

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2008
Elma Water Department
5730 Seneca St., Elma, New York 14059
(Public Water Supply ID# 1420549)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, [the 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. We had one violation for failing to provide enough samples on time for a sample retest due to misinformation given to us, but at no time did this affect your water quality.](#) 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 Eugene F. Stevenson, the Elma Water Department Superintendent, at 716-674-8855 or email us at elmawater@roadrunner.com. 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 8:00 P.M. Also any member of the public may participate in decisions affecting the quality of water. The Board of Commissioners at the 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, Erie County Water Authority, 350 Ellicott Square Building, 295 Main Street, 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?

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 receives 100% of its water from the Erie County Water Authority. Our objective and goals are to give our water customers good quality water, available water for fire protection, maintain our distribution system and good service to our customers and residences of the Town of Elma, at the best possible price. 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 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 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 distribution system where it arrives at your tap, fresh, pure, and ready for you to enjoy. During 2008, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 4650 water accounts through 4650 service connections. The total water purchased in 2008 was 572,921,000 gallons of water from Erie County Water Authority. The daily average of water pumped into the distribution system was 1,558,475 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 2,507,000 gallons. Twelve million gallons of water was used in our annual flushing program to maintain our mains. The amount of water delivered to customers was 518,417,000 gallons. This leaves an unaccounted for total of 42,504,000 gallons. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires and leakage, accounts for the remaining 42.5 million gallons (7.4% of the total amount produced). In 2008, water customers were charged \$3.66 per 1,000 gallons of water and the annual average water charge per user was \$ 102.48.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, the water Authority routinely tests 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. The tables presented at the end of this report depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water by the Authority. The State allows them 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 716/858-7690.

The Elma Water Department takes ten (10) water samples per month at different sites around the town for microbiological contamination. In 2008, there were no violations. The department, in its maintenance program, flushed water on over 75 locations in town in 2008, and had good chlorine reading at all locations.

In 2008, the Elma Water Department concluded a Lead and Copper survey and had NO sample over the 90th percentile valve. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of distribution that is equal or below it. 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 was for lead 0.005 with the highest level at 0.008 and for copper 0.072 with the highest level recorded as 0.077. The action level for lead is 0.015 milligrams per liter of lead or 103 milligrams per liter of copper.

As the State regulations require, the Authority routinely tests 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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2008, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements. The safe Drinking Water Act (SAWA) is the main federal law that ensures the quality of your drinking water. Under the authority of the SWDA, the United States Environmental Protection Agency

(EPA) sets standards drinking water quality and oversees the states, localities, and water suppliers who implement those standards. In New York, the State Health Department enforces the EPA's regulations, and often makes them even more stringent.

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 2008, as part of our routine sampling, the Authority collected 21 samples. They were collected and analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts. None of these samples 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 2008, as part of our routine sampling, 21 samples were collected and analyzed by the Authority for Giardia cysts. Of these samples, three were confirmed positive for Giardia in the source water. Therefore, our testing indicates the presence of Giardia in our source water. In 2008 Giardia was not detected in any treated water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. 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 handwashing 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).

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ◆ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- ◆ Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- ◆ Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential fire fighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- ◆ Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- ◆ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- ◆ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it 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 2008, the Elma Water Department added two new hydrants to our system to improve fire protection for our customers on Hall Road and Creek Road. All three of our water tanks were inspected inside and out by Utility Tank Company. We replaced the motor on pump two at the Transit Tank Station to ensure our being able to pump water at all times to our community.

In the fall of 2008 we started to change some of our meters to AMR radio read meters with the help of a state grant. With the grant we were able to install about 70 meters in the homes of people with physical hardship in reading their meters. These people will no longer have to go into their basements or crawl spaces to read their meters. As we do final readings the new owner now pays the higher meter deposit and we install the radio read meter. Anyone who is willing to pay the difference in cost of the new meter can also have a new style meter.

In order to maintain our buildings, our crew stripped and re-roofed the building at the Jamison Pump Station.

The water department now notifies our customer through the town's CodeRed system of any emergencies that may occur. If we need to turn off water for a break or maintenance, we now use the CodeRed System. If you are not already on the call list, and wish to be contacted for any type emergency in the town, go on the town website and click on CodeRed and enroll.

