Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Niagara County Water District
5450 Ernest Road, Lockport, NY
(Public Water Supply ID# NY3100567)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Niagara County Water District (NCWD) 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 in 2025 our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. In 2025, we conducted tests for over 100 contaminants. Less than a quarter of the tested contaminants were detected. In 2023, 50 sites throughout the NCWD were tested by individual towns and villages for lead and copper. The 90th percentile level of lead detected, 0.006 mg/L, was below the regulatory limit of 0.015 mg/L. The 90th percentile level of copper detected, 0.145 mg/L, was below the regulatory limit of 1.3 mg/L. The Towns and Villages are required to test for lead and copper every three (3) years. 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 Jennifer Bieber, Administrative Director, at (716) 434-8835. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings at the NCWD Service Center at 5450 Ernest Road, Lockport, New York. The meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month at 4 p.m.

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 located in the west branch of the Niagara River. The water quality is considered excellent. During 2025, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The treatment plant uses pre-chlorination, coagulation, rapid mix, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration processes to ensure the quality of the water. The NCWD also uses chlorination for disinfection. The water treatment plant has been approved as a direct filtration plant; however, water is treated using conventional filtration including all of the processes described above. In addition, fluoride and a corrosion inhibitor are added to the potable water prior to distribution.

The New York State Department of Health recently completed a draft Source Water Assessment of the **raw water source** under the State's Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The purpose of this program is to compile, organize, and evaluate information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. It is important to note that source water assessment reports estimate the **potential** for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination. These reports do not address the safety or quality of treated finished potable tap water. The Great Lakes' watershed is exceptionally large and too big for a detailed evaluation in the SWAP. General drinking water concerns for public water supplies which use these sources include: storm generated turbidity, wastewater, toxic sediments, shipping related spills, and problems associated with exotic

species (e.g., zebra mussels – intake clogging and taste and odor problems). The SWAP is based on the analysis of the contaminant inventory compiled for the drainage area deemed most likely to impact drinking water quality at this public water supply raw water intake. This assessment found 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 protozoa and pesticides contamination. There is also a high density of sanitary wastewater discharges, which results in elevated susceptibility for numerous contaminant categories. Non-sanitary wastewater could also impact source water quality. There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include: Mines and Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facilities. If you have any questions about the State's Source Water Assessment Program, please contact Daniel Ziehm, Assistant Public Health Engineer, Niagara County Department of Health at (716) 439-7455.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 150,000 people through 109 service connections to Towns and Villages located in Niagara, Erie, and Orleans Counties. The daily average volume of water treated and pumped into the distribution system in 2025 was 17,329,916 gallons per day. The total amount of water delivered to customers in 2025 was 6,325,419,201 gallons. The total water produced in 2025 was 6,477,229,000 gallons. This leaves an unaccounted for total of 151,809,799 gallons (2.34% of the total amount produced for 2025). This water is used to flush mains, fight fires and is lost due to leakage in the distribution system. In 2025, in district water customers were charged $1.10 per 1,000 gallons of water and out of district water customers were charged $2.20 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: microbiological contaminants, radioactive contaminants, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, and disinfection by-products. The table presented below depicts only those compounds which 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, is more than one-year-old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be 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 Niagara County Health Department at (716) 439-7430.

Table 1: Table of Detected Contaminants								
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected (Avg. / Max.) (Range)**	**Unit of Measure -ment**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit**	**Likely Source of Contamination**	**Health Effects**
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	No	2/25	0.0196	mg/L	2.00	MCL=2.00	Discharge of drilling wastes and from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Copper[1] (in distribution system)	No	6/23-9/23	0.145 (0.0022-0.252)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Fluoride	No	1/25 – 12/25	0.68 (0.50-0.99)	mg/L	N/A	MCL=2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.
Lead[1] (in distribution system)	No	6/23-9/23	5.8 (ND-11.6)	ug/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Source	No	1/25-12/25	2.2 (2.04 –2.48)	mg/L	NA	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials from decaying leaves and plants.	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Treated	No	1/25-12/25	1.9 (1.60-2.15)	mg/L	TT	TT	Source same as above, treated samples measure the effectiveness of our water treatment process.	
Sodium	No	2/25	9.52	mg/L	N/A	AL=20	Erosion of natural deposits. Use of road salt, discharges from water softeners.	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.
Entry Point Chlorine Residual	No	1/25 - 12/25	1.15 (1.05– 1.23)	mg/L	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink

Table 1: Table of Detected Contaminants								
								water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Entry Point[2] Turbidity	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.03 (0.02 – 0.06)	NTU	N/A	0.3 NTU	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Entry Point[2] Turbidity	No	1/25 - 12/25	100% of samples less than 0.3 NTU	NTU	N/A	TT = 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU	Soil runoff	
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
Perfluoroocta-noic Acid (PFOA)[3]	No	4/21/25	1.5	ng/L	N/A	MCL=10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications	PFOA/PFOS caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOA/PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOA/PFOS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOA/PFOS in animals.
Perfluoroocta-nesulfonic Acid (PFOS)[3]	No	4/21/25	1.5	ng/L	N/A	MCL=10		
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Alpha Particles	No	2/20	0.579	pCi/L	N/A	MCL=15	Erosion of natural deposits of certain radioactive minerals	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.
Radium 226 and 228 combined	No	2/20	0.343	pCi/L	N/A	MCL=5	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain radioactive minerals.	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium	No	3/14	0.036	µg/L	N/A	MCL=30	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Table 1: Table of Detected Contaminants

