Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023
Village of Elba
4 South Main St. Box 55
Elba, New York 14058
Public Water Supply ID#NY1800584

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Village of Elba, 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact the Village of Elba offices at (585) 757-6889. 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 at Village Hall. The meetings are held the first Wednesday of each month at 7:00 PM.

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.

Our water system serves 706 people through 265 service connections. The Village is contracted with Genesee County, Through the Town of Batavia. Genesee County buys its water from two (2) sources, Monroe County Water Authority (MCWA) and the City of Batavia.

In 2023, Village water customers were charged quarterly $3.85 per 1,000 gallons used plus a Debt service charge of $17.70. Customers outside the Village were charged 1 ½ times this rate.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

CITY OF BATAVIA SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

A source water assessment was prepared through the New York Department of Health in 2002. It evaluated possible and actual threats to the City of Batavia's drinking water sources. The State source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface into the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water; it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters in the future. The City of Batavia's water is derived from two drilled wells and the Tonawanda Creek. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium-high to very high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, petroleum products, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) to the wells and the associated industrial activity in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of unknown hydraulic conductivity. The source water assessment for the Tonawanda Creek has found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water.

The amount of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for microbials, phosphorus, DBP precursors, and pesticides contamination. In addition, the moderate density of CAFOs (Concentrated Animal Feeding operations) in the assessment may add to the potential for 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. However, it appears that the total amount of wastewater discharged to surface water in this assessment area is high enough to further raise the potential for contamination (particularly for protozoa). There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminate resources; these facility types include: mines. Finally, it should be noted that relatively high flow velocities make river drinking-water supplies highly sensitive to existing and new sources of microbial contamination. While the source water assessment rates the City of Batavia's wells and the Tonawanda Creek as being susceptible to microbials, please note that the City of Batavia's water is filtered and disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered to your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting the Genesee County Health Department at (585) 344-2580, or Matt Worth at Batavia's City Hall at (585) 345-6315.

MCWA SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

MCWA's primary water source is Lake Ontario which is treated at the Shoremont Plant in Greece and the Webster Plant. They also operate the Corfu Plant, a small well supply in the Village of Corfu, and purchase water from the City of Rochester and the Erie County Water Authority (ECWA).

The New York State Department of Health has evaluated the susceptibility of water supplies statewide to potential contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). In general, the Great Lakes sources used by Shoremont and ECWA are not very susceptible because of the size and quality of the Great Lakes. Hemlock and Canadice Lakes, used by the Hemlock Plant, are also not very susceptible because of their size and controlled watersheds. The well water used by the Corfu Plant is more susceptible but the confined nature of the aquifer provides protection against the few nearby potential contaminant sources. Because storm and wastewater contamination are potential threats to any source water, the water provided to MCWA's customers undergoes rigorous treatment and testing prior to its delivery.

The Shoremont Plant and the purchased water producers all use a similar treatment process: coagulation, filtration and disinfection. Coagulants are added to clump together suspended particles, enhancing their removal during filtration. Chlorine is used to disinfect the water and to provide the residual disinfectant that preserves the

sanitary quality of the water as it travels from each plant to your home. Fluoride is also added to help prevent tooth decay. The treatment process at the Corfu Water Plant consists of filtration, softening and disinfection with chlorine.

These plants are in full compliance with all New York State and U.S. EPA operational and monitoring requirements.

For more information on the State's Source Water Assessment plan and how you can help protect the source of your drinking water, contact MCWA Customer Service at (585) 442-7200 or visit their website at www.MCWA.com.

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, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. None of the compounds we analyzed exceeded the MCL. The table presented below depicts which compounds we detected during the 2023 calendar year. 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.

There was a laboratory error during the last quarter of sampling (11/2023). Resulting in an omission of data. The Village of Elba has historically stated well below the regulatory limit.

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 Genesee County Health Department at (585) 344-2580.
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, and synthetic organic compounds. None of the compounds we analyzed for were detected in your drinking water.

