

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022
Town of Perrysburg/Hamlet of Versailles
10460 Peck Hill Road PO Box 250
Perrysburg, NY 14129
(Public Water Supply ID# 0430097)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Perrysburg, will be issuing a report annually 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 resources. 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 Daniel Stang, Chief Water Operator in Responsible Charge, at 716-532-4010. 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 on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 pm in the Perrysburg Town Hall.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, 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 district serves approximately 136 people through 66 service connections. The primary source of our water is the Erie County Water Authority's (ECWA) Sturgeon Point Treatment Plant in the Town of Evans, drawing water from Lake Erie to supply the southern part of Erie County and communities in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties. You should also be aware that the water passes through transmission mains operated by the Seneca Nation of Indians, on the Cattaraugus Reservation. The Nation does have two wells of its own that may be operated periodically, however it is unlikely that this water could reach Versailles customers since it is located in a different pressure zone. Regardless, the Nation's system is monitored by the US EPA and must be treated to the same federal and state standards that the ECWA complies with.

In 2003, the New York State Department of Health completed a draft Source Water Assessment of the supply's raw water sources under the state's Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The purpose of this program is to compile, organize, and evaluate information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. It is important to note that source water assessment reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination. The Great Lakes' watershed is exceptionally large. General drinking water concerns for public water supplies which use these sources include: storm generated turbidity, municipal wastewater discharges, toxic sediments, shipping related spills, agricultural runoff, and problems associated with exotic species (e.g. zebra mussels – intake clogging and taste and odor problems). The SWAP is based on the analysis of the contaminant inventory compiled for the drainage areas deemed most likely to impact drinking water quality at a public water supply's raw water intake. The assessment for the Lake Erie source found a moderate susceptibility to contamination. The amount of agricultural land in the assessment area results in elevated potential of disinfection byproduct precursors and pesticides contamination. While there are some facilities present, permitted discharges do not likely represent an important threat to source water quality based on their density in the assessment area. There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include landfills. If you have any questions about this Source Water Assessment, please contact the Erie County Health Department at 858-6966.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: coliform bacteria, lead and copper, total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. 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 water, might 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 at 800-426-4791 or the Cattaraugus County Health Department at 716-701-3386. Information is also available from the EPA website: <https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/drinking-water-regulations>.

| Table of Detected Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------|----------------------------------|---|
| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Date of Sample | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL) | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Disinfectant | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine Residual | No | 2022 | Avg. = .64 (.15 – 1.23) | mg/l | n/a | MRDL=4 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Copper ¹ | No | 7/27/21 to 8/3/21 | 315 (3 - 524) | ug/l | 1,300 | AL = 1,300 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Lead ² | No | 7/27/21 to 8/3/21 | 2.8 (<1 – 4) | ug/l | 0 | AL = 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Disinfection By-products | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids | No | 2 nd Qtr. 2022 | LRAA = 66.1 (31.8 – 85.5) | ug/l | n/a | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms. |
| Total Trihalomethanes | No | 4 th Qtr. 2022 | LRAA = 25.6 (18 – 43.2) | ug/l | n/a | MCL = 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. |

Notes:

1-The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, five samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the highest and second highest value, 315 ug/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2- The 90th percentile level for lead was 2.8 ug/l. None of the five sites exceeded the action level of 15 ug/l.

Note: For further information regarding detected contaminants, please refer to the following attached documents:

- 2022 Erie County Water Authority (ECWA) – Annual Water Quality Report Supplement

You can also access more information about the ECWA at <https://www.ecwa.org>

Definitions:

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

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): This is a calculation of the average of all the readings in the year preceding the date of sampling for a particular sample site.

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.

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

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

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 at values well below the level allowed by the State. Regardless, we are required to provide the following information on lead in drinking water.

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Perrysburg is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and take steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact 716-532-4090. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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), or at <http://www.cdc.gov/parasites/water.html>.

INFORMATION ON FLUORIDE ADDITION

ECWA is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is 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 daily to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/L. During 2022, monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level for 99% of the time. During 2022 fluoride application was online, except during the following days due to supply issues: 01/01/2022 – 01/19/2022.

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 up 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.

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, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.