

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Addendum for 2019
North Chautauqua County Water District
Chadwick Bay Inter Municipal Water Works
34 West Main Street
Brocton, NY 14716
Public Water Supply ID# NY0630144

INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this report is a supplement to the report that you received from the City of Dunkirk. To comply with State regulations the North Chautauqua County Water District (NCCWD) 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. 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. However, we failed to collect all required Lead and Copper samples, only collecting 39 of the 40 samples, and we submitted a monthly report late to the Health Department. More information about these violations can be found in the Table of Detected Contaminants and in the section “Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?”

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 questions about this report or your drinking water, contact Drew Smith, chief water operator for the North Chautauqua County Water District at (716)785-1572.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

Water customers of the NCCWD receive their drinking water from the City of Dunkirk whose water source is from Lake Erie. The NCCWD has two booster chlorination stations that are used to maintain proper chlorine levels throughout the system.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: Total coliform bacteria, Total Trihalomethanes, Haloacetic acids and Lead and Copper. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

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 Chautauqua County Department of Health and Human Service at 716-753-4481.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measure-ment	Regulatory Limit MCL/AL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (Patty Lane)							
Haloacetic Acids	No	Quarterly (2019)	Avg.= 10.15 Range= 6.8-14.4	ug/l	60 (MCL)	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes	No	Quarterly (2019)	Avg.= 36.09 Range= 25.34-51.21	ug/l	80 (MCL)	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (Portland Shop)

Haloacetic Acids	No	Quarterly (2019)	Avg.= 14.40 Range= 7.80-21.0	ug/l	60 (MCL)	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes	No	Quarterly (2019)	Avg.= 45.19 Range= 30.73-64.01	ug/l	80 (MCL)	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Lead (1)	No	5/31/19-6/27/19	1.6; Range= ND-12.0	ug/l	15 (AL)	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural Deposits
Copper (2)	No	5/31/19-6/27/19	0.211; Range= 0.0028 - 0.556	mg/l	1.3(AL)	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Distribution Turbidity (3)	No	3/27/19	0.16	NTU	5.0 (MCL)	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
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DISINFECTANT

Chlorine Residual – Entry Point	No	Daily (2019)	Avg.= 0.76 Range= 0.53-0.99	mg/l	4.0 (MCL)	N/A	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine Residual – Pecor Street Booster Station	No	Daily (2019)	Avg.= 0.82 Range= 0.29-1.71	mg/l	4.0 (MCL)	N/A	Water additive used to control microbes.

Notes:

1- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 39 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 Lead values detected at your water system. In this case 39 samples were collected within your system and the 90th percentile value was calculated to be the 35th highest result which was 1.6 ug/l. The action level for Lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 39 samples collected. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the Copper values detected at your water system. In this case 39 samples were collected within your system and the 90th percentile value was calculated to be the 35th highest result which was 0.211 mg/l. The action level for Copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3- Distribution Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water found in the distribution system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Our highest average monthly distribution turbidity measurement detected during the year (0.16 NTU) occurred in January 2019. This value is below the State's maximum contaminant level (5 NTU).

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 that is 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.

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 maximum level allowed by the State. Lead and copper were detected within the system but of 39 samples collected none were found exceeding the action levels. We are however required to present the following information on Lead in drinking water:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The North Chautauqua County Water District 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>**.

The NYSDOH has a free lead testing program – for more information go to:

https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/lead/free_lead_testing_pilot_program

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

We are 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. During 2019, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating requirements, but not reporting and monitoring requirements. We were issued one violation for failing to collect all 40 lead and copper samples in accordance with our lead and copper sampling plan. We only collected 39 samples instead of 40. It should be noted that this is only considered to be a minor violation. We are scheduled to perform lead and copper sampling again in 2020.

We were issued one reporting violation for not submitting the chlorine monitoring report for the month of July to the health department within the allotted submission period.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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 FOR NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

French

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

The North Chautauqua County Water District encourages water conservation. A few simple steps will help preserve our resources and save you money. 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.
- ◆ Install water saving toilets, low flow shower heads and faucets.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this 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 may be necessary in order to address these improvements. 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.