

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2013
Elma Water Department
5730 Seneca St
Elma, NY 14059-9642
(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, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Eugene F. Stevenson, the Elma Water Department Superintendent, at 716/674-8855. 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 decisions on behalf of our customers. Board meetings take place every other Thursday at 4:00 P.M. in the board meeting room of Erie County Water Authority, 350 Ellicott Square Building, 295 Main Street, Buffalo, NY 14203. Occasionally a board meeting is rescheduled. Call 849-8484 in advance for updated board meeting information.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

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 the Erie County Water Authority. 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. 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.

Our water 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 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. During 2013, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The water treated solely by the Authority prior to distribution. The Elma Water Department does no treating of the water of our system. With an active backflow program and regular samples testing we work to maintain the integrity of the water we supply to our customers

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 4800 water accounts through 4800 service connections to serve the 11,317 population of the Town of Elma plus some out of district customers in the neighboring towns. The total water purchased in 2013 was 640,553,000 from Erie County Water Authority. The daily average of water pumped into the distribution system was 1,754,939 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 2,597,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 588,602,000. In 2013, we used 14,230,000 gallons of water for the flushing program. This leaves an unaccounted for total of 37,721,000 gallons. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires and leakage, accounts for the remaining 37,721,000 gallons (5.9% of the total amount produced). In 2013, water customers were charged \$3.79 per 1,000 gallons of water and the annual average water charge per user was \$26.52.

Size meter	Elma Water Minimum*	ECWA Minimum	ECWA Infrastructure Investment charge added
3/4"	\$17.65/Quarter	\$35.64/Quarter	\$9.00
1"	\$17.65/Quarter	\$62.16/Quarter	\$9.00
1 1/2"	\$17.65/Month	\$38.48/Month	\$9.00
2"	\$17.65/Month	\$62.16/Month	\$9.00

*this includes general maintenance and fire hydrant maintenance/rental. We also do not administer a summer surcharge that can add \$.74/M on higher summer usage or the infrastructure charge that is added to every bill at ECWA.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, the ECWA to routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The tables presented in this report depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows them to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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
DISINFECTANTS							
Chlorine Residual	No	Every Day	.073-1.26 ²	mg/l	N/A	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
INORGANICS							
Copper	No	2011	33 ¹	ug/l	1300	AL = 1300	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	No	2011	3 ¹	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
ORGANICS							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2013	13.5-66.7 ³	ug/l	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	2013	9.6-20.7 ³	ug/l	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Notes:

- 1- In 2011, the Elma Water Department concluded a lead and copper survey and had NO sample over the 90th percentile value. 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 30 samples were collected and the 90th percentile for lead was 3 ug/l with the highest level at 5 ug/l and for copper the 90th percentile was 33 ug/l with the highest level at 74 ug/l. The action level for lead is 15 micrograms per liter or 1300 micrograms per liter of copper.
- 2- The values noted are the range for the entire year of sampling. The range varies depending on the amount originally injected by the Erie County Water Authority.
- 3- The values noted are the range for the entire year of sampling.

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.

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

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

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).

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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

We constantly test for various contaminants in the water supply to comply with regulatory requirements. This past year we failed to monitor for disinfection by-product sampling in the 2nd and 3rd quarters and failed to provide the results to the Erie County Health Department. This does not pose a threat to the quality of our water supply. This failure did not compromise the water supplied to any of our customers. It was the result of a miscommunication as to sample requirements for the year.

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 2013, as part of the authority's routine sampling, twenty two samples were collected and analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts. Of these samples no sample was 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 2013, as part of the Authorities routine sampling, twenty two were collected and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Of these samples, none 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 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. New York State Health Department (NYSDOH) recommends an optimal range from 0.8 to 1.2 mg/l (parts per million). To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the Authority monitors fluoride levels on a daily basis. In 2013, monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range 99% of the time. None of the monitoring results during fluoride addition showed fluoride at levels that approached the 2.2 mg/l maximum contaminant level (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 fire fighting 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 2013 we followed our five year schedule and had all three water tanks inspected. All tanks are in good condition and do not need painted or refurbishing at this time. These inspections ensure the water quality remains stable.

Our staff also rebuilt the 24" Ross valve in the basement of the Transit Road pump station. The Ross valve automatically fills the transit water tank.