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. Customers who are well informed are our best allies in supporting improvements to maintain the highest standards. Additional copies of this report can be obtained at the Elma Water Department and on the town website at elmanewyork.com and clicking on the water department. Please call our office if you have questions.

2008 WATER QUALITY MONITORING REPORT
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT SUPPLEMENT

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Terms and abbreviations are defined at the end of data tables.

Metals, Inorganics, Physical Tests	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Arsenic	No	Oct-08	10 ug/liter	NE	0.71-0.78 ug/liter Avg.=0.74	Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff, glass & electronic production waste
Asbestos	No	Aug-07	7 MFL	7MFL	Nd-20.2 MFL, Average=ND	Erosion of natural deposits; decay of asbestos cement water mains
Chloride	No	Feb-08	250 mg/liter	NE	17-39 mg/liter; Avg.=21	Naturally occurring in source water
Chlorine	No	Sep-08	MRDL=4.0	MRDL G = 4mg/liter	<0.20 to 2.2 mg/liter; Avg.=0.77	Added for disinfection
Fluoride *	No	May-08	2.2 mg/liter	2.2 mg/liter	0.11-1.71 mg/liter; Avg.=0.97	Added to water to prevent tooth decay
Lead**	No	Sep-07	15 ug/liter	0 ug/liter	ND-38 ug/liter, 90 th percentile 4 ug/liter, 1 of 97 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion
Nitrate	No	Oct-08	10 mg/liter	10 mg/liter	0.13 to 0.15 mg/liter Avg. =0.14	Runoff from fertilizer use
pH	No	Oct-08	NR	NE	6.4-8.7 SU; Avg. = 7.8	Naturally occurring; adjusted for corrosion control
Turbidity ***	No	Sep-08	TT	NE	0.22 NTU highest detected; 100% lowest monthly% < 0.3 NTU	Soil runoff

*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/(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 levels on a daily basis. During the addition of fluoride in 2008, monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range 100% of the time. However, due to supply issues, the fluoride addition to your water was interrupted during the months of August, October and November. None of the monitoring results during fluoride addition showed fluoride at levels that approached the 2.2 mg/IMCL for fluoride.

**Lead. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline(800-426-4791) or on the web at the EPA website www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

***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. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches. The Authority's highest single turbidity measurement (0.22 NTU) for the year occurred on 9/14/08. State regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. All measurements met the treatment technique for turbidity. The levels recorded were always 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*	No	Aug-08	RAA<80	NE	19-85 ug/liter; RAA=42.0	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Total Haloacetic Acids**	No	Aug-08	RAA<60	NE	6-50ug/liter; RAA= 19 ug/liter	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
MIB and Geosmin	No	Sep-08	NR	NE	ND-4.5 ng/liter; Average <2 (ND)	Taste and odor compounds from algae decomposition

*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 (42 ug/L) is below the MCL.

** 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 MLC.

Radioactive Parameters	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detection)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Gross Alpha	No	Jan-05	15.0 pCi/liter	0 pCi/liter	ND-1.7 pCi/liter	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	Sep-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	Jan-05	5.0 pCi/liter	0 pCi/liter	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Uranium	No	June-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	LCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	8/08	>5% of samples positive	NE	0.81%-highest percentage of monthly positives	Naturally present in environment
E.coli Bacteria	No	NA	NA	0	No samples tested positive in 2008	Human and animal fecal waste

*A violation occurs when more than 5% of the total coliform samples collected per month are positive

**In August 2008, two of the 247 samples taken in the distribution system indicated the presence of total coliform. Follow up sampling, testing and reporting were performed as required, and the results were negative for both coliform & E.coli.

***A violation occurs 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.

During 2008, a total of only four samples tested positive for total coliform out of a total of 4,951 drinking water samples that were analyzed. Follow-up sampling, testing and reporting were performed as required by regulation, and the results were negative for both coliform & E.coli in all cases. Since total coliforms were detected in less than 5% of the samples collected during any one month, the water system did not have any MCL violations. It should also be noted that E.coli, was not detected in any of these samples.

GIARDIA AND CRYPTOSPORIDIUM	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	Number of Samples Tested	Number of Samples Testing Positive	
				Giardia	Cryptosporidium
Source Water	No	Mar-08	21	3	0
Treated Drinking Water	No	NA	21	0	0

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. Cryptosporidium was not detected in any treated water samples taken in 2008.

Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters. In 2007 Giardia was detected in 5 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 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.
- ~ Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected (mg/liter)	Range (mg/liter)
Alkalinity	NR	NE	91	55-133
Calcium Hardness	NR	NE	94	73-140
Total Dissolved Solids	NR	NE	158	144-173
Total Organic Carbon	NR	NE	2.1	1.63-3.85

Compounds or Elements Tested but Not Detected

2-Chlorotoluene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Chloromethane	Methomyl
4-Chlorotoluene	2,4,6-trinitrotoluene	Chromium	Methoxychlor
2,4-D	2,2',4,4'-tetrabromodiphenyl ether	Copper	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)
4,4'-DDE	2,2',4,4',5-pentabromodiphenyl ether	Cyanide	Methylene Chloride
DCPA monoacid degradate	2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexabromobiphenyl	DCPA Diacid degradate	Metolachlor

1,2,-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexabromobiphenyl ether	DCPA Monoacid degradate	Metolachlor ethane sulfonic acid (ESA)
DCPA monoacid degradate	2,2',4,4',6-pentabromodiphenyl ether	Dalapon	Metolachlor oxanilic acid (OA)
1,2-Dibromoethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Metribuzin
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Molinate
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	Dibromomethane	Napthalene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Triethylbenzene	Dicamba	Nitrite
1,1-Dichloroethane	1,3,5-Triethylbenzene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Nitrobenzene
1,2-Dichloroethane	Acetochlor	Dieldrin	N-nitroso-diethylamine(NDEA)
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Acetochlor ethane sulfonic acid	Dinoseb	N-nitroso-dimethylamine (NDMA)
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Acetochlor oxanilic acid	Diquat	N-nitroso-di-n-butylamine (NDBA)
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Alachlor	EPTC	N-nitroso-di-n-propylamine (NDPA)
1,2-Dichloropropane	Alachlor ethane sulfonic acid	Endothall	N-nitroso-methylethylamine (NMEA)
1,3-Dichloropropane	Alachlor oxanilic acid	Endrin	N-nitroso-pyrrolidine (NPYR)
2,2-Dichloropropane	Aldicarb	Ethylbenzene	Oxamyl (Vydate)
1,1-Dichloropropene	Aldicarb Sulfone	Free Ammonia	PCB 1016
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Glyphosate	PCB 1221
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Aldrin	Heptachlor	PCB 1232
1,0-dinitrobenzene	Antimony	Heptachlor Epoxide	PCB 1242
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Atrazine	Hexachlorobenzene	PCB 1248
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Benzene	Hexachlorobutadiene	PCB 1254
3-Hydrozycarbofuran	Benzo(a)pyrene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	PCB 1260
1-Napthol	Beryllium	Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine	Pentachlorophenol
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	Bromobenzene	Isopropylbenzene	Perchlorate
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Bromochloromethane	p-Isopropyltoluene	Phosphate
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Bromomethane	Lindane	Pichloram
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Butachlor	Manganese	Propacchlor
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	n-Butylbenzene	Mercury	Propoxur
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	sec-Butylbenzene	Methiocarb	n-Propylbenzene
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	t-Butylbenzene	Terbacil	Selenium
Trichloroethylene	Cadmium	Tetrachloroethylene	Silver
Trichlorofluoromethane	Carbaryl	Thallium	Simazine
Vinyl Chloride	Carbofuran	Toluene	Styrene
Xylenes	Carbon Tetrachloride	Trichlorofluoromethane	Toxaphene
Zinc	Chlordane	Chlorobenzene	Chloroethane

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)

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 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.

mrem/yr = millirems per year

ND= Not Detected – absent or present at less than testing method detection limit

Ng/liter = nanograms per liter (parts per trillion)

ug/l = Micrograms per liter (parts per billion)

NE = Not Established

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under

certain conditions

< = Less Than and ≤ = Less Than or Equal to

NR = Not Regulated

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

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

RAA = Running Annual Average

pCi/liter = picocuries per liter

SU = Standard Units (pH measurement)

Results are from 2008 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 by contacting the ECWA's Water Quality Laboratory (716-685-8570) or on the internet at www.ecwa.org.