

# The TOWN OF BATAVIA



Batavia Consolidated - PWS ID# NY1800554  
Alexander WD#2 – PWS ID# NY1830045  
Townline Water - PWS ID# NY1830046  
Alabama WD#2 – PWS ID# NY1830051  
Elba WD#2 – PWS ID# NY1830053  
Bethany WD#4 – PWS ID# NY1830054



## *Annual Water Quality Report* Reporting Year: 2023

### WATER SYSTEM

#### **INTRODUCTION**

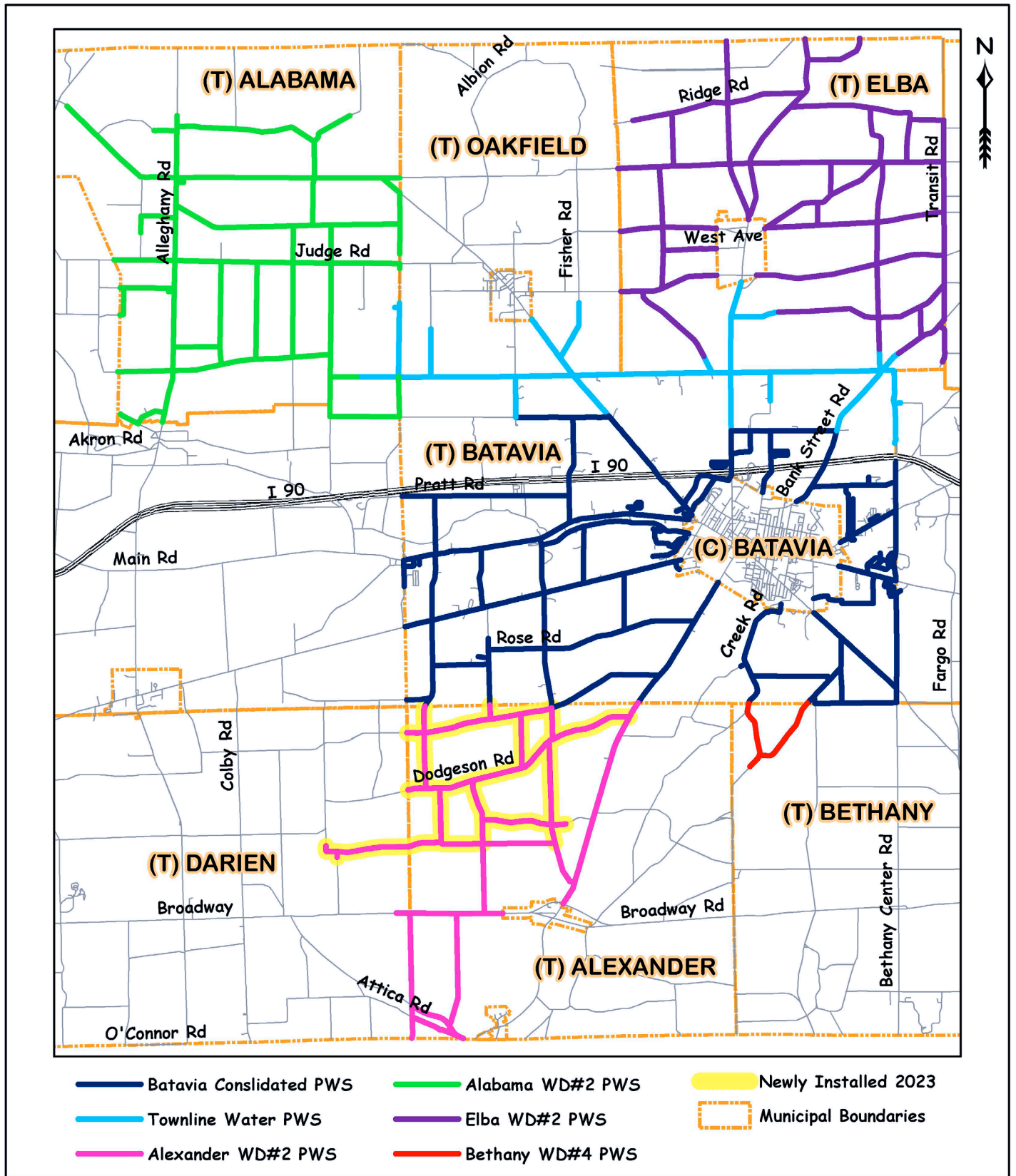
To comply with State regulations, the Town of Batavia issues an Annual Water Quality Report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. In the reporting year, 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.

