

**Annual Drinking Quality Report for 2010  
Hanover Water District  
12612 Seneca Road  
Irving N.Y. 14081  
Public water supply ID# Ny0600393**

## **Introduction**

To comply with State and Federal regulations, Hanover Water District annually issues 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. This report provides an overview of our drinking water quality in 2010. Although we purchase our drinking water from Erie County Water Authority, we are required to conduct additional water quality testing on-site. Therefore, we are providing you with a copy of the Erie County Water Authority's Annual water Quality report and have attached this document to supplement the information pertinent to this facility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Walter Uhlendorff, Water operator at 716-934-2250.

If you want to learn more please attend any of our regulary scheduled village board meetings. The meetings are held the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Monday of each month at 7:30 pm in the Town Hall located at 68 Hanover st. Silver Creek, N.Y.

## **Where Does Our Water Come From?**

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial, inorganic, pesticides, herbicides, organic 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.

Specific information regarding our source of drinking water in Erie County Water Authority's Annual Water Quality Report (attached).

## **Are There Contaminants In Our Drinking Water?**

As the State regulations require, Erie County Water Authority routinely tests your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, and syththetic organic compounds. Additionally, we test your water for total coliform bacteria, lead and copper. The table below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. Information about what the Erie County Water Authority detected in the drinking water is provided in their Annual Water Quality report for 2001(attached).

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some comtaminants. The presence 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 Hotlione (800-426-4791) or the Chautauqua County Health Department at 716-753-4481



## ERIE COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY 2010 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
Asbestos	No	8/06	7 MFL	7 MFL	ND - 0.2 MFL, Average = 0.08 MFL	Erosion of natural deposits, decay of asbestos cement water mains
Barium	No	6/10	2 mg/liter	NE	0.022 mg/liter	Erosion of natural deposits, drilling and metal wastes
Chloride	No	4/10	250 mg/liter	NE	16 - 26 mg/liter, Average = 20	Naturally occurring in source water
Chlorine	No	7/10	MCL = 4.0 mg/liter	MCLG = 4 mg/liter	<0.20 to 2.2 mg/liter, Average = 0.80	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 <sup>1</sup>	No	3/10	2.2 mg/liter	2.2 mg/liter	0.55 - 1.20 mg/liter, Average = 0.99, 99.5 % in optimum range 0.6 - 1.2	Added to water to prevent tooth decay
Lead <sup>2</sup>	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
Nickel	No	6/10	NE	NE	1.2 ug/liter	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	5/10	10 mg/liter	10 mg/liter	0.07 to 0.08 mg/liter, Average = 0.075	Rundol from fertilizer use
pH	No	8/10	NR	NE	6.80 to 8.80, Average 7.98	Naturally occurring, adjusted for corrosion control
Turbidity <sup>3</sup>	No	8/10	TT	NE	0.14 NTU highest detected, 100% was lowest monthly % < 0.30 NTU	Soil runoff

<sup>1</sup> 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, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at 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 State Department of Health requires that the Erie County Water Authority monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. During the addition of fluoride in 2010, monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range 99.5% of the time. None of the monitoring results during fluoride addition showed fluoride at levels that approached the 2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

<sup>2</sup> 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 <http://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.

<sup>3</sup> 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 combined filter turbidities were below 0.3 NTU 100% of the time in 2010. All turbidity levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

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 <sup>4</sup>	No	6/10	RAA < 80	NE	12 - 81 ug/liter, RAA = 40	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Total Haloacetic Acids <sup>5</sup>	No	3/10	RAA < 60	NE	2 - 33 ug/liter, RAA = 19	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Carbonyl	No	5/10	50 ug/liter	NE	4.7 ug/liter	Runoff from pesticide use in agriculture

<sup>4</sup> 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 running annual average of quarterly results. This result (40 ug/l) is below the MCL.

<sup>5</sup> 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 running annual average of quarterly results. This result (19 ug/l) is below the MCL.

Radioactive Parameters	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Gross Alpha	No	1/05	15.0 pCi/liter	0 pCi/liter	ND - 1.7 pCi/liter	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	9/04	50** pCi/liter	0 pCi/liter	ND - 2.2 pCi/liter	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/Radium 228	No	1/05	5.0 pCi/liter	0 pCi/liter	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Uranium	No	6/04	30 ug/liter	0 ug/liter	ND - 0.48 ug/liter	Erosion of natural deposits

\*\* New York State Department of Health considers 50 pCi/liter to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Microbiological Parameters	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	No <sup>6</sup>	8/10 <sup>7</sup>	> 5% of samples positive	NE	0.42% = highest percentage of monthly positives	Naturally present in environment

<sup>6</sup> A violation occurs when more than 5% of the total coliform samples collected per month are positive. No MCL violation occurred.

