

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022
Hanover Water District #3 - Forestville
Town of Hanover
68 Hanover Street
Silver Creek, NY 14136
Public Water Supply ID# NY0600363

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Hanover 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.

Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact the Town of Hanover Water & Sewer Department at 716-934-2231. 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 second and fourth Monday of every month in the Town Hall on Hanover Street.

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 about 800 people including 400 residential homes, several small businesses, two schools, and one manufacturing firm. Our water source is from two high producing wells put into service in 2014, which replaced an antiquated spring system that could not meet Health Department standards. The water from the new wells is treated with poly orthophosphate to reduce iron, chlorinated and then flows into the village distribution system and water storage tank. Well #1 is our primary well and Well #2 is our emergency well. Well #2 contains low levels of hydrogen sulfide that imparts a sulfur odor to the water, and therefore is not routinely used.

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, synthetic organic compounds and disinfection by products. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Chautauqua County Health Department at 716-753-4481.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Regulatory Limit (MCL/AL)	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (Well #1)							
Barium	No	4/19/21	0.7	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion or natural deposits.
Iron (3)	No	8/8/22	260	ug/l	300 (MCL)	N/A	Naturally occurring; Iron has no health effects. See more information below.
Manganese	No	8/8/22	27	ug/l	300 (MCL)	N/A	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (Well #2)							
Barium	No	7/16/18	0.330	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from

							metal refineries; erosion or natural deposits.
Iron (3)	No	11/23/20	270	ug/l	300 (MCL)	N/A	Naturally occurring; Iron has no health effects. See more information below.
Manganese	No	11/23/20	27	ug/l	300 (MCL)	N/A	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.

UNSPECIFIED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (Well #2)

Acetone (2-Propanone)	No	7/7/20	6.2	ug/l	50	N/A	Acetone occurs naturally and is used in production of paints, varnishes, plastics, adhesives, organic chemicals and alcohol. Also used to clean and dry parts of precision equipment.
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INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (From Customer Homes)

Lead (1)	No	6/29/20	2.1 Range= ND-2.5	ug/l	15 (AL)	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (2)	No	6/29/20	0.2 Range= 0.017-0.236	mg/l	1.3 (AL)	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (3-5 Main St.)

Trihalomethanes	No	8/3/21	54.7	ug/l	80	N/A	By-product of chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. Formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids	No	8/5/20	2.3	ug/L	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.

STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (29 Walnut)

Trihalomethanes	No	8/2/22	26	ug/l	80	N/A	By-product of chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. Formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids	No	8/2/22	3.6	ug/L	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.

DISINFECTANT (Entry Point)

Chlorine residual	No	Daily (2022)	Avg.= 0.82 Range= 0.19 – 1.81	mg/l	4 (MCL)	N/A	Water additive used to control microbes.
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Notes:

1-The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 12 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 12 samples were collected at your water systems and the 90th percentile value was calculated to be the 2nd highest sample result at 2.1 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 12 samples collected. In this case 12 samples were collected at your water systems and the 90th percentile value was calculated to be the 2nd highest sample result at 0.2 mg/l. The action level for Copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3- Our sequestration treatment for iron causes it to remain in the dissolved state, so that it should not create any water quality problems such as brown or discolored water.

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 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. Lead and copper were detected within the system but of 12 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 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. Hanover Water District 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 pipes 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 Town of Hanover Water & Sewer Department at (716) 934-2231. 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 2022, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements.

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 bathroom consumes 75% of our water usage. Controlling this flow is the key to big water and energy savings. Consider installing a low-flow showerhead that uses less than 3 gallons per minute. You may need to experiment to find one you really like, but this investment can really help you save over time. Toilet leaks can also waste an enormous amount of water. A toilet that runs excessively after the tank has filled is wasting water and you may not even notice it is happening. If remodeling your bathroom, replace old toilets, which require 5-6 gallons of water per flush, with a new one, which uses only 1.5 gallons per flush. This can significantly reduce bathroom water usage.

Watering lawns and gardens and vehicle washing during the summer nearly doubles household water

consumption at a time of year when streams are just beginning to run dry. Water wells and springs are also influenced by lack of rain in the summer months.

- ❖ Water the grass only when needed. If it springs up after you walk on it, the grass is OK and does not need watering.
- ❖ Soak grasses long enough for water to reach the roots. One good watering once a week is better than several light waterings.
- ❖ Water the lawn early in the morning or at dusk in order to minimize evaporation loss and so not water on windy days for the same reason.
- ❖ Keep grasses about 2 inches high in the summer to help hold the moisture.
- ❖ Do not use sprinkles that spray fine mist because they waste a lot of water through evaporation.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with the best quality of drinking water we can. 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 of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.