

The following pages are our Annual Water Quality Report for 2016

We would appreciate your checking out our new internet connection to your Elma Water Account. If you go to the town website at: www.elmanewyork.com and click on “Pay your bill on line” you can see your account. You will need the exact spelling of your last name from your paper bill. You will also need your account number including all the zeros and the dot. Ex: 01234.00. There is no cost to you to view your bill online or to receive paperless bills. There is a convenience fee to pay your bill online of only \$2.25 that goes directly to the bank or credit card company. This fee is less than losing the discount on even a minimum bill. If we have an email address for you, you will receive an email when your bill is generated.

Make sure if you have moved, dropped your land line, or changed your telephone number, that you make the changes on the CodeRed system to continue to receive all our emergency alerts. This can also be done on the town website. General alerts usually go to the entire town, but our emergency alerts are usually address specific. This is the primary way we alert you of a water outage or construction project to be done in your area.

We usually also try to let our friends on Facebook know what is going on in town, so please “like” us on Facebook. We try to post something every week.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2016
Elma Water Department
5730 Seneca St
Elma, New York 14059-9653
(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. The Town of Elma has NO lead services in any part of our water system.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact [Eugene F. Stevenson, the Elma Water Department Superintendent, at 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, New York 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 St., Buffalo, New York 14203. Occasionally a board meeting is rescheduled. Call 849-8484 in advance for updated board meeting information.

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, 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.

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 Erie County Water Authority (ECWA). 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. Our water source 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 the 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 a tap, fresh, pure, and ready to enjoy. The water is solely treated by the Authority prior to distribution. During 2015, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. 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 4982 active water accounts through 4963 service connections to serve the 11,317 population of the Town of Elma plus some out of district customers in the neighboring towns.. The total water purchased in 2016 was 708,210,000 gallons of water from Erie County Water Authority. The daily average of water pumped into the distribution system was 1,904,301 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 2,618,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 647,919,000 gallons. In 2016 we used 11,000,000 gallons of water for our flushing program. This leaves an unaccounted total of 49,291,000 gallons or 7% of the total amount purchased. In 2016, water customers were charged \$4.11 per 1,000 gallons of water and the annual average water charge per user was \$115.08 figured at 7 thousand gallons of water per period with four billings per year.

Size of meter	Elma Water Minimum* 2016	ECWA minimum = 2016	ECWA Minimum + ECWA Infrastructure Investment charge added
¾"	\$19.15/quarter	\$57.69/quarter	\$38.04/quarter \$19.65/quarter
1"	\$19.15/quarter	\$86.22/quarter	\$66.57/quarter \$19.65/quarter
1 ½"	\$19.15/month	\$47.76/month	\$41.21/month \$6.55/month
2"	\$19.15/month	\$73.12/month	\$66.57/month \$6.55/month

*This includes general maintenance and fire hydrant maintenance/rental. We also do not administer a summer surcharge that can add \$.78 per thousand on higher summer usage. There is the infrastructure charge that is added to every bill at ECWA plus additional fees on certain services that Elma Water Department does for free. All the above rates and charges changed in 2017.

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, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. None of the compounds ECWA analyzed for were detected in your drinking water.

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 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
INORGANICS							
Copper	No	2014	80* ¹	ug/l	0	AL=1300	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	2014	7.9* ¹	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
<u>Total Trihalomethanes</u> Chloroform Bromoform Bromodichloromethane Dibromochloromethane	No	02/09/16 05/09/16 08/09/16 11/08/16	44.9 ³ 30.7-52.3	ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
<u>Total Haloacetic Acids</u> Monochloroacetic Dichloroacetic Trichloroacetic Monobromoacetic Dibromoacetic	No	02/09/16 05/09/16 08/09/16 11/09/16	21.8 ³ 12.6-25.7	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
DISINFECTANTS							
Chlorine Residual	No	Everyday	1.12 0.94-1.37 ²	mg/l	N/A	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Notes:

*1 - In 2014, the Elma Water Department concluded a lead and copper survey and had No sample over the Action Level. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of distribution that is equal or below it. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested. 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 7.9 ug/l with the highest level at 11.8 ug/l and for copper the 90th percentile was 80 ug/l with the highest level at 162 ug/l. The action level from lead is 15 micrograms per liter and 1300 micrograms per liter for copper.

2 – The values noted are the range for the entire year of sampling. The range varies depending on the amount originally injected by the Erie County Water Authority.

3 – Highest annual average based on the current and three previous quarter of test results from the following sampling sites: Elma Meadow STP, Briggswood STP, 5370 Seneca St and 881 N Blossom Rd. Range is given below.

