

PLEASE HELP US OUT

-Security and public safety is number one with us. If you see anything that looks out of the ordinary or "Just not right" please call us immediately at 674-8855 or call 911. Only the Elma Water Department personnel or town of Elma fire companies are allowed to use our fire hydrants.

-Before you dig, call one call at 1-800-962-7962 or 811.

-Please monitor your electric sump pump if you have a water powered sump pump. We have seen bills in the hundreds, when the water powered sump pump becomes the primary device. Also make sure these units are installed with the proper cross connection protection to protect your water supply.

-Please have your house number posted on your house and mailbox for our service personnel

-We recommend turning your water off at the valve by the meter if you are planning an extended period away. We have noticed a problem with forwarded bills being received late so if possible give us your out of state mailing address. We are not responsible for post office turn-around time. With post office changes this will become an even bigger issue.

-Fire hydrants are for fire protection, not lawn ornaments. Keep clean of plantings, trees & snow. They need to be visible to help protect your family & neighbors in the time of need.

-If you have a water related health issue (such as home dialysis) please let us know.

**Learn more about the Town of Elma by visiting our web site at www.elmanewyork.com and check out departments. E-mail any comments and your email address to us at elmawater@roadrunner.com. New this year, like us on Facebook at Elma Water Department Sign up for CodeRED if not already on the system or if you've changed your phone number or address.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2012
ELMA WATER DEPARTMENT
5730 Seneca St., Elma, NY 14059
(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, NY 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, at the best possible price. 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 your tap, fresh, pure, and ready to enjoy. During 2012, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The water is 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 sample 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 neighboring towns. The total water purchased in 2012 was 647,391,000 gallons of water from Erie County Water Authority. The daily average of water pumped into the distribution system was 1,768,820 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 3,607,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 632,318,000 million gallons. This leaves an unaccounted for total of 15,073,000 gallons. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires and leakage, accounts for the remaining 15,073,000 million gallons (2.33% of the total amount purchased). In 2012, water customers were charged \$3.79 per 1,000 gallons of water and the annual average water charge per user was 106.12. Our average chlorine residual for 2012 was .93.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, the authority routinely tests 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 at the end of this report depict 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.

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 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 0.003 with the highest level at 0.005 and for copper the 90th percentile was 0.033 with the highest level at 0.074. The action level for lead is 0.015 milligrams per liter of lead or 1.3 milligrams per liter of copper.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2012, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements. The Authority is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is the main federal law that ensures the quality of your drinking water. Under the authority of the SDWA, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets standards drinking water quality and oversees the states, localities, and water suppliers who implement those standards. In New York, the state health department enforces the EPA's regulations.

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 2012, as part of the Authority's routine sampling, 24 samples were collected and analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts. Of these samples, no Cryptosporidium was detected. 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, immune-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immune-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 2012, as part of the Authority's routine sampling, 24 were collected and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Of these samples, six were confirmed positive in our source water. Therefore, our testing indicates the presence of Giardia in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. In no sample of the treated water was Giardia detected. 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. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the Authority monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 1.0 mg/l. During 2012 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level for 99% of the time. Not one of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride. You may want to discuss this with your family dentist to see if some other form of fluoride supplement should be considered for your dental protection.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

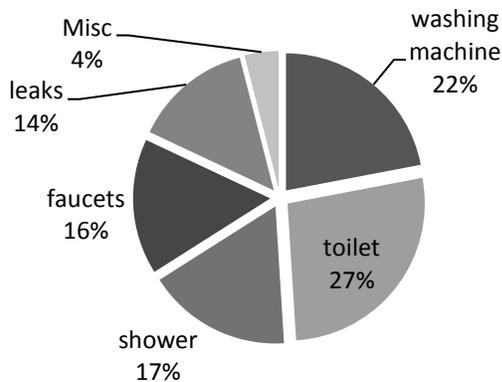
Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ◆ 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.

Normal water usage as per EPA



Toilets-27%
Washing Machine-22%
Shower-17%
Faucets-16%
Leaks-14%
Miscellaneous-4%

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2012, the water mains on Elderberry Lane and Geyer Road were replaced and will help eliminate the frequent water main breaks we've experienced in this area in the past. The costs of these improvements were paid out of our capital improvement fund that has been reflected in our rate structure. Future rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address future improvements.

In 2012, we did a hydraulic flow study to help analyze the quality of our system. The testing evaluates the flow capacity to check the size and condition of our mains to supply adequate water flow for fire protection and future expansion and construction of our town and businesses.

We do not mean to harp, but signing up for CodeRED is still vital for our communication with you during an emergency or when we do maintenance that requires us to turn off the water in your area. We give you a day's notice on water outages for construction reasons and as much time as possible in emergency situations. Do not be uninformed. We do not want to leave you dry in the shower or with a head of soap when it is sometimes possible to avoid these situations just by being informed. If you change your cell phone number or cancel your land line, you must change your information or sign up again.

Along the same line, you need to be prepared for a water emergency. Every household should have three gallons of water per person available at all times. Businesses and homes should have an emergency plan to follow in case of an extended emergency. Our average water break takes 5-8 hours for us to repair. After a break the initial water should be allowed to run to clear excess turbidity. This is especially noteworthy if you have automatic filling devices such as an ice machine or coffee maker. These should not be filled until the water is clear or should have a filter on them. Your plan may include paper plates and cups can avoid shutting down when you cannot wash dishes.

