

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022
Village of Cattaraugus
14 Main Street, Cattaraugus, New York, 14719
Public Water Supply ID# NY0400335

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Cattaraugus 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 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 Tom Patterson, at 716-257-5114. 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 on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Village Hall, 14 Main Street, Cattaraugus, NY 14719.

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.

Water for the Village of Cattaraugus is being provided primarily by springs, with two auxiliary groundwater wells. The springs are located south of the village in the Town of New Albion at an elevation that allows water to be distributed through the system via gravity. The Mayo Road Springs and Kenyon Hill Springs are located approximately 3 miles south of the village. The Kelly Summit Springs are located off NYS Route 353 approximately 3½ miles southeast of the village. The water passes through two slow sand filtration plants; one that serves the Mayo Road and Kenyon Hill Springs and one that serves the Kelly Summit Springs. Water is disinfected using liquid chlorine at the filter sites. The production capacity of the springs is over 200 gallons per minute. The Cobo Well is located south of the village, is 44 feet deep in a gravel aquifer and can produce up to 250 gallons per minute. Disinfection is by liquid chlorine. This well is rarely used; mostly in the summer months to supplement our springs. The Blackmar Well is also located south of the village, is 140 feet deep in a sand and gravel aquifer and can produce up to 230 gallons per minute. We stopped using this well in October 2012 due to the detection of a chemical contaminant and the NYSDEC conducted a multi-year investigation into a possible source. Following several years of monitoring well testing, the DEC has determined that the groundwater contamination plume has migrated away. This well can again be used as an auxiliary source when needed.

Our water system serves approximately 1,185 people through 500 service connections.

In 2003, the NYS DOH completed a source water assessment for our water system based on available information. Possible and actual threats to the drinking waters sources were evaluated. The source water assessment includes susceptibility ratings based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells and springs. It does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. See section "ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned before, our water sources are springs and wells. Based on available information, the source water assessment has rated the susceptibility to contamination for our springs as medium to protozoan and pesticide contamination. These ratings are due to the pasture and row crop land covers in the assessment areas. However, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards.

A copy of these assessments, including a map of the assessment areas can be obtained by contacting us as noted above.

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, 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 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 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 (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	2022	Avg. = .57 (.22 - 1.02)	mg/l	N/A	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Organic Carbon (Raw)	No	7/6/22	High = 1.4 (<1.0 - 1.4)	mg/l	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity - Filtered ¹	No	4/24/22	High = .96	NTU	N/A	TT = ≤ 5.0 NTU	Soil runoff.
Turbidity - Filtered ¹	No	2022	>95% = <1.0	NTU	N/A	TT = 95% of samples ≤ 1.0 NTU	Soil runoff.
Distribution Turbidity ²	No	11/22	.14	NTU	N/A	TT = ≤ 5.0 NTU	Soil runoff.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	No	10/7/20	High = .9 (ND - .9)	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	No	10/7/20	High = 513 (64 - 513)	ug/l	2,000	MCL = 2,000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	No	10/7/20	High = 1.5 (ND - 1.5)	ug/l	100	MCL = 100	Discharge from steel and pump mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper ³	No	8/4/21	106 (20- 120)	ug/l	1,300	AL = 1,300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	No	10/7/20	High = 110 (100 - 110)	ug/l	2,200	MCL = 2,200	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel	No	10/7/20	High = .8 (.4 - .8)	ug/l	n/a	Not established	Nickel enters ground water and surface water by dissolution of rocks and soils, from atmospheric fall out; from biological decay and from waste disposal.
Nitrate	No	3/8/22	High = 1.6 (ND - 1.6)	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, Sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	No	10/7/20	High = .6 (ND - .6)	ug/l	50	MCL = 50	Discharge from petroleum.
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	8/3/22	5.5	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.

Notes

1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5.0 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1.0 NTU.

2 – Our highest average monthly distribution turbidity measurement of .14 NTU occurred in November. This value is below the turbidity standard of 5 NTU assigned to our system.

3 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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, ten samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value, 106 ug/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Definitions:

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

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).

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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

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

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 Village of Cattaraugus 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 Tom Patterson at 716-257-5114. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

On 9/9/2022, the Village was issued a Notice of Monitoring Violation from the Cattaraugus County Health Department (CCHD) for failure to collect two water samples for total coliform monitoring in August 2020. Be advised that the Cattaraugus County Health Department collects these routine samples. However, due to COVID-19 and their staff's required participation in that program, they missed collecting one of the samples. Be advised, even though the County collects our routine bacteriological samples, it doesn't relieve us of the responsibility of complying with Part 5 of NYS Sanitary Code regarding monitoring and notification requirements.

Although this is not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened and what we are going to do to correct this situation. Be advised that all bacteriological samples collected in 2020 were negative for total coliform.

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).

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 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 past year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments are occasionally necessary in order to address these improvements.

We ask that all customers help us conserve and protect our water sources, which are the heart of the community. Please call our office if you have questions.

Village of Cattaraugus Water Department

We are asking for your help in determining what material your water service line is made of- lead, copper galvanized iron or plastic. We are required to create an inventory of all water service lines and their material. Our records are helpful but do not include complete information for every service. It is important to note that by use of records and sequential/predictive analysis we are confident that there are no lead service lines in the system. However we are required to demonstrate all good faith efforts to back up this claim.

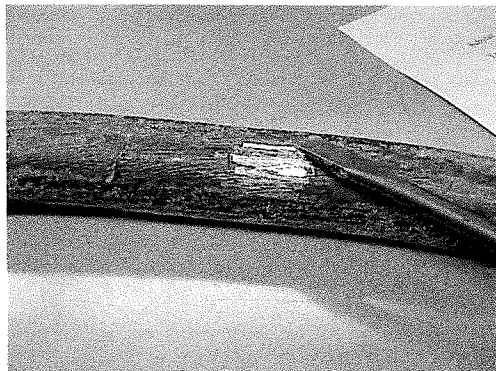
You will need to go to where your water meter is located and look at the water line that enters the building through the floor or wall. Find a section of the line you can access and follow the procedures below to determine what it is made of. You can also watch a helpful video from the NYS Health Department. This video can be found on YouTube by searching "How to Find Out if You Have a Lead Water Service Line".

Take a picture of the line after scratching it and send it along with your name and address of the water service to voc.waterdepartment@gmail.com. You may also text the same picture and information to (716) 970-0240. Additionally you can print and turn this in directly to the clerk's office or to the DPW garage.

Thank you for your help in building this water service line inventory.



Thomas Patterson
Water System Operator



Lead- Soft, will be shiny when scratched.
Magnet will NOT stick.



Galvanized Iron- Dull steel color.
Magnet will stick to it.



Copper- Will look like a copper penny. Magnet will NOT stick to it.