Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Addendum for 2024
North Chautauqua County Water District
Chadwick Bay Inter Municipal Water Works
9 Day Street
Fredonia, NY 14063
Public Water Supply ID# NY0630144

INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this report is a supplement to the report that you prepared by the City of Dunkirk. If you did not receive that report, feel free to contact Chadwick Bay Intermunicipal Water Works at 716-792-1900.

To comply with State regulations the North Chautauqua County Water District (NCCWD) annually issues a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. In 2024, we had two instances of failing bacteria samples in our system. Further information on this can be found in the "What does this information mean?" section of this report.

During 2024, we experienced one major water interruption. On September 9, the distribution system lost pressure due to a water main break, resulting in the Chautauqua County Health Department issuing a boil water advisory for water customers on Dahlberg Road, Ellicott Road, and Webster Road. After repairs were made, required bacteriological testing was completed and all water quality standards were met which led to the cancelling of the boil water advisory on September 16.

This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. If you have questions about this report or your drinking water, contact Loren Laurito, chief water operator for the North Chautauqua County Water District at 716-969-7250.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

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

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 5,400 people through 2,200 service connections) and supplies water to numerous businesses and industrial manufacturers. The total water produced in 2024 was 264 million gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 249 million gallons. This leaves an unaccounted for total of 15 million gallons. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires and leakage, accounts for the remaining 15 million gallons (6% of the total amount produced). In 2024, water customers were charged $65.00 for the first 4,000 gallons of usage and $9.60 per 1,000 gallons thereafter. The annual average water charge per user was $1382 annually for their water (based on EPA's average family of four quarterly usage of 36,000 gallons).

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

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

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be

obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Chautauqua County Health Department at 716-753-4481.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	**Violation**	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measure-ment**	**Regulatory Limit MCL/AL**	**MCLG**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (NCCI Park Tank)							
Haloacetic Acids	No	Quarterly 2024	Avg.= 18.5 Range= 6.5 – 40.1	ug/l	60 (MCL)	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes	No	Quarterly 2024	Avg.= 25.4 Range= 16.7 – 41.5	ug/l	80 (MCL)	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (Lake Erie State Park)							
Haloacetic Acids	No	Quarterly 2024	Avg.= 16.0 Range= 7.5 – 26.1	ug/l	60 (MCL)	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes	No	Quarterly 2024	Avg.= 21.9 Range= 8.6 – 37.1	ug/l	80 (MCL)	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (Lake Road)							
Haloacetic Acids	No	Quarterly 2024	Avg.= 17.4 Range= 3.7 – 46.5	ug/l	60 (MCL)	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes	No	Quarterly 2024	Avg.= 32.4 Range= 11.7 – 49.5	ug/l	80 (MCL)	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (Ellicott Road)							
Haloacetic Acids	No	Quarterly 2024	Avg.= 21.7 Range= 3.9 – 43.4	ug/l	60 (MCL)	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes	No	Quarterly 2024	Avg.= 31.8 Range= 15.4 – 56.6	ug/l	80 (MCL)	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Lead(1)	No	9/27/22 – 9/30/22	0.98; Range= ND-1.6	ug/l	15 (AL)	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural Deposits
Copper(2)	No	9/27/22 – 9/30/22	0.0414; Range= 0.0077 - 0.076	mg/l	1.3(AL)	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform	No	8/13/24	1 positive sample	N/A	TT = 2 or more positive samples	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform	Yes	8/20/24	2 positive samples	N/A	TT = 2 or more positive samples	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTANT							
Chlorine Residual – Entry Point #1	No	Daily (2024)	Avg.= 0.74 Range= 0.13 – 1.95	mg/l	4.0 (MCL)	N/A	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine Residual – Entry Point #2	No	Daily (2024)	Avg.= 0.45 Range= 0.02 – 1.52	mg/l	4.0 (MCL)	N/A	Water additive used to control microbes.

Notes:

1- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the Lead values detected at your water system. In this case 20 samples were collected within your system and the 90th percentile value was calculated to be the 18th highest result which was 0.98 ug/l. The action level for Lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 samples collected. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the Copper values detected at your water system. In this case 20 samples were collected within your system and the 90th percentile value was calculated to be the 3rd highest result, which was 0.0414 mg/l. The action level for Copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had three positive routine bacteria samples in 2024. On August 13, routine bacteriological samples indicated the presence of coliform bacteria in one of our samples. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. Subsequent resamples were collected on August 20 and two out of the six repeat samples confirmed the presence of coliform in our water system.

After we increased our chlorination levels and performed several rounds of flushing, six bacteria samples were collected over the course of several days to ensure that the extra chlorine was removing the bacteria effectively. All six samples returned with results that demonstrated that the water was satisfactory for human consumption. It should be noted that E. coli, associated with human and animal fecal waste, was not detected in any of the samples collected.

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, other than total coliform bacteria, these contaminants were detected below the maximum level allowed by the State. Lead and copper were detected within the system but of 20 samples collected none were found exceeding the action levels. We are however required to present the following information on Lead in drinking water:

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The North Chautauqua County Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only

cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact The North Chautauqua County Water District at 716-792-1900. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2024, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water monitoring, operating and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. The North Chautauqua County Water District is in violation of federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requirements for failing to provide a publicly accessible lead service line inventory and is required complete LSL inventory and send to NY State Department of Health.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Spanish

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

French

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

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

The North Chautauqua County Water District encourages water conservation. A few simple steps will help preserve our resources and save you money. You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it up and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.

- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Install water saving toilets, low flow shower heads and faucets.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.