In 2013, a study was done to assess the pumping needs for our pump stations due to the volume of water we pump. This study included a hydraulic modeling flow test to rate our system's flow. It has been determined that our pumping capacity need to be increased at both pump stations to meet the needs of today and the future growth of our town. In 2014, we will be addressing the problems and already have put out to bid for some of the suggested changes. This will ensure the necessary volume of water needed in the town of Elma for both business and residential use. Rate adjustments are in affect to address the improvements.

We are also addressing our emergency power needs to cover our required needs when the power grid fails to provide the ability to pump water when needed. Our present way of pumping water is dated and we are no longer able to get the parts to fix it if it were to fail.

The year 2014 marks the 50th anniversary of the Elma Water Department. As the system gets older we find the need to make more repairs to our system. We do not anticipate more emergencies or breaks but want everyone to be prepared. Our biggest concern is that we're finding very few customers are prepared when we have to shut water off. We encourage every resident and business to be prepared for a water emergency. Please make up an emergency plan for yourself to meet your needs. It is recommended to have at least three gallons of water per person available at all times. In case of a business, what would your specific need be to be able to stay open for several hours if we had a water break. The average break takes 5-8 hours for us to repair.

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

2013 WATER QUALITY MONITORING REPORT - 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
Barium	No	8/13	2 mg/liter	NE	0.022 - 0.022 mg/liter ; Average = 0.022	Erosion of natural deposits, drilling and metal wastes
Chloride	No	3/13	250 mg/liter	NE	16 - 30 mg/liter ; Average = 20	Naturally occurring in source water
Chlorine	No	6/13	MRDL = 4.0 mg/liter	MRDLG = 4 mg/liter	<0.20 - 2.20 mg/liter; Average = 0.76	Added for disinfection
Copper	No	7/13	1.3 mg/liter (AL)	0 mg/liter (AL)	0.003 - 0.10 mg/liter, 90th percentile 0.04 mg/liter, 0 of 63 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion
Chromium	No	8/13	0.1 mg/liter	0.1 mg/liter	0.0013 - 0.0013 mg/liter; Average = 0.0013	Erosion of natural deposits; discharges from steel and pulp mills
Fluoride ¹	No	5/13	2.2 mg/liter	2.2 mg/liter	0.6 - 1.2 mg/liter; Average = 0.96, 99 % in optimum range 0.8 - 1.2	Added to water to prevent tooth decay
Lead ²	No	7/13	15 ug/liter (AL)	0 ug/liter (AL)	ND - 82 ug/liter, 90th percentile = 2 ug/liter, 1 of 63 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion
Nitrate	No	8/13	10 mg/liter	10 mg/liter	0.05 - 0.07 mg/liter; Average = 0.06	Runoff from fertilizer use
pH	No	12/13	NR	NE	7.25 - 8.35; Average 7.84 SU	Naturally occurring; adjusted for corrosion control
Turbidity ³	No	12/13	TT	NE	0.23 NTU highest detected; 100% lowest monthly % < 0.30 NTU	Soil runoff

¹ 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, the addition of fluoride is very effective means of preventing cavities. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) requires that the Erie County Water Authority monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. The NYSDOH recommends an optimal range of 0.8 to 1.2 mg/l (parts per million). During the addition of fluoride in 2013, monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range 99% of the time. None of the monitoring results during fluoride addition showed fluoride at levels that approached the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

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 are 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 63 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, 63 samples were collected in the water system and the 90th percentile value for lead was the seventh highest value (2 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 have measurements below 0.3 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	8/13	LRAA = 80	NE	10 - 76 ug/liter; Highest LRAA = 63	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Total Haloacetic Acids ⁵	No	2/13	LRAA = 60	NE	7 - 43 ug/liter; Highest LRAA = 36	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 level detected represents the highest single location's running annual average (63 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 (36 ug/L).

Radiological Parameters	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date or Date of Highest Detected	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Radium 228	No	4/13	NE	NE	0.99 - 1.10 pCi/L, Average = 1.05	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	No	4/13	5.0	0	1.15 - 1.25 pCi/L, Average = 1.2	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	11/13 ⁸	5% of samples positive	NE	0.5% = highest percentage of monthly positive samples	Naturally present in environment

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

⁸ During November 2013, one distribution sample tested positive for total coliform, but negative for E.coli.. Follow-up sampling, testing and reporting were performed as required by regulation, and the results were negative for both total coliform and E.coli.