ANNUAL
WATER QUALITY REPORT
2023

Water Quality Table 2023

Detected Substances (Unit of measure)	Date Sampled	MCL (MRDL)*	MCLG (MRDLG)	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation
1.4 Dioxane (ppb)	11/10/2023	1	NA	0.036	0.036	No
Copper (PPM)	8/3/2023	1.3	1.3	0.022	NA	No
Chloride (ppm)	8/3/2023	250	NA	138	NA	No
Sulfate (PPM)	8/3/2023	NA	NA	35.4	NA	No
Barium (ppm)	8/3/2023	2	2	0.017	NA	No
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	Hourly	4*	1.3*	1.05-Avrg.	0.75-1.34	No
Fluoride (ppm)	8/3/2023	2.2	NA	0.56	NA	No
Fluoride (ppm)	Daily	2.2	NA	Yearly Ave. 0.67	0..53/1.40	No
Nitrate as N (ppm)	8/3/2023	10	10	0.66	NA	No
Total Organic Carbon (TOCs) (ppm)	Monthly	TT	NA	0.83 (Average)	ND-1.6	No
Sodium (ppm)	8/3/2023	TT	NA	66.2	NA	No
Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	8/3/2023	NA	NA	73.9	NA	No
Calcium (ppm)	8/3/2023	NA	NA	15.9	NA	No
Magnesium (ppm)	8/3/2023	NA	15	17.3	NA	No
Lithium (ppb)	Quarterly	NA	NA	11.7 (Average)	ND/12.1	No
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Quarterly	60	60	9.7[1]	2.2-10.7	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Quarterly	80	80	37.7[1]	17.7-35.4	No
Turbidity (NTU)	Daily	TT<1.0	NA	0.01	0.01-0.03	No
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limits (NTU)	Daily	TT<0.3NTU	NA	100%	NA	No
Turbidity (Distribution System) (NTU)	Weekly	<5	NA	0.45 (average)	0.01-0.32	No

Detected Substances

Substance (Unit of measure)	Date Sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected 90%(percentile)	Range Low-High	Sites Above AL Total Sites	Violation
Copper (ppm)	7/21/2022	1.3	1.3	0.0245	.0029-.037	0-30	No
Lead (ppm)	7/21/2022	0.15	0	0.0026	ND-0.0130	0-30	No