#### **FACTS & FIGURES**

<b>Population Served with Public Water</b>	8,770
<b>Commercial Service Connections</b>	329
<b>Residential Service Connections</b>	3,293
<b>Water Purchased in 2023</b>	918.9 million gallons
<b>Water Used in 2023</b>	854.8 million gallons
<b>Unaccounted for Water in 2023*</b>	64.1 million gallons
<b>Cost of Water in 2023</b>	\$6.48/1,000 gallons

\* Maintenance, Kiwanis Park, Hydrant Use, Leaks

# SERVICE AREA



## **SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS**

### **Projects Completed:**

Through grant funding, the Town of Batavia started a water meter replacement project in 2023 anticipated to be completed in the spring of 2024. Water meters installed prior to 2014 (approximately) will be or have been replaced with meters compatible with the advanced meter reading infrastructure system so that all customers can monitor their water usage in order to identify leaks, conserve water, and save money.

The Town of Alexander Water District No. 6 water project was started in 2022 and completed in 2023 with the exception of the new water storage tank to be installed on Halstead Road. The project includes approximately 94,400 linear feet of 8-inch and 12-inch water main along Halstead, Upton, Richley, Pike, Beaver, Wortendyke, Dodgeson, Hickox, Seward, Day, Walker, and Sprague Roads. Properties along the existing transmission main on Goodman, Stannard, and Gillate Roads are also within Water District No. 6 and can be served with public water. The operation and maintenance of Water District No. 6 is the responsibility of the Town of Batavia.

The Town of Darien Water District No. 11 water project installed approximately 8,970 linear feet of water main along Walker and Smithley Roads. The operation and maintenance of Water District No. 11 is the responsibility of the Town of Batavia.

### **Planned Improvements:**

The final step of the Town of Alexander Water District No. 6 water project is to install a water storage tank on Halstead Road.

The Town of Bethany Water District No. 5 has been formed and will include a total of two water storage tanks, two water booster stations, and approximately 154,000 linear feet of 8-inch water main to be installed along portions of Ellicott Street Road, Bethany Center Road, Broadway Road, Brown Road, Cacner Road, Clapsaddle Road, East Road, East Bethany-LeRoy Road, Francis Road, Fargo Road, Jerico Road, Little Canada Road, Marsh Road, Mayne Road, McLernon Road, Sweetland Road, Silver Road, Paradise Road, and Paul Road, which includes roads in the Town of Stafford.

## **WATER SOURCE & TREATMENT**

### **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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Town of Batavia purchases the water provided to you from Genesee County. Genesee County receives its water through the City of Batavia and Monroe County Water Authority (MCWA) sources. These sources come from the Tonawanda Valley Watershed and the Tonawanda Creek (City of Batavia) and Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, and Corfu groundwater (MCWA). Additionally, through the Town and Village of Oakfield and the Village of Elba water systems before re-entering the control of the Town of Batavia. During the reporting year, neither the City of Batavia, MCWA, the Town of Oakfield, the Village of Oakfield, nor the Village of Elba reported any water source restrictions to the Town of Batavia.

### **CITY OF BATAVIA SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT**

In 2002, the New York Department of Health conducted a source water assessment. It assessed both potential and actual threats to Batavia's drinking water sources. The susceptibility rating in the state source water assessment is 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 source water's potential for contamination; it does not imply that the water delivered to consumers is or will become contaminated. The source water assessments gives resource managers more information about how to protect source waters in the future. The City of Batavia's water is derived from three drilled wells and the Tonawanda Creek. According to the source water assessment, these wells have a medium-high to very high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, petroleum products, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants according to the source water assessment. 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. Furthermore, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of unknown hydraulic conductivity. The source water assessment for the Tonawanda Creek discovered 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 some facilities are present, based on their density in the assessment area, permitted discharges unlikely to pose significant threat to source water quality. However, it appears that the total amount of wastewater discharged to surface water in this assessment area is high enough to increase the risk of contamination (particularly for protozoa). There is also notable contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminate resources, such as 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 indicates that the City of Batavia's wells and the Tonawanda Creek are susceptible to microbials, please keep in mind 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 Scott Allen at the City of Batavia Bureau of Maintenance at (585) 345-6315.