Abbreviations and terms can be found in the charts from ECW

INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

The EPA mandated we perform a series of four contaminant monitoring tests to provide them a basis for future regulatory action. The table for unregulated contaminants were detected in our water but do not have established safe amounts in water. If you have any health concerns regarding the levels please discuss them with your health provider.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINATES-DATES TESTED

CONTAMINATE	7/2014	10/2014	1/2015	4/2015
Chromium (total)	.32 ug/l	<0.2 ug/l	.29 ug/l	.23 ug/l
Molybdenum	1.2 ug/l	1.2 ug/l	1.2 ug/l	1.1 ug/l
Strontium	158 ug/l	160 ug/l	160 ug/l	149 ug/l
Vanadium	.21 ug/l	<0.2 ug/l	<0.2 ug/l	<0.2 ug/l
Chromium-6	.064 ug/l	.12 ug/l	.092 ug/l	.062 ug/l

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the tables, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

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 Elma Water Department](#) 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>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2016, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 2016, as part of ECWA's routine sampling, [24 samples](#) were collected and analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts. Of these samples, [no samples of the source water tested positive](#). 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, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-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 2016, as part of ECWA's routine sampling, 24 samples were collected and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Of these samples, no samples of the source water tested positive. 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 Erie County Water 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, ECWA monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l. During 2016 monitoring showed that 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 above the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

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 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.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2016, we replaced the major feed line for the water system at the Transit Road Pump Station that feeds the entire town. At the same time we installed a bypass and a new 24" line valve so we now have an alternate feed to Seneca Street. This lowers our vulnerability to supply water to the community.

We plan to have the water tanks inspected in 2018 as part of the routine five year inspections and will have to rehabilitate one of the tanks in 2019. We are starting to work on getting another water storage tank in the system to increase capacity and to meet the ever growing need for water for our businesses and our residents in the town of Elma which will also lower our vulnerability.

We replaced about 100 feet of main on Treehaven Lane in 2016 and plan to replace an additional section of main in 2017 due to frequent breaks in this area. We will also be doing our lead and copper testing again in 2017.

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
2016 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT SUPPLEMENT



DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Media, Inorganic, Physical Tests	Violation	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Barium	No	8/16	2 mg/liter	2 mg/liter	0.021 - 0.022 mg/liter; Average = 0.0215	Erosion of natural deposits; drilling and metal wastes (naturally occurring in source water)
Chloride	No	7/16	250 mg/liter	NE	17 - 28 mg/liter; Average = 21	Added for disinfection
Copper	No	8/16	MRL = 4.0 mg/liter 1300 ug/liter (AL)	NA	0.2 - 2.0 mg/liter; Average = 0.8	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion
Fluoride ¹	No	8/16	2.2 mg/liter	NA	ND - 88 ug/liter; 90th percentile: 40 ug/liter; 0 of 82 above AL	Added to water to prevent tooth decay
Lead ²	No	8/16	15 ug/liter (AL)	NA	<0.2 - 1.01 mg/liter; Average = 0.67	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion
Nitrite	No	7/16	10 mg/liter	NE	NO - 29 ug/liter; 90th percentile = 1.8 ug/liter; 2 of 82 above AL	Runoff from fertilizer use
Nitrate	No	8/16	NR	NE	7.62 - 8.17; Average 7.94 SU	Naturally occurring; adjusted for corrosion control
pH	No	7/16	TT - 8 NTU	NE	0.01 - 2.62; Average = 0.19 NTU	Soil runoff
Distribution System Turbidity ³	No	8/16	TT - 0.3	NE	0.19 NTU (highest detected); Lowest monthly % < 0.20 NTU = 100%	

¹ Our option is one of the many water systems in New York State that provide drinking water with a controlled level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the United States Center for Disease Control, the addition of fluoride is a very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at a properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water meets optimal dental protection, we monitor fluoride levels in each month in the Buffalo branch and at a range level of 0.7 mg/L. During 2016, monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water was within 0.2 mg/L of the target level 99% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels above 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 State Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/leadandwater/. The event presented represents the 90th percentile of the 50 most 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, 52 samples were collected in the water system with the 90th percentile value for lead was the eighth highest value (7.6 ug/L).

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 effect. However, turbidity can hide bacteria and parasites that 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 from that point have measurements below 0.3 NTU. The maximum allowed in the distribution system is 5 NTU.

Organic Compounds	Violation	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	8/16	LRMA = 80	NE	13 - 103 ug/liter; LRMA = 65	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Total Halocarbon Acids ⁵	No	8/16	LRMA = 60	NE	7 - 69 ug/liter; LRMA = 49	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)

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 have an increased risk of getting cancer. The level detected represents the highest single location's monitoring annual average (48 ug/L).

