

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Village of Springville
30 Nason Blvd. Springville, New York 14141
(Public Water Supply ID#1400539)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Village of Springville Water Division, 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 last year. 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 Duane Boberg, Superintendent of Public Works at (716-592-4936 Ext 1589). We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings. The meetings are held 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month. The meetings are held at 65 Franklin St. at 7pm.

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 source is groundwater drawn from three wells. The wells are approximately 150 ft. deep and are located near the intersection of N. Central Ave. and Eaton St. During 2025, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The water is pumped from the wells to our treatment plant where sodium hypochlorite and sodium permanganate solutions are added to enhance the iron and manganese removal process as the water passes through the green sand filters. After filtration, fluoride is added.

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has completed a source water assessment for the Village of Springville water system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water. It does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected.

The source water assessment has rated our wells as having a high susceptibility to enteric bacteria, enteric viruses, halogenated solvents, herbicides/pesticides, metals, nitrates, other industrial organics, petroleum products and protozoa. These ratings are due primarily to the proximity of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government), low intensity residential land use, and chemical bulk storage to the wells. Also, these ratings are based on NYSDOH mapped data indicating potential sources of contamination within the assessment area. The ratings are based on the fact that wells 1,2 and 3 are screened and located in a confined aquifer.

While the source water assessment rates our well as being susceptible to microbial contamination, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbiological contamination. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained at the Village office.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 1716 service connections, 1532 of which serves 4204 residential customers. The total amount of water produced in 2025 was 127 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 348,000 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 714,00 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 95 million gallons. This leaves an unaccounted-for total of 31 million gallons. With 12.8 million gallons of water was used to flush mains, fight fires and leakage. This left 17.8 million gallons or (13% of the total amount produced) as unaccounted for. In 2025, water customers were charged \$3.50 per 1,000 gallons of water.

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, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. 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 Erie County Health Department at 716-961-6800.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper							
Copper #1	No	8/21/25	95 ND-168.0	ug/l	1300	AL-1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead #2	No	8/21/25	2.3 ND-3.0	ug/l	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Disinfection Byproducts							
<u>Trihalomethanes</u> Total #3 Chloroform Bromoform Bromodichloromethane Dibromochloromethane	No	8/5/25	23.1	ug/l	NA	MCL 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. THHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
<u>Haloacetic Acids</u> Total #3 Monochloroacetic Dichloroacetic Trichloroacetic Monobromoacetic Dibromoacetic	No	8/5/25	8.4	ug/l	NA	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful bacteria.
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily	1.1 0.7-1.6	mg/l	NA	MCL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.
PFO							
1,4-Dioxane Well #1	No	3/18/25	0.0221	ug/l	NA	1	Released into environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Well #2	No	3/18/25	0.0243	ug/l	NA	1	
Well #3	No	3/18/25	0.0233	ug/l	NA	1	
Primary Inorganic Chemicals							

Barium	No	6/26/25	254	ug/l	2000	2000	Discharge from metal refineries and drilling waste. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lithium	No	8/12/25	9.16	ug/l	N/A	N/A	Natural Occurrence
Nickel	No	6/26/25	0.8	ug/l	0.5	1	Natural Occurrence Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer. Water additive promotes strong teeth.
Fluoride	No	6/26/25	930	ug/l	NA	2200	
Radiological							
Gross Alpha	No	4/26/22	0.372	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Radium	No	4/26/22	0.517	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Uranium	No	4/26/22	0.131	pCi/l	0	20	Erosion of Natural Deposits

*1 – The level presented is the 90th percentile of the 20 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of the measurements that are equal to or below it. This means in our system copper values in 20 sites are below the 90th percentile value and no sites are above the 90th percentile. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

*2 – The level presented is the 90th percentile of the 20 sites tested. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

*3 – This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the 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.

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 Village of Springville 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 Village of Springville at 716-592-4936 Ext 1589. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

NYS and EPA have promulgated a drinking water arsenic standard of 10 parts per billion. While your drinking water meets the standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effect of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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. 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, the Village of Springville Water Division personnel, monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l to 1.2 mg/l. During 2025 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level for 100% of the time. Note of the monitoring results showed fluoride levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

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

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

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can.

It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- ◆ Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- ◆ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- ◆ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- ◆ Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- ◆ 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.

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

No lead containing pipes were found in our service line inventory completed October 16, 2024.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2025 we upgraded Electrical Panels in the filter plant, Inspected Newnan St Water Tower, had Well # 2 cleaned and rehabilitated.

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. Please call our office if you have questions.