## **MCWA SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT**

MCWA's primary water source is Lake Ontario, one of North America's five Great Lakes. Surface water is treated at the Shoremont Plant in Greece and the Webster Plant in Webster. They also operate the Corfu Plant, a small groundwater source supply in the Village of Corfu, and purchase water from the City of Rochester (Rochester) and the Erie County Water Authority (ECWA). All the water sources they use are located within the Great Lakes watershed area.

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 MCWA 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 groundwater aquifer source 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 and Webster plants and the purchased water producers all use a similar treatment process that includes pH adjustment, coagulation, filtration and disinfection. Coagulants are added to clump together suspended particles in the source waters, enhancing their removal during filtration. Chlorine is used to disinfect the water and to provide the residual disinfectant that preserves the 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 water treatment plants operate in full compliance with all NYSDOH and USEPA regulatory requirements that apply.

For more information on the SWAP and how you can help protect the source of your drinking water, contact MCWA Customer Service at (585) 442-7200.

## **WATER QUALITY**

### **ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?**

The Town of Batavia purchases drinking water from Genesee County who in turn receives their water from MCWA and the City of Batavia who, as the State regulations require, routinely test the drinking water they produce for numerous contaminants. Water within the Town of Alabama Water District No. 2 and the Town of Elba Water District No. 2 Public Water Systems can also have passed through the Village of Oakfield. Additional testing is performed by both the Town of Batavia and Village of Oakfield, as State regulations require, after the water reaches (or re-reaches) these systems.

As the State regulations require, your drinking water is routinely tested 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 below depict which compounds were detected in your drinking water. For the complete Annual Water Quality Report of our suppliers, which includes the specific contaminant that were tested for but not detected, please visit [www.MCWA.com](http://www.MCWA.com), [www.batavianewyork.com](http://www.batavianewyork.com), [www.oakfield.govoffice.com](http://www.oakfield.govoffice.com), & <http://elbanewyork.com/>.

The State allows for the testing of some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the 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 at (800) 426-4791 or the Genesee County Health Department at (585) 344-2580 x5555.



**CITY OF BATAVIA – WATER QUALITY TABLE**

**Detected Substances** – as reported by the City of Batavia. For their full Annual Water Quality Report, please visit [www.batavianewyork.com](http://www.batavianewyork.com).

SUBSTANCE (Unit of Measure)	DATE SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MDRLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE Low-High	VIOLATION
1,4 Dioxane (ug/L)	11/10/2023	1	N/A	0.036	0.036	No
Copper (mg/L)	8/3/2023	1.3	1.3	0.022	N/A	No
Chloride (mg/L)	8/3/2023	250	N/A	138	N/A	No
Sulfate (mg/L)	8/3/2023	N/A	N/A	35.4	N/A	No
Barium (mg/L)	8/3/2023	2	2	0.017	N/A	No
Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	Hourly	[4]	[1.3]	1.05 Avg.	0.75 – 1.34	No
Fluoride (mg/L)	8/3/2023	2.2	N/A	0.56	N/A	No
	Daily	2.2	N/A	0.67 Yearly Avg.	0.53 – 1.40	No
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	8/3/2023	10	10	0.66	N/A	No
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (mg/L)	Monthly	TT	N/A	0.83 Avg.	ND – 1.6	No
Sodium (mg/L)	8/3/2023	TT	N/A	66.2	N/A	No
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	8/3/2023	N/A	N/A	73.9	N/A	No
Calcium (mg/L)	8/3/2023	N/A	N/A	15.9	N/A	No
Magnesium (mg/L)	8/3/2023	N/A	15	17.3	N/A	No
Lithium (ug/L)	Quarterly	N/A	N/A	11.7 Avg.	ND – 12.1	No
Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	Quarterly	60	60	9.7 <sup>1</sup>	2.2 – 10.7	No
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	Quarterly	80	80	37.7 <sup>1</sup>	17.7 – 35.4	No
Turbidity (NTU)	Daily	TT ≤ 1.0	N/A	0.01	0.01 – 0.03	No
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limits) (NTU)	Daily	TT ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	100%	N/A	No
Turbidity -Distribution System (NTU)	Weekly	<5	N/A	0.45 Avg.	0.01 – 0.32	No