MCWA Water Quality Summary Table

2023 Calendar Year Results -

Detected Substances:	Supply Source - Source - (Source Type)			MCWA Production Water: SWTP & WWTP - Lake Ontario (Surface Water)	MCWA Production Water: CWTP - Well Field (Groundwater)	MCWA Purchased Water: Rochester - Hemlock Lake (Surface Water)	MCWA Purchased Water: ECWA - Lake Erie (Surface Water)	Likely Sources in Drinking Water:	Water Quality Violation:
	Units	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Range of detected values:					Yes or No
Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.018 - 0.021	0.09 - 0.1	0.014	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Chloride	mg/L	NA	250	23 - 29	49 - 84	35 - 39	20 - 22	Naturally occurring	No
Chromium	µg/L	100	100	ND	ND - 2.6	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride	mg/L	NA	2.2	0.2 - 0.98	0.13 - 0.15	0.08 - 0.77	0.2 - 0.73	Naturally occuring & additive for dental health	No
Manganese	µg/L	NA	300	ND	6.1 - 21	ND	ND	Naturally occurring	No
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	ND - 0.5	ND	ND	0.28	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 2.5	ND	ND	ND	Environmental releases from textile sources	No
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 3.1	ND - 2.7	ND - 3.2	ND - 5.2	Environmental releases from textile sources	No
Selenium	µg/L	50	50	ND - 3.6	ND - 7.1	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NS	14 - 17	81 - 94 *	19 - 21 *	12 - 14	Naturally occurring	No
Sulfate	mg/L	NA	250	24 - 27	46 - 59	11 - 12	19 - 20	Naturally occurring	No
Turbidity - Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness or clarity of the water. Turbidity has no health effects. MCWA monitors turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration systems and water quality. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU in the combined filter effluent. The regulations also require that 95% of samples collected from the entry point have measurements below 0.3 NTU and the highest monthly average for distribution system samples be below 5 NTU. Averages, annual ranges and lowest monthly percentages are listed.									
Turbidity - Entry Point	NTU	NA	TT	0.04 (0.01 - 0.09) 100% < 0.3 NTU	NR	0.05 (0.03 - 0.14) 100% < 0.3 NTU	0.08 (0.03 - 0.19) 100% < 0.3 NTU	Soil Runoff	No
Turbidity - Distribution	NTU	NA	5	2.44 - 10/06/2023	2.36 - 10/24/2023	2.44 - 10/06/2023	2.36 - 10/24/2023	Soil Runoff	No
Microbial Pararmeters - For total coliform bacteria, a Treatment Technique violation occures when more than 5% of monthly samples are positive. The highest monthly % positive and number of positive samples is listed. Fo E. coli bacteria, a MCL violation occurrs when a total coliform positive sample is positive for E. coli and a repeat total coliform sample is positive or when a total coliform positive sample is negative for E. coli but a repeat total coliform sample is positive and the sample is also positive for E. coli. The number of positive E. coli samples is listed.									
Total Coliform Bacteria	NA	0	TT	0.3% - September 1 sample	0% None Detected.	0.3% - September 1 sample	0% None Detected.	Naturally present in the environment	No
Escherichia coli (E. coli) Bacteria	NA	0	1	1 sample - 10/31/23	ND	1 sample - 10/31/23	ND	Human and animal fecal waste	No
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-products (DBPs) - Chlorine has a MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) and MRDLG (MRDL Goal) rather than an MCL and MCLG (Averages and ranges are listed). For the DBPs (Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids) the annual system averages, ranges for all locations, and highest locational running annual averages for all locations are listed.									
Chlorine Residual - Entry Point	mg/L	NA	MRDL = 4	1.16 (0.83 - 1.33) 0.82 (0.54 - 1.05)	1.14 (0.62 - 1.65)	0.9 (0.71 - 1.37)	1.41 (0.62 - 1.86)	Additive for control of microbes	No
Chlorine Residual - Distribution	mg/L	NA	MRDL = 4	0.6 (ND - 2.03)	0.7 (ND - 1.7)	0.6 (ND - 2.03)	0.7 (ND - 1.7)	Additive for control of microbes	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	µg/L	NA	80	39 (2 - 79) Max. LRAA = 57	50 (24 - 92) Max. LRAA = 57	39 (2 - 79) Max. LRAA = 57	50 (24 - 92) Max. LRAA = 57	Byproduct of water chlorination	No
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	µg/L	NA	60	11.5 (ND - 35) Max. LRAA = 19.3	9.6 (ND - 24) Max. LRAA = 16.9	11.5 (ND - 35) Max. LRAA = 19.3	9.6 (ND - 24) Max. LRAA = 16.9	Byproduct of water chlorination	No
Lead and Copper - 90% of samples must be less than the Action Level (AL). The 90th Percentile, the number of samples exceeding the AL, and the range of results are listed. (2023 monitoring period)									
Copper - Customer Tap Samples	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.259 (None) 0.0023 - 0.68	0.142 (None) 0.004 - 0.29	0.259 (None) 0.0023 - 0.68	0.142 (None) 0.004 - 0.29	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Lead - Customer Tap Samples	µg/L	0	AL = 15	7.2 (Five) ND - 53	0.63 (None) ND - 2.8	7.2 (Five) ND - 53	0.63 (None) ND - 2.8	Corrosion of household plumbing	No

* There is no MCL set for sodium in water. However, EPA recommends that water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR5) - The EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. This provides baseline occurrence data that the EPA comb with toxicological research to make decisions about future drinking water regulations. UCMR5 was published in 2021 and requires public water systems to participate in monitoring between 2023 - 2025 using analytical methods developed by the EPA and consesus organizations. MCWA began UCMR5 monitoring in 2023. UCMR5 detected substances are listed. The complete list of UCMR5 substances may be found in the AWQR suppiment.