⁵ Halocarbon acids are byproducts of the water disinfection process required to kill harmful organisms. Some people who drink water containing halocarbon acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The level detected represents the highest single location's monitoring annual average (48 ug/L).

Radioisotopes	Violation	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	MCL (pCi/liter)	MCLG (pCi/liter)	Level Detected (pCi/liter)	Sources in Drinking Water
Radium 226	No	4/13	NE	NE	0.09 - 1.10 pCi/liter; Average = 1.05	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	No	4/13	6.0	0	1.15 - 1.25 pCi/liter; Average = 1.2	Erosion of Natural Deposits

⁶ A violation occurs when more than 5% of the total coliform samples collected per month are positive. No MCL violation occurred during October 2016, one sample in the distribution system tested positive for total coliform but negative for E. coli. Follow-up sampling, testing and reporting were performed as required by regulation, and results were negative for both total coliform and E. coli.

⁷ During October 2016, one sample in the distribution system tested positive for total coliform but negative for E. coli. Follow-up sampling, testing and reporting were performed as required by regulation, and results were negative for both total coliform and E. coli.

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CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND GIARDIA	Violation Verdict	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	Number of Samples Testing Positive		Number of Samples Tested
			Giardia	Cryptosporidium	
Source Water	NO	ND	0	0	21

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 2016. Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters. Giardia is never eradicated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection alone. No Giardia was detected in any samples taken in 2016.

DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Average Level Detected	Range
Cadmium Hardness (mg/l CaCO3)	NR	NE	93	88 - 99
Conductivity (µS/cm)	NR	NE	294	282 - 318
Alkalinity (mg/l CaCO3)	NR	NE	91	85 - 95

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.

LRRA = 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 are set for a margin of safety.

MFL = Million Filterable (Adheses)

mg/liter = milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)

MTRC = 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.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

PCF/liter = picocurie per liter

TR = Treatment Technology: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

µg/liter (µg/l) = micrograms per liter = parts per billion (ppb)

µm/liter = microcentimeters per centimeter (a measure of conductivity)

Variances and Exemptions = State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technology 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.
- Radionuclides Contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

Results presented here are from 2016 analysis 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 EDVA Water Quality Laboratory (719) 855-5820 or on the internet at www.edva.org.

COMPOUNDS TESTED FOR BUT NOT DETECTED

4-Androstene-3,17-dione	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Metribuzin
2-Chlorotoluene	Alachlor	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Nickel
4-Chlorotoluene	Aldicarb	Dibromochloropropane	Oxamyl (Vydate)
17beta-Estradiol	Aldicarb Sulfone	Dibromomethane	PCB 1016
17alpha-Ethinyl estradiol	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Dicamba	PCB 1221
2,4-D	Aldrin	Dichlorodifluoromethane	PCB 1232
1,3 Butadiene	Antimony	Dieldrin	PCB 1242
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Arsenic	Dinoseb	PCB 1248
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Asbestos	Diquat	PCB 1254
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Atrazine	Endothall	PCB 1260
1,1-Dichloroethane	Benzene	Endrin	Pentachlorophenol
1,2-Dichloroethane	Benzof(a)pyrene	Equilin	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Beryllium	Estrifol	Perfluoroheptanoic acid
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Bromobenzene	Estrone	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Bromochloromethane	Ethylbenzene	Perfluorooctanoic acid
1,2-Dichloropropane	Bromomethane	Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	Perfluorooctane sulfonate
1,3-Dichloropropane	Butachlor	Glyphosate	Pichloram
2,2-Dichloropropane	n-Butylbenzene	Gross Alpha Particles	Propachlor
1,1-Dichloropropene	sec-Butylbenzene	Gross Beta Particles	n-Propylbenzene
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	t-Butylbenzene	Heptachlor	Radium 226
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Cadmium	Heptachlor Epoxide	Selenium
1,4-Dioxane	Carbaryl	Hexachlorobenzene	Simazine
3-Hydroxy-carbofuran	Carbofuran	Hexachlorobutadiene	
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	Carbon Tetrachloride	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Styrene
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Chlordane	Isopropylbenzene	Tetrachloroethylene
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Chlorobenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene	Thallium
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Chlorodifluoromethane	Lindane	Toluene
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Chloroethane	Mercury	Toxaphene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Chloromethane	Methomyl	Trichloroethylene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Chromium, Total	Methoxychlor	Trichlorofluoromethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Cobalt	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)	Vinyl Chloride
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Cyanide	Methylene Chloride	Xylenes (o,m and p)
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Dalapon	Metolachlor	