SUBSTANCE (Unit of Measure)	DATE SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE Low-High	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION
Copper (mg/L)	7/21/2022	1.3	1.3	0.0245	0.0029 – 0.037	0/30	No
Lead (mg/L)	7/21/2022	0.15	0	0.0026	ND – 0.0130	0/30	No

**<sup>1</sup>Disinfection Byproducts:** This level represents the highest location running annual average (LRAA) calculated from data collected.

**Turbidity:** A measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is tested because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred as indicated in the table. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. (Note that TT is dependent upon filtration method: conventional, 0.3 NTU; slow sand, 1.0 NTU; or diatomaceous earth filtration, 1.0 NTU.) Although the month as indicated in the date column was the month when we had the fewest measurements meeting the treatment technique for turbidity, the levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation. The highest measurement of the monthly average distribution results for the year occurred as indicated in the table.

**Lead and Copper:** The level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 30 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal or below it. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected in Batavia. Thirty samples were collected in 2022. The Action Level of 0.015 mg/L for lead and 1.3 mg/L for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. The level listed represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 30 samples collected in 2022.

## MCWA – WATER QUALITY TABLE

**Detected Substances** – as reported by MCWA. For their full Annual Water Quality Report, please visit [www.MCWA.com](http://www.MCWA.com).

SUBSTANCES	UNITS	MCGL	MCL	RANGE OF DETECTED VALUES			Violation
				Shoremont & Webster Plant <i>Lake Ontario Surface Water</i>	Corfu Plant <i>Well Field Groundwater</i>	Erie County Water Authority <i>Lake Erie Surface Water</i>	
Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.018 - 0.021	0.09 - 0.1	0.02	No
Chloride	mg/L	N/A	250	23 - 29	49 - 84	20 - 22	No
Chromium	ug/L	100	100	ND	ND - 2.6	ND	No
Fluoride	mg/L	N/A	2.2	0.2 - 0.98	0.13 - 0.15	0.2 - 0.73	No
Manganese	ug/L	N/A	300	ND	6.1 - 21	ND	No
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	ND - 0.5	ND	0.28	No
Perfluorooctansulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 2.5	ND	ND	No
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFBA)	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 3.1	ND - 2.7	ND - 5.2	No
Selenium	ug/L	50	50	ND - 3.6	ND - 7.1	ND	No
Sodium	mg/L	N/A	NS	14 - 17	81 - 94*	12 - 14	No
Sulfate	mg/L	N/A	250	24 - 27	46 - 59	19 - 20	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.

**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	N/A	TT	0.04 (0.01 - 0.09) 100% <0.3 NTU	NR	0.08 (0.03 - 0.19) 100% <0.3 NTU	No
Turbidity – Distribution	NTU	N/A	5	2.44 – 10/06/2023	2.36 – 10/24/2023	2.36 – 10/24/2023	No

**Microbial Parameters** – For total coliform bacteria, a Treatment Technique violation occurs when more than 5% of monthly samples are positive. The highest monthly % positive and number of positive samples is listed. For E. Coli bacteria, a MCL 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. The number of positive E. coli samples is listed.