Metals:	Entry Points:		Lake Ontario Supplies -		Purchased Water Supplies -		Groundwater Supply -	Water Quality Violation:
	Units	Regulatory Limit	SWTP	WWTP	Rochester	ECWA	CWTP	Yes or No
Lithium	µg/L	NA	ND	ND	ND	NR	12.1	NA
Per & Polyfluorinated Alkyl Acids (PFAS):								
[29 PFAS Substances]	ng/L	NA	ND	ND	ND	NR	ND	NA

For more information on the MCWA's water quality monitoring program call Customer Service at 585-442-7200 or visit our website at: www.mcwa.com.

Key Terms and Abbreviations Used:

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as possible.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL = 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 Disnfectant 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.

LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average - The annual average contaminant concentration at a monitoring site.

pCi/L = PicoCuries per Liter.

TT = Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

ND = Not Detected - Absent or present at less than testing method detection level. All testing methods are EPA approved with detection limits much less than the MCL.

NA = Not applicable. **NR** = Not required / Not reported. **NS** = No standard.

mg/L = Milligram (1/1,000 of a gram) per Liter = ppm = parts per million.

µg/L = Microgram (1/1,000,000 of a gram) per Liter = ppb = parts per billion.

ng/L = Nanogram (1/1,000,000,000 of a gram) per Liter = ppt = parts per trillion.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - A measurement of water clarity.

CWTP = Corfu Water Treatement Plant. **SWTP** = Shoremnt Water Treatement Plant. **WWTP** = Webster Water Treatment Plant.

MCWA = Monroe County Water Authority. **Rochester** = City of Rochester. **ECWA** = Erie County Water Authority.

Compounds Tested For But Not Detected:

Benzene
Bromobenzene
Bromochloromethane
Bromomethane
n-Butylbenzene
sec-Butylbenzene
tert-Butylbenzene
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
Chloroethane
Chloromethane
2-Chlorotoluene
4-Chlorotoluene
Dibromomethane
1,2-Dichlorobenzene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Dichlorodifluoromethane
1,1 Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethene
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
1,2-Dichloropropane
1,3-Dichloropropane
2,2-Dichloropropane
1,1-Dichloropropene
1,3-Dichloropropene(cis)
1,3-Dichloropropene(trans)
Ethylbenzene
Hexachlorobutadiene
p-Isopropyltoluene
Methyl Tert-butyl ether (MTBE)
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)
n-Propylbenzene
Styrene
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Tetrachloroethene
Toluene
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Trichloroethene
Trichlorofluoromethane
1,2,3-Trichloropropane
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Vinyl Chloride
o-Xylene
m, p-Xylene
Total Xylene
Acifluorfen
Alachlor
Aldicarb
Aldicarb sulfoxide
Aldicarb sulfone
Atrazine
Baygon
Bentazon
Carbofuran
Chlordane
Dibromochloropropane
2, 4-D
Endrin
Ethylene Dibromide
Heptachlor
Heptachlor Epoxide
Lindane (gamma-BHC)
Methoxychlor
p,p' DDD
p,p' DDE
p,p' DDT
PCB's Total
Pentachlorophenol
Toxaphane
2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex)
Aldrin
Benzo(a)pyrene
Butachlor
Carbaryl
Dalapon
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)
Dicamba
Dieldrin
Dinoseb
1, 4-Dioxane
Diquat
Endothall
Glyphosate
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
3-Hydroxycarbofuran
3,5-Dichlorobenzoic Acid
Methomyl
Metolachlor
Metribuzin
Oxamyl (vydate)
Paraquat
Perchlorate
Picloram
Propachlor
Simazine
2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD (Dioxin)
Antimony
Beryllium
Cyanide
Mercury
Nickel
Nitrite
Silver
Thallium
Zinc
Surfactants (Foaming Agents)
Cryptosporidium
Giardia Lamblia
Monobromoacetic acid
Monochloroacetic acid
Tribromoacetic acid
Gross Alpha Particles
Radium 226
Radium 228
Combined Radium 226/228
Uranium
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)(GenX)
N-ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)
N-methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)
Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PHDoA)
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTA)
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)

