFDA	1,2-Dichloropropane
17beta-Estradiol	alpha -BHC	Dichlorodifluoromethane	PFDoA	1,3-Dichloropropane
17alpha-Ethynyl estradiol	Anatoxin-a	Dieldrin	PFHxA	2,2-Dichloropropane
2,4-D	Asbestos	Isopropylbenzene	PFTA	1,1-Dichloropropene
1,3 Butadiene	Atrazine	p-Isopropyltoluene	PFTrDA	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Benzene	Lindane	PFUnA	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Benzo(a)pyrene	Mercury	Permethrin	1,4-Dioxane
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Chlorpyrifos	Methiocarb	Pichloram	3-Hydroxycarbofuran
1,1-Dichloroethane	Chromium, Total	Methomyl	Profenofos	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)
1,2-Dichloroethane	Cobalt	Methoxychlor	Propachlor	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Cyanide	MTBE	Propylene Glycol	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Cylindrospermopsin	Methylene Chloride	n-Propylbenzene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Dalapon	Metolachlor	Quinoline	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Chlordane	Heptachlor	9CL-PF30NS	Xylenes (o,m and p)	Chlorobenzene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Di-Chlorodifluoromethane	Hexachlorobenzene	N-E-t-FOSAA	Heptachlor Epoxide

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COMPOUNDS TESTED BUT NOT DETECTED				
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Carbon Tetrachloride	Glyphosate	Perfluorodecanoic acid	o-Toluidine
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Chloroethane	Gross Alpha Particles	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	Total Mircocystin
Beryllium	Chloromethane	Gross Beta Particles	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	Toxaphene
Bromide	Dimethipin	Hexachlorobutadiene	Perfluoronanoic acid	Tribufos
Bromobenzene	Dinoseb	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Perfluorooctane sulfonate	Trichloroethylene
Bromochloromethane	Diquat	PCB 1221	Perfluorooctanoic acid	Trichlorofluoromethane
Bromomethane	Endothall	PCB 1232	11Cl-PF3OUDS	Vinyl Chloride
Butachlor	Endrin	PCB 1242	ADONA	
Butylated hydroxyanisole	Equillin	PCB 1248	Selenium	
n-Butylbenzene	Estriol	PCB 1254	Simazine	
sec-Butylbenzene	Estrone	PCB 1260	Styrene	
t-Butylbenzene	Ethoprop	N-MeFOSAA	Tebuconazole	
Cadmium	Ethylbenzene	HFPO-DA	Tetrachloroethylene	
Carbaryl	Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	Pentachlorophenol	Thallium	
Carbofuran	GenX	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	Toluene	

UNREGULATED PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES DETECTED					
CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG OR HEALTH ADVISORY LEVEL
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) ¹	No	10/2/2023	2.0	ng	NA

1- Unregulated perfluoroalkyl substance detected as part of ECWA's quarterly sampling for regulatory PFAS/PFOA testing for the New York State Department of Health.

USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available. The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is 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.

Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).