Total Coliform Bacteria	NA	0	TT	0.3% - September 1 Sample	0% None Detected	0% None Detected	No
Escherichia coli (E. coli) Bacteria	NA	0	1	1 sample – 10/31/23	ND	ND	No

**Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-products (DBPs)** - Chlorine has a MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) and MRLDG (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	N/A	MRDL = 4	1.16 (0.83 - 1.33) 0.82 (0.54 - 1.05)	1.14 (0.62 - 1.65)	1.41 (0.62 - 1.86)	No
Chlorine Residential – Distribution	mg/L	N/A	MRDL = 4	0.6 (ND - 2.03)	0.7 (ND - 1.7)	0.7 (ND - 1.7)	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ug/L	N/A	80	39 (2 - 79) Max. LRAA = 57	50 (24 - 92) Max. LRAA = 57	41.5 (20 - 55) Max. LRAA = 46.5	No
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	ug/L	N/A	60	11.5 (ND - 35) Max. LRAA = 16.9	9.6 (ND - 24) Max. LRAA = 16.9	9.6 (ND - 24) Max. LRAA = 16.9	No

<b>Lead and Copper</b> - 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	0.142 (None) 0.004 - 0.29	No
Lead (Customer Tap Samples)	ug/L	0	AL=15	7.2 (Five) ND - 53	0.63 (None) ND - 2.8	0.63 (None) ND - 2.8	No
<b>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR5)</b> - 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 combines 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 consensus organizations. MCWA began UCMR5 monitoring in 2023. UCMR5 detected substances are listed. The complete list of UCMR5 substances may be found in the AWQR supplement.							
METALS	ENTRY POINTS		LAKE ONTARIO SUPPLIES		PURCHASED WATER SUPPLY	GROUNDWATER SUPPLY	
	Units	Regulatory Limit	Shoremont Plant	Webster Plant	Erie County Water Authority	Corfu Plant	
Lithium	ug/L	N/A	ND	ND	NR	12.1	
PER & POLYFLUORINATED ALKYL ACIDS (PFAS)							
[ 29 PFAS Substances ]	ng/L	N/A	ND	ND	NR	12.1	

VILLAGE OF ELBA – SAMPLING RESULTS						
<b>Regulated Substances</b> – as reported by the Village of Elba. For their full Annual Water Quality Report, please visit <a href="http://www.elbanewyork.com">www.elbanewyork.com</a> .						
SUBSTANCE (Unit of Measure)	VIOLATION	DATE SAMPLED	LEVEL DETECTED (AVG/MAX) (RANGE)	UNITS	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT, OR AL)
Copper <sup>1</sup>	No	2023	0.26 (90 <sup>th</sup> ) 0.020 – 0.28	mg/L	1.3	1.3 AL
Lead <sup>2</sup>	No	2023	0.0054 (90 <sup>th</sup> ) <0.0010 – 0.010	mg/L	0	0.015 AL
Total Trihalomethanes <sup>3</sup>	No	2023 Quarterly	17.7 9.8 - 27	ug/L	N/A	80
Haloacetic Acids <sup>3</sup>	No	2023 Quarterly	14.4 5.5 - 24	ug/L	N/A	60
Chlorine Residual	No	2023	0.46	mg/L	N/A	4
<sup>1-2</sup> The level represents the 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile of the 10 sites tested. The AL was not exceeded at any of the sites listed. <sup>3</sup> This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from date collected.						



### VILLAGE OF OAKFIELD – SAMPLING RESULTS

**Regulated Substances** – as reported by the Village of Oakfield. For their full Annual Water Quality Report, please visit <https://oakfield.govoffice.com>.

SUBSTANCE (Unit of Measure)	DATE SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE Low-High	VIOLATION
Copper <sup>3</sup> (mg/L)	9/1/21	1.3	1.3	0.11	0.009 – 0.28	No
Lead <sup>1</sup> (mg/L)	9/1/21	0.015	0	0.0015	ND – 0.0026	No
Total Trihalomethanes <sup>2</sup> (ug/L)	2023 Quarterly	80	80	55.75	44 – 66	No
Haloacetic Acids <sup>2</sup> (ug/L)	2023 Quarterly	60	60	16.1	10.4 – 28	No

<sup>1</sup>This level represents 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 10 samples collected. The action level was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

<sup>2</sup>This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from collected data.

