

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023
Craneridge Maintenance Corporation
PO Box 4, 104 Main Street, Silver Creek, NY 14136
(Public Water Supply ID#1430017)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Craneridge Maintenance Corporation 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. 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 address all inquiries to Fritz Ehmke (Plant Operator) or Hans Ehmke, PO Box 4, Silver Creek, NY 14136. They may also be reached by telephone at 716-934-2658 or you may contact Fritz at his home number, 716-592-2574. The Erie County Health Department may be contacted at 716-961-6800. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

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 Departments 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 approximately 500 people through 181 connections located in the Craneridge Development and the independent Ridgeview Town houses. Our water source is ground water drawn from four wells, three of which are active. The water is disinfected with chlorine prior to distribution. The chlorination system was completed in the spring of 2009 and a back-up power system was installed to run the chlorination pumps. Back-up submersible and chlorination pumps were purchased in 2010.

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has completed a source water assessment for the Craneridge 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 customers is, or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected.

Our water is derived from four drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium susceptibility to enteric bacteria, enteric viruses, nitrates, and protozoa. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of low intensity residential land use, 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. The state also considered information regarding the recharge area of the aquifer and the time required for natural purification of groundwater. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted above.

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, barium, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds,

perfluorooctanoic acid, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, 1,4 Dioxane. 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 Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Nitrate	No	8/15/2023	<0.050	mg/L	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	9/27/2023	1.3* ¹ 1-1.6	ug/L	15	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	9/27/2023	83.85* ² 1.9-110.00	ug/L	1300	AL=1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Barium	No	5/11/2021	265	ug/L	N/A	2,000	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANT							
Free Chlorine Residual	No	Daily	Average 1.20 Range 0.80-1.70	mg/L	N/A	MCL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
1,4-Dioxane	No	10/18/2023	0.08	ug/L	N/A	MCL=1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	No	10/18/2023	0.88	ng/L	N/A	MCL=10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PRINCIPLE ORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Chloromethane	No	5/11/2021	0.7	ug/L	N/A	MCL=5	Used in organic chemistry; used as an extractant for greases, oils, and resins; as a solvent in the rubber industry; as a refrigerant, blowing agent and propellant in polystyrene foam production; as an anesthetic; as an intermediate in drug manufacturing; as a food additive, a fumigant and a fire extinguisher.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Gross Beta	No	6/16/2022	1.59 +/-0.81	pCi/L	0	MCL=50 * ³	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	08/15/2023	11.5	ug/L	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes	No	08/15/2023	9.7	ug/L	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

Notes:

*1 – Five sites were tested once during the year for lead. The levels presented represent the 90th percentile of the five sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicated a 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, five samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the two highest values (e.g. 0.69 ug/L). The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

*2 – Five sites were tested once during the year for copper. The levels presented represent the 90th percentile of the five sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicated a percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, five samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the two highest values (e.g. 78.80 ug/L). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

*3-The State considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

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.

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).

ND: Non-Detects

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.

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 2023, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

WAIVERS

We have a waiver from conducting asbestos sampling which expires on December 31, 2024. We also have a waiver from testing for bis-(2-ethyl-hexyl)-adipate, bis-(2-ethyl-hexyl)-phthalate, and benzo-a-pyrene, which expires December 31, 2025 and a general waiver from New York State from monitoring diquat, endothall, glyphosate, and dioxin.

FACILITY MODIFICATIONS

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements to the water system. In 2019, we repaired and replaced several service lines that were leaking. Also in 2019, we replaced the chemical feed pump, along with upgrades to plumbing within the pump house. In 2022, the turbine bowl assembly was replaced as well as the 40 Hp vertical inline shaft motor was rebuilt for Well #2. Craneridge Maintenance also repaired and replaced three curb boxes within the distribution system. Three Stenner Chemical Feed Pumps were also replaced in 2022.

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 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.

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.