<sup>7</sup> During August, one distribution system sample tested positive for total coliform and in September one entry point sample at the Sturgeon Point Water Treatment Plant tested positive for total coliform. For both 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.

COMPOUNDS TESTED FOR BUT NOT DETECTED

2-Chloroethane	2,2',4,4'-tetrabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-47)	Carbon Tetrachloride	Methocarb	Simazine
4-Chloroethane	2,2',4,4',5-pentabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-99)	Chloroethane	Methomyl	Syrane
4,4'-DDE	2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexabromodiphenyl ether (HBB)	Chlorobenzene	Methoxychlor	Terbacil
4,4'-DDE	2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-153)	Chloroethane	Methyl Isobutyl ether (MIBE)	Tetrachloroethylene
1,2-Dibromoethane	2,2',4,4',6-pentabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-100)	Chloroethane	Methylene Chloride	Thallium
1,2-Dibromobenzene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Chromium	Methachlor	Toluene
1,3-Dibromobenzene	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,1,2-difluoroethane	Chryse	Methachlor ethane sulfonic acid (ESA)	Toxaphene
1,4-Dibromobenzene	1,2,4-Trimethybenzene	DCPA Diacid degradate	Methachlor oxanilic acid (OA)	Trichloroethylene
1,1-Dichloroethane	1,3,5-Triethylbenzene	DCPA Monooxid degradate	Methylazul	Trichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane
1,2-Dichloroethane	Acetochlor	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Molinate	Vinyl Chloride
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Acetochlor oxanilic acid (OA)	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Naptalene	Xylenes
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Alachlor	Dibromomethane	Nitite	
1,2-Dichloropropane	Alachlor ethane sulfonic acid (ESA)	Dicamba	Nitrobenzene	
1,3-Dichloropropane	Alachlor oxanilic acid (OA)	Dichlorodifluoromethane	N-nitroso-dietylamine (NDEA)	
2,2-Dichloropropane	Aldicarb	Aldicarb	N-nitroso-dimethylamine (NDMA)	
1,1-Dichloropropane	Aldicarb Sulfone	Dinoseb	N-nitroso-di-n-butylamine (NDBA)	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropane	Aldicarb Sulfonate	Diquat	N-nitroso-di-n-propylamine (NDPA)	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropane	Alcryn	EPTC	N-nitroso-methylethylamine (NMEA)	
1,3-dinitrobenzene	Anthomy	Ethion	N-nitroso-pyridine (NPYR)	
2,4-Dinitroethane	Atrazine	Ethylbenzene	Oxamyl (Vydate)	
3-Hydroxyacetoluen	Benzene	Glyphosate	PCB 1016	
1-Naphol	Benzoc(α)pyrene	Heptachlor	PCB 1221	
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	Beryllium	Heptachlor Epoxide	PCB 1232	
2,4,5,7-TP (Silvex)	Bromobenzene	Hexachlorobenzene	PCB 1242	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Bromochloroethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	PCB 1248	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Bromofluorobenzene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	PCB 1254	
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Bulachlor	Hexamethylo-1,3,5-trimino-1,3,5-triazine	PCB 1280	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	n-Butylbenzene	Isopropylbenzene	Perchlorophenol	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	sec-Butylbenzene	p-Propyltoluene	Perchlorate	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	t-Butylbenzene	Lindane	Picloram	
2,4,6-Trinitrochlorobenzene (TNT)	Cadmium	Manganese	Propoxur	
	Carbaryl	Mercury	n-Propylbenzene	
			Selenium	

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)  
 mg/liter = milligrams per liter (parts per million)  
 MROD = 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  
 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  
 PC/liter = picocuries per liter  
 PAA = 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)  
 Variances 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

Results are from 2010 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 (715) 695-8570 or on the Internet at [www.ecwa.org](http://www.ecwa.org)

GIARDIA AND CRYPTOSPORIDIUM	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	Number of Samples Testing Positive		Number of Samples Tested
			Giardia	Cryptosporidium	
Source Water	No	12/10	2	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 2010.

*Giardia* is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters. In 2010, *Giardia* was detected in 2 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.

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 nitrate 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 leaching.
- Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as urban storm water runoff, agricultural and residential use.
- 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.
- Radionuclides (Contaminants)**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

#### UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

Parameter	MCL	MCL-G	Average Level Detected (mg/liter)	Range (mg/liter)
Alkalinity	NR	NE	95	80 -104
Calcium Hardness	NR	NE	93	74 -113
Conductivity	NR	NE	295 us/cm	227 - 350 us/cm
MB and Geosmin	NR	NE	ND	ND - 4.9 ng/liter
Total Dissolved Solids	NR	NE	153	147-160
Total Organic Carbon	NR	NE	2.0	1.7 - 4.1