Automatic reading system has been expanded to over 1100 units in service. Almost a quarter of our meters can now be read with this automated system. This assures more accurate readings and billing. The meter is read by a computer in our vehicle as we drive by. We do not need access to your home so we can get an exact reading even when no one is home.

In 2012, we started our own facebook account, please like us. We use this account for general information and education purposes only. No personal information can be found at our site. This social media site is to let you know what systems bills are due, what meter reading cards are due, and to educate and inform you on helpful conservation tips or other water related issues.

In 2013, we will once again be having the water tanks assessed for wear and see if there is a need to repaint and refurbish any of our water tanks. A study is being done to assess the need of an additional water tank or larger pumps to adequately supply all our customers.

We would like to be able to send this report out electronically in the future to save on printing and postage costs. Would you be able to read this online at the town website and not need the paper copy sent to you? Please email us a response at elmawater@elmanewyork.com. (Annual report site only)

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

2012 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	11/12	2 mg/liter	NE	0.020 - 0.020 mg/liter ; Average = 0.020	Erosion of natural deposits; drilling and metal wastes
Chloride	No	3/12	250 mg/liter	NE	16 - 30 mg/liter ; Average = 20	Naturally occurring in source water
Chlorine	No	3/12	MRDL = 4.0 mg/liter	MRDLG = 4 mg/liter	<0.20 - 2.20 mg/liter; Average = 0.73	Added for disinfection
Copper	No	8/10	1.3 mg/liter (AL)	0 mg/liter (AL)	0.0005 - 0.04 mg/liter, 90th percentile 0.03 mg/liter, 0 of 79 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion
Fluoride ¹	No	4/12	2.2 mg/liter	2.2 mg/liter	0.64 - 1.26 mg/liter; Average = 0.98, 99 % in optimum range 0.8 - 1.2	Added to water to prevent tooth decay
Lead ²	No	8/10	15 ug/liter (AL)	0 ug/liter (AL)	ND - 8 ug/liter, 90th percentile 3 ug/liter, 0 of 79 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion
Nitrate	No	12/12	10 mg/liter	10 mg/liter	0.17 - 0.18 mg/liter; Average = 0.18	Runoff from fertilizer use
pH	No	4/12	NR	NE	7.42 - 8.13; Average 7.90 SU	Naturally occurring; adjusted for corrosion control
Turbidity ³	No	11/12	TT	NE	0.47 NTU highest detected; 98.8% 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 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 1.0 mg/l. During 2012, monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level for 99% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach 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 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 79 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, 79 samples were collected in the water system and the 90th percentile value for lead was the eighth highest value (3 ug/L). The action level for lead was not exceeded in any of the samples tested. The action level for copper also was not exceeded in any of the samples tested.

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. The Van de Water Treatment Plant was shut down for a period of time from 11/01/12 to 11/02/12, because of plant improvement construction projects that started to affect the treatment plant filtered water turbidity. The maximum turbidity recorded during this time period was 0.47 ntu in the combined filtered effluent and no violation of treatment standards occurred. There was no interruption of service in the water system, and the distribution system water quality was not affected.

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	8/12	RAA = 80, LRAA = 80	NE	14 - 82 ug/liter; RAA = 42, LRAA = 63	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Total Haloacetic Acids ⁵	No	6/12	RAA = 60, LRAA = 60	NE	11 - 48 ug/liter; RAA = 24, LRAA = 30	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
1,2 Dichloroethane ⁶	No	6/12	5	0	0.9 - 1.2 ug/liter; Average = 1.0	Industrial discharge from chemical factories

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 system's highest running annual average (42 ug/L), and the highest single location's running annual average (63 ug/L). Both are below the MCL.

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 system's highest running annual average (24 ug/L), and the highest single location's running annual average (30 ug/L). Both are below the MCL.

⁶ Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL concentration over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The concentrations detected did not exceed the EPA's MCL for this compound.

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	7/12 ⁸	5% of samples positive	NE	1.3% = highest percentage of monthly positives	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 July 2012, two samples at the Trevett Rd Tank and one sample at the ECWA Water Quality Lab tested positive for total coliform. In all cases, 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	5/12	6	0	24
Treated Drinking Water	No	ND	0	0	24

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*. No *Cryptosporidium* was detected in any samples taken in 2012.

Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters. In 2012, *Giardia* was detected in 6 of 24 raw source water samples but was not detected in any treated drinking water samples. *Giardia* is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection alone.

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES				
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Average Level Detected (mg/liter)	Range (mg/liter)
Alkalinity	NR	NE	91	83 - 97
Calcium Hardness	NR	NE	91	83 - 98
Conductivity	NR	NE	305 uS/cm	295 - 329 uS/cm
Magnesium	NR	NE	9	9.0 - 9.1
MIB and Geosmin	NR	NE	ND	ND - 6.0 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	2.1	1.6 - 5.6

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

LRAA = Locational 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.

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.

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/liter = picocuries per liter

RAA = 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 2012 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) 685-8570 or on the Internet at www.ecwa.org.

COMPOUNDS TESTED FOR BUT NOT DETECTED

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