<sup>3</sup>This level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 10 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal or below it. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected in Village and Town of Oakfield. Ten samples were collected in 2021. The Action Level of 1.3 mg/L for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

### TOWN OF OAKFIELD – SAMPLING RESULTS

**Regulated Substances** – as reported by the Village of Oakfield who operate and maintain the Town of Oakfield water system. For their full Annual Water Quality Report, please visit <https://oakfield.govoffice.com>.

SUBSTANCE (Unit of Measure)	DATE SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE Low-High	VIOLATION
Copper <sup>3</sup> (mg/L)	9/1/21	1.3	1.3	0.97	0.006 – 0.14	No
Lead <sup>1</sup> (mg/L)	9/1/21	0.015	0	0.001	ND	No
Total Trihalomethanes <sup>2</sup> (ug/L)	2023 Quarterly	80	80	62	43 – 92	No
Haloacetic Acids <sup>2</sup> (ug/L)	2023 Quarterly	60	60	18.22	8.7 – 34	No
Chlorine Residual	Daily	4	1.3	1.0	0.35 – 1.21	No

<sup>1</sup>This level represents 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 10 samples collected. The action level was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

<sup>2</sup>This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from collected data.

<sup>3</sup>This level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 10 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal or below it. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected in Village and Town of Oakfield. Ten samples were collected in 2021. The Action Level of 1.3 mg/L for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

### TOWN OF BATAVIA – SAMPLING RESULTS

SUBSTANCE [UNITS]	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG	HIGHEST RUNNING ANN. AVG <sup>1</sup>	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] <i>Batavia Consolidated PWS</i>	60	N/A	12.3	6.4 – 11.6	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) [ug/L] <i>Alexander WD#2 PWS</i>	60	N/A	13.0	7.3 – 13.7	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) [ug/L] <i>Townline Water PWS</i>	60	N/A	13.8	7.0 – 11.5	2023 (quarterly)	Yes

Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) [ug/L] <i>Alabama WD#2 PWS</i>	60	N/A	13.9	7.8 – 26.5	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) [ug/L] <i>Elba WD#2 PWS</i>	60	N/A	14.4	6.6 – 13.4	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) [ug/L] <i>Bethany WD#4 PWS</i>	60	N/A	N/A	13.2	8/1/2023	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] <i>Batavia Consolidated PWS</i>	80	N/A	44.1	23.3 – 49.8	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] <i>Alexander WD#2 PWS</i>	80	N/A	62.7	52.6 – 57.9	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] <i>Townline Water PWS</i>	80	N/A	34.9	20.5 – 40.4	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] <i>Alabama WD#2 PWS</i>	80	N/A	65.1	40.4 – 54.3	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] <i>Elba WD#2 PWS</i>	80	N/A	50.2	35.4 – 50.7	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] <i>Bethany WD#4 PWS</i>	80	N/A	N/A	39.8	8/1/2023	Yes
<b>SUBSTANCE [UNITS]</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>SITES SAMPLED</b>	<b>SITES DETECTED</b>	<b>RANGE Low-High</b>	<b>DATE SAMPLED</b>	<b>MEETS EPA STANDARDS</b>
Asbestos Fibers [MFL] <i>Batavia Consolidated PWS<sup>2</sup></i>	7.0	6	0	ND	12/11/23	Yes
<b>SUBSTANCE [UNITS]</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>90<sup>TH</sup> %TILE RESULT<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>RANGE Low-High</b>	<b>DATE SAMPLED</b>	<b>MEETS EPA STANDARDS</b>
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
<p><b>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5)</b> – 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-chloroeicosfluoro-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-dioxo-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA), -chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS), nonafluoro-3,6-dioxahexanoic acid (NFDHA), perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEEA), 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.</p>						
<p><sup>1</sup>These levels represent the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.</p> <p><sup>2</sup>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.</p> <p><sup>3</sup>The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.</p>						

## **SOURCE OF SUBSTANCES IN WATER**

**Alkalinity:** Natural minerals; lime softening process.

**Arsenic:** Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

**Asbestos:** Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.

**Barium:** Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

**Calcium:** Mineral deposits.

**Chloride:** Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.

**Chlorine Residual:** Water additive used to control microbes.

**Coliform:** Naturally present in the environment.

**Copper:** Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

**Fluoride:** Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

**Gross Alpha:** Erosion of natural deposits.

**Haloacetic Acids (HAAs):** By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.

**Lead:** Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**Magnesium:** Dissolution on nickel in well water.

**Manganese:** Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.

**Nickel:** Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits.

**Nitrate:** Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

**Radium-228:** Erosion of natural deposits.

**Sodium:** Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.

**Sulfate:** Naturally occurring.

**Total Organic Carbon:** Naturally present in the environment.

**Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs):** By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

**Turbidity:** Soil Runoff.

## **DEFINITIONS**

**Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)**: The annual average contaminant concentration at a monitoring site.

