

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2019
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 village 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 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 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 solely treated by the Authority prior to distribution. During 2019, 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 5,250 active water accounts through 5,062 service connections to serve the 11,811 (2017) population of the Town of Elma plus some out of district customers in the neighboring towns. The total water purchased in 2019 was 730,000,000 gallons of water from Erie County Water Authority. The daily average of water pumped into the distribution system was 1,899,000 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 3,600,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 693,000,000 gallons. In 2019 we used 1,500,000 gallons of water for our flushing program. This leaves an unaccounted total of 35,500,000 gallons or 4.9% 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 5,250 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	6/13/2017–7/13/2017	63.8* ¹ (ND– 245)	ug/l	0	AL=1300	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	6/13/2017–7/13/2017	1.7* ¹ (ND-21.8)	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Trihalomethanes	No	2/14/19, 5/14/19, 11/12/19	47.3 (19.4–54.5)	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.

Table of Detected Contaminants (continued)

Haloacetic Acids	No	2/14/19, 5/14/19, 8/13/19, 11/12/19	25.2 (6.8-28.3)	ug/l	N/A	60	By product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
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DISINFECTANT

Chlorine Residual	No	Everyday	1.16*2 .98-1.42	mg/l	N/A	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
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Notes:

*1 - In 2017, the Elma Water Department concluded a lead and copper survey and had only one sample 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 31 samples were collected and the 90th percentile for lead was 1.7 ug/l with the highest level at 21.8 ug/l. And for copper the 90th percentile was 63.8 ug/l with the highest level at 245 ug/l. The action level from 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 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.

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 for unregulated contaminants 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	7/2014	10/2014	1/2015	4/2015
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

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 2019, our system was issued the following violations:

- 1) Not sampling for asbestos.
- 2) Not sampling for all third quarterly disinfection by product (missed trihalomethane sampling).

Although these items were reported as violations, we completed the asbestos testing on January 15, 2020. Regarding the third quarterly disinfection by products, we are required to test once a quarter. While we completed the county and federal tests at the same time, the county results were never received. We do have all the test results from each quarter on the federal level.

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 2019, 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 2019, 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 2019 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.69 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?

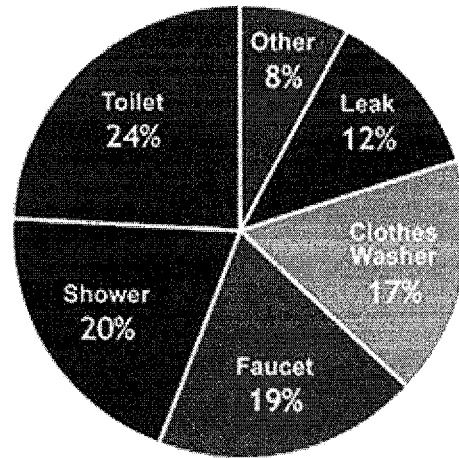
Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ◆ 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.

How Much Water Do We Use?



Source: Water Research Foundation, Residential End Uses of Water, Version 2, 2016

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

Work is continuing for getting another water storage tank placed in the system. This will lower our vulnerability and provide for the growing businesses and residences in the town.

2019 Pump 3 at both the Transit and Jamison locations had maintenance upgrades due to age and wear and tear.

We have implemented the Badger/Beacon System. During mid 2019 the entire Automatic Meter Reading System (AMR) system moved to the Badger/Beacon System reading system.

We continue to expand our Facebook account with weekly posts with either helpful water facts or details about events going on in town. We also post updates on any water breaks as they become available. We ask all customers to like our page, so they can stay informed.

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 also use emails to contact customers, so we also ask customers to provide a current email address. We never give out or sell this information.

The Town of Elma uses the Code Red system to inform town residents of town wide information and in emergencies. The Elma Water Department uses this system to inform customers when there is a water emergency or break. We ask all customers to sign up for this service. Click on our Town website: <http://www.elmanewyork.com>. Code Red information is address specific so anyone who has moved within the town needs to sign up for their current address.

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.



ERIE COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

2019 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT SUPPLEMENT

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS						
Metals, Inorganics, Physical Tests	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Antimony	No	7/19	6.0 ug/L	6.0 ug/L	0.0 - 0.7 ug/L; Average = .35	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardant; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	No	7/19	10 ug/L	NA	0.0 - 0.52 ug/L; Average = 0.26	Erosion of natural deposits; drilling and metal wastes
Barium	No	7/19	2 mg/liter	2 mg/liter	0.0184 - 0.0195 mg/liter; Average = 0.019	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Chloride	No	7/19	250 mg/liter	NE	15.3 - 29.6 mg/liter; Average = 20.1	Naturally occurring in source water
Chlorine	No	6/19	MRDL = 4.0 mg/liter	NA	1.0 - 2.0 mg/liter; Average = 1.47	Added for disinfection
Copper	No	6/19	1300 ug/liter (AL)	1300 ug/liter (AL)	ND - 84 ug/liter, 90th percentile = 36 ug/liter, 0 of 50 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion
Fluoride ¹	No	2/19	2.2 mg/liter	NA	0.12 - 1.07 mg/liter; Average = 0.69	Added to water to prevent tooth decay
Lead ²	No	6/19	15 ug/liter (AL)	0 ug/liter (AL)	ND - 284 ug/liter, 90th percentile = 12.6 ug/liter, 4 of 50 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion
Nickel	No	7/19	NR	NE	0.0 - 0.87 ug/L; Average = 0.25	Nickel enters groundwater and surface water by dissolution of rocks and soils, from atmospheric fallout, from biological decays and from waste disposal
Manganese	No	8/18	NR	NE	0.89-6.2 ug/liter; Average = 2.1	Naturally occurring; indicative of landfill contamination
pH	No	2/19	NR	NE	7.45 - 8.39; Average 8.00 SU	Naturally occurring; adjusted for corrosion control
Distribution System Turbidity ³	No	1/19	TT-5 NTU	NE	0.02 - 0.97; Average = 0.21 NTU	Soil runoff
Entry Point Turbidity ³	No	2/19	TT - 0.3	NE	0.167 NTU highest detected; Lowest monthly % < 0.30 NTU = 100%	Soil runoff

¹ Our system is one of the many 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, the addition of fluoride is a 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, we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l. During 2019, fluoride was added to the drinking water from January to December at the Sturgeon Point facility and January to June 23 and July 16 to December at the Van de Water facility. The fluoride was not added during this two week period due to a supply issue. During these periods, monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/L of the target level of 0.7 mg/L 95% of the time.