SCAN CODE FOR AWQR REPORT:

TOWN OF BATAVIA – SAMPLING RESULTS						
SUBSTANCE [UNITS]	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG	HIGHEST RUNNING ANN. AVG[1]	RANGE Low-High	DATE SAMPLED	MEETS EPA STANDARDS
Chlorine Residual [mg/L]	[4]	N/A	N/A	0.04 - 1.47	2023 (few times per week)	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) [ug/L] *Batavia Consolidated PWS*	60	N/A	12.3	6.4 – 11.6	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) [ug/L] *Alexander WD#2 PWS*	60	N/A	13.0	7.3 – 13.7	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) [ug/L] *Townline Water PWS*	60	N/A	13.8	7.0 – 11.5	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) [ug/L] *Alabama WD#2 PWS*	60	N/A	13.9	7.8 – 26.5	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) [ug/L] *Elba WD#2 PWS*	60	N/A	14.4	6.6 – 13.4	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) [ug/L] *Bethany WD#4 PWS*	60	N/A	N/A	13.2	8/1/2023	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] *Batavia Consolidated PWS*	80	N/A	44.1	23.3 – 49.8	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] *Alexander WD#2 PWS*	80	N/A	62.7	52.6 – 57.9	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] *Townline Water PWS*	80	N/A	34.9	20.5 – 40.4	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] *Alabama WD#2 PWS*	80	N/A	65.1	40.4 – 54.3	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] *Elba WD#2 PWS*	80	N/A	50.2	35.4 – 50.7	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] *Bethany WD#4 PWS*	80	N/A	N/A	39.8	8/1/2023	Yes
SUBSTANCE [UNITS]	AL	SITES SAMPLED	SITES DETECTED	RANGE Low-High	DATE SAMPLED	MEETS EPA STANDARDS
Asbestos Fibers [MFL] *Batavia Consolidated PWS*[2]	7.0	6	0	ND	12/11/23	Yes

SUBSTANCE [UNITS]	AL	MCLG	90TH %TILE RESULT[3]	RANGE Low-High	DATE SAMPLED	MEETS EPA STANDARDS
Copper [mg/L]	1.3	1.3	0.356	0.0061 – 1.25	July 2021	Yes
Lead [mg/L]	0.015	0	0.0035	ND-0.0078	July 2021	Yes

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) – In 2023, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) selected the Town of Batavia water system for the collection of drinking water samples for the purpose of testing for the following unregulated contaminants: lithium, hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX chemicals), perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA), perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA), 11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS), 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS), 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS), 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS), 4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA), -chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS), nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA), perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA), perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA), perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA), perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA), perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS), perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS), perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA), perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA), n-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA), n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA), perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA), perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA). Two sites were tested quarterly during 2023. All samples tested were below to minimum reporting level.

[1]These levels represent the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

[2]Alexander WD#2, Townline Water, Alabama WD#2, Elba WD#2, and Bethany WD#4 PWS's do not have asbestos cement pipes in the system and are waived from asbestos fibers sampling.

[3]*The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.*

Table of Detected Contaminants - Village Of Elba 2023							
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
Copper (note 1)	No	2023	0.26 (90th) 0.020 – 0.28	Mg/L	1.3	1.3 AL	Short term exposure: Gastrointestinal distress. Long term exposure: Liver or kidney damage.
Lead (note 2)	No	2023	0.0054 (90th) <0.0010-0.010	Mg/L	0	0.015 AL	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight defects in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Total THM (note 3)	No	2023/QTR	17.7 9.8-27	Ug/L	n/a	80 ug/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (note 3)	No	2023/QTR	14.4 5.5-24	Ug/L	n/a	60 ug/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine Residual	No	2023	0.46	Mg/L	n/a	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Notes:

1-2 – The level represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. The AL was not exceeded at any of the sites listed.

3 – These levels represent the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

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 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.

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

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).

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

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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2023, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating requirements. 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. We constantly test for various contaminants in the water supply to comply with regulatory requirements.

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 seed advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. Village of Elba 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.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations, but we have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

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.

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.