**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.

**No Standard (NS)**: No regulatory standard established for the tested constituent.

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

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)**: A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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

**Nanograms per liter (ng/L)**: Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per million - ppt).

**Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)**: A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

**Picocuries per Liter (MFL)**: A measure of the radioactivity in water.

## EXPLANATION OF RESULTS

### **LEAD & OTHER CONTAMINANTS**

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected, however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements. We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

If present, lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Batavia is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your tap for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Steve Mountain, Batavia Town Engineer at (585) 343-1729 x220. 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>.

### **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 both our suppliers 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, our suppliers monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level.

## WATER CONSERVATION & STEWARDSHIP

### **WHY CONSERVE WATER?**

- ◆ Saves money spent on monthly water bills (and sewer bills for those on public sewer)
- ◆ Saves money spent on monthly water heating bills
- ◆ Conserves the natural resource, especially during times of drought
- ◆ Reduces greenhouse gas emissions that creates the energy used in producing the water

### **HOW CAN I SAVE WATER?**

- ◆ Repair leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, hoses, etc.
- ◆ Replace old fixtures and install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets, and appliances
- ◆ Wash only full loads of laundry



- ◆ Run the dishwasher only when full
- ◆ Do not let the water run unnecessarily while shaving or brushing teeth
- ◆ Reduce time in the shower
- ◆ Keep a jug of drinking water in the refrigerator instead of running the faucet to get cool water
- ◆ Water the lawn and garden sparingly and only in the morning or evening to reduce the amount of water lost to evaporation.
- ◆ Don't cut the lawn too short; longer grass saves water.
- ◆ Use mulch around plants and shrubs to retain moisture
- ◆ Use water saving nozzles on garden hoses

## CAN I MONITOR MY WATER USAGE?

- ◆ YES! By signing up for Sensus Analytics Customer Portal at <http://my-batav.sensus-analytics.com/> you can:
  - Monitor your hourly, daily, and monthly water usage
  - Track your cumulative quarterly usage, comparing it to the previous quarter and the same quarter from the previous year
  - Set billing cycle threshold goals
  - Set up text or email alerts to quickly detect leaks
  - Manage multiple meters from one login (if applicable)
- ◆ Visit <https://www.townofbatavia.com/waterwastewater> for helpful how-to videos for Customer Portal.

## CONTACT INFORMATION

### CONCERNS?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Steve Mountain, Batavia Town Engineer at (585) 343-1729 x220. 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, held on the third Wednesday of every month, 7:00 P.M., at the Batavia Town Hall, 3833 West Main Street Road, Batavia.

### IMPORTANT NUMBERS AND SITES

<b>Town of Batavia</b>	(585) 343-1729 <a href="http://www.townofbatavia.com">www.townofbatavia.com</a>
<b>Department of Health</b>	(585) 344-2580 x5555 <a href="http://www.co.genesee.ny.us">www.co.genesee.ny.us</a>
<b>Safe Drinking Water Hotline</b>	(800) 426-4791
<b>City of Batavia</b>	(585) 345-6315 <a href="http://www.batavianewyork.com">www.batavianewyork.com</a>
<b>Monroe County Water Authority</b>	(585) 442-7200 <a href="http://www.MCWA.com">www.MCWA.com</a>
<b>Village of Oakfield</b>	(585) 948-5862 <a href="https://oakfield.govoffice.com">https://oakfield.govoffice.com</a>
<b>Village of Elba</b>	(585) 757-2762 <a href="http://www.elbanewyork.com">www.elbanewyork.com</a>