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	ND	0	0	22
Treated Drinking Water	No	ND	0	0	22

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*. *Cryptosporidium* was not detected in any samples taken in 2013.

Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters. *Giardia* was not detected in any samples taken in 2013.

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES				
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Average Level Detected (mg/liter)	Range (mg/liter)
Alkalinity	NR	NE	92	73 - 101
Calcium Hardness	NR	NE	90	73 - 116
Conductivity	NR	NE	309 uS/cm	156 - 403 uS/cm
Magnesium	NR	NE	9	9.0 - 9.1
MIB and Geosmin	NR	NE	2.3	ND - 7.6 ng/liter
Potassium	NR	NE	1.6	1.5 - 1.6
Sodium	NR	NE	13.0	12.9 - 13.0
Sulfate	NR	NE	20.8	20.6 - 21.0
Total Dissolved Solids	NR	NE	164	155-172
Total Organic Carbon	NR	NE	1.9	0.9 - 4.4

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.

CFU/100 ml = Colony Forming Units per 100 milliliters

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level: the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk.

MFL = Million fibers/liter (Asbestos)

mg/liter = milligrams per liter (parts per million)

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 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

mrem/yr = millirems per year
uS/cm = Microsiemens per centimeter (a unit of conductivity measurement)
ND = Not Detected: absent or present at less than testing method detection limit.
ng/liter = nanograms per liter = parts per trillion
NE = Not Established

NR = Not Regulated
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L = Picocuries per Liter

LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average
SU = Standard Units (pH measurement)
TT = Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ug/liter (ug/L) = micrograms per liter (parts per billion)

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

< = Less Than
≤ = Less Than or Equal To

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.

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 that the water poses a health risk.

Results presented here are from 2013 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) 685-8571 or on the Internet at www.ecwa.org.

COMPOUNDS TESTED FOR BUT NOT DETECTED

2-Chlorotoluene	Bromochloromethane	Manganese
4-Chlorotoluene	Bromomethane	Mercury
2,4-D	Butachlor	Methomyl
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	n-Butylbenzene	Methoxychlor
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	sec-Butylbenzene	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	t-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride
1,1-Dichloroethane	Cadmium	Metolachlor
1,2-Dichloroethane	Carbaryl	Metribuzin
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Carbofuran	Nickel
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Carbon Tetrachloride	N-nitroso-diethylamine (NDEA)
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Chlordane	N-nitroso-dimethylamine (NDMA)
1,2-Dichloropropane	Chlorobenzene	N-nitroso-di-n-butylamine (NDBA)
1,3-Dichloropropane	Chloroethane	N-nitroso-di-n-propylamine (NDPA)
2,2-Dichloropropane	Chloromethane	N-nitroso-methylethylamine (NMEA)
1,1-Dichloropropene	Chromium	N-nitroso-pyrrolidine (NPYR)
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Cyanide	Oxamyl (Vydate)
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Dalapon	PCB 1016
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	PCB 1221
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	PCB 1232
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Dibromochloropropane	PCB 1242
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Dibromomethane	PCB 1248
1,1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Dicamba	PCB 1254
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	PCB 1260
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Dieldrin	Pentachlorophenol
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Dinoseb	Pichloram
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Diquat	Propachlor
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Endothall	n-Propylbenzene
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Endrin	Radium 226
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Ethylbenzene	Selenium
Alachlor	Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	Simazine
Aldicarb	Glyphosate	Styrene
Aldicarb Sulfone	Gross Alpha Particles	Tetrachloroethylene
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Gross Beta Particles	Thallium
Aldrin	Heptachlor	Toluene
Aluminum	Heptachlor Epoxide	Toxaphene
Antimony	Hexachlorobenzene	Trichloroethylene
Arsenic	Hexachlorobutadiene	Trichlorofluoromethane
Atrazine	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Vinyl Chloride
Benzene	Iron	Xylenes
Benzo(a)pyrene	Isopropylbenzene	
Beryllium	p-Isopropyltoluene	
Bromobenzene	Lindane	