² Lead is not present in the drinking water that is treated and delivered to your home. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. The Erie County Water Authority 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 (800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 50 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates a percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead or copper values detected in the water system. In this case, 50 samples were collected in the water system and the 90th percentile value for lead was the sixth highest value (12.6 ug/L).

³ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. ECWA monitors turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for bacterial growth. State regulations require that the delivered water turbidity must always be below 1 NTU in the combined filter effluent. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected from that point have measurements below 0.3 NTU. The maximum allowed in the distribution system is 5 NTU.

Organic Compounds	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	MCL (ug/liter)	MCLG (ug/liter)	Level Detected (ug/liter)	Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes ⁴	No	8/19	LRAA = 80	NE	14 - 91 ug/liter; LRAA = 64	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Total Haloacetic Acids ^{5,6}	No	2/19	LRAA = 60	NE	8 - 34 ug/liter; LRAA = 31	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)

⁴ Trihalomethanes are byproducts of the water disinfection process that occur when natural organic compounds react with the chlorine required to kill harmful organisms in the water. 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, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The levels detected represent the highest single location's running annual average (64 ug/L).

⁵ Haloacetic acids are byproducts of the water disinfection process required to kill harmful organisms. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The level detected represents the highest single location's running annual average (31 ug/L).

⁶ A reporting and monitoring violation was issued in 2019. Due to an outside laboratory failure, the ECWA did not provide results for 6 HAA samples taken and submitted second quarter. First and third quarters' results were below the MCL, providing enough evidence to show the public water supply posed no risk to public health.

Radiological Parameters	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	MCL (pCi/liter)	MCLG (pCi/liter)	Level Detected (pCi/liter)	Sources in Drinking Water
Radium 228	No	7/19	NE	NE	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	No	7/19	5.0	0	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Microbiological Parameters	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	No ⁷	12/19	5% of samples positive	0	One positive sample	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i>	No	12/19	Any positive sample ⁸	0	One positive sample	Human and animal fecal waste

⁷ A violation occurs when more than 5% of the total coliform samples collected per month are positive. No MCL violation occurred.

⁸ A violation occurs when a total coliform positive sample is positive for *E. coli* and a repeat total coliform sample is positive or when a total coliform positive sample is negative for *E. coli* but a repeat total coliform sample is positive and the sample is also positive for *E. coli*. No MCL violation occurred.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND GIARDIA	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	Number of Samples Testing Positive		Number of Samples Tested
			Giardia	Cryptosporidium	
Source Water	No	1/17	2	0	6

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic pathogen found in surface waters throughout the United States, as a result of animal waste runoff. It can cause abdominal infection, diarrhea, nausea, and abdominal cramps if ingested.

Our filtration process effectively removes *Cryptosporidium*.

Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters. In our treatment process *Giardia* is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection alone.

DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Average Level Detected	Range
Calcium Hardness (mg/l CaCO ₃)	NR	NE	90.1	74 - 112
Conductivity (uS/cm)	NR	NE	298	232 - 423
Alkalinity (mg/l CaCO ₃)	NR	NE	93.5	75 - 108

TYPES OF CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

**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*, which may come from a variety of sources such as urban storm water runoff, agricultural and residential uses.

**Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

**Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Results presented here are from 2019 analyses or from the most recent year that tests were conducted in accordance with regulatory requirements. Some tests are not required to be performed on an annual basis. Information can be obtained upon request from the ECWA Water Quality Laboratory (716) 685-8580 or on the Internet at www.ecwa.org.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Results represented here are from 2019 analyses or from the most recent year that tests were conducted in accordance with regulatory requirements. Some tests are not required to be performed on an annual basis. Information can be obtained upon request from the ECWA Water Quality Laboratory (716) 685-8580 or on the Internet at www.ecwa.org.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR ECWA

Our water system violated drinking water requirements over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation. We are required to notify you of any 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. During the 2019 2nd quarter, we were notified that we did not meet the required monitoring requirements for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). The table below lists the contaminants that were not reported last year. How often we were supposed to sample, how many samples we were supposed to take, and number of samples taken, and the date on which the following samples were redone by another laboratory. For more information, please contact Sabrina Figler, Director of Water Quality @ 716-685-8574.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	Number of Results Reported	No. and Date Samples Retaken
Haloacetic acids	21/quarter	21	15	Twenty one of August 2019

ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

AL = Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ND = Not Detected: absent or present at less than method detection limit.

NE = Not Established

NR = Not Regulated/NA=Not applicable

LRAA= Local/Annual Running Annual Average

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level: the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as feasible.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCFilter = picocuries per liter

SU = Standard Units (pH measurement)

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

ug/liter = Micrograms per liter (a measure of conductivity)

uS/cm = Microsiemens per centimeter

variances and exemptions = State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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

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

mg/liter = milligrams per liter or parts per million

ug/liter = micrograms per liter = parts per billion

uS/cm = Microsiemens per centimeter

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