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg. / Max.) (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG OR HEALTH ADVISORY LEVEL[4,5]
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)[3]	No	4/21/25	.51	ng/L	2,000 ng/L
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHXA)[3]	No	4/21/25	1.5	ng/L	NA
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)[3]	No	4/21/25	0.67	ng/L	NA
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)[3]	No	4/21/25	1.0	ng/L	NA

[1]During 2023 the Niagara County Water District collected and analyzed 50 samples for lead and copper. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 50 sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead or copper values detected at your water system. The analysis showed concentrations below action levels for all 50 copper samples and 50 of 50 lead samples.

[2]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. NCWD's highest single turbidity measurement for the year was 0.05 NTU and the lowest was 0.01 NTU. State regulations require that turbidity must always be less than or equal to 1.0 NTU leaving the Water Plant and 5 NTU in the distribution system. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. All samples collected in 2024were below the treatment technique level and do not constitute a violation.

[3]Levels are estimated values below Lab Reporting Limit (RL) of 1.8ng/L but were above the (MDL) minimum detection level and all PFOS and PFOA results were below MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 10.0 ng/L.

[4]USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.

[5]All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L = 50,000 ng/L.

TOWN OF CAMBRIA

Town of Cambria has not exceeded the MCL for total coliform during the 2025 reporting period.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit of Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Microbiological Contaminants[1]								
Turbidity	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.10 (0.03 – 0.45)	NTU	N/A	TT= <5NTU	Soil Runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Total Coliform	No	1/25 - 12/25	0 positive samples	N/A	0	MCL= 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment	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.
Chlorine Residual	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.52 (0.03 – 1.05)	mg/l	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Disinfection Byproducts[2,3]								
Total Trihalomethanes	Yes[3]	5/25 - 12/25	60 (31.6 – 57.37)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Haloacetic Acids	Yes[3]	5/25 - 12/25	28 (15.4 – 39.26)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants[4]								
Lead	No	12/25	0.010 (0 – 0.0099)	mg/L	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit of Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
								lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous problems.
Copper	No	12/25	0.19 (0 – 0.466)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that average monthly turbidity must always be below 1 NTU leaving the Water Plant and 5 NTU in the distribution system.

[2]Results for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are reported as the highest locational running annual average. The range of detection is shown below the average.

[3]All monitoring for Disinfection Byproducts was not completed in the first quarter (Q1) of 2025 (01/01 – 03/31). As a result, Q1 was not included in the LRAA calculations. LRAA for 2025 was calculated using the available results from Q2, Q3, and Q4.

[4]The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 40 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percentage 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, 40 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile was the 36th highest value. The action level for lead was exceeded at one of the sites tested.

TOWN OF HARTLAND

Town of Hartland has not exceeded the MCL for total coliform during the 2025 reporting period.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit of Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Microbiological Contaminants[1]								
Turbidity	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.13 (0.03 – 0.83)	NTU	N/A	TT= <5NTU	Soil Runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Total Coliform	No	1/25 - 12/25	0 positive samples	N/A	0	MCL= 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment	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.
Chlorine Residual	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.90 (0.24 – 1.12)	mg/l	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Disinfection Byproducts[2]								
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2/25- 11/25	57 (30.40 – 70)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	2/25- 11/25	33 (17.50 – 31.38)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants[3]								
Lead	No	10/25	0 (0 – 0.0013)	mg/L	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems,	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead

							erosion of natural deposits	exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous problems.
Copper	No	10/25	0.13 (0.0059 – 0.2720)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that average monthly turbidity must always be below 1 NTU leaving the Water Plant and 5 NTU in the distribution system.

[2]Results for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are reported as the highest locational running annual average. The range of detection is shown below the average.

[3]The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 40 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percentage 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, 40 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile was the 36th highest value. The action level for lead was exceeded at none of the sites tested.

VILLAGE OF MIDDLEPORT

Village of Middleport has not exceeded the MCL for total coliform during the 2025 reporting period.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit of Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Microbiological Contaminants[1]								
Turbidity	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.11 (0.04 – 0.44)	NTU	N/A	TT= <5NTU	Soil Runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Total Coliform	No	1/25 - 12/25	0 positive samples	N/A	0	MCL= 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment	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.
Chlorine Residual	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.62 (0.04 – 1.05)	mg/l	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Disinfection Byproducts[2]								
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2/25 - 11/25	61 (45 – 69.82)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	2/25 - 11/25	31 (12 – 31.61)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants[3]								
Lead	No	10/25	0.007 (0 – 0.0092)	mg/L	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems,	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead

							erosion of natural deposits	exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous problems.
Copper	No	10/25	0.16 (0.0065 – 0.3150)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that average monthly turbidity must always be below 1 NTU leaving the Water Plant and 5 NTU in the distribution system.

[2]Results for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are reported as the highest locational running annual average. The range of detection is shown below the average.

[3]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 percentage 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 at your water system and the 90th percentile was the 18th highest value. The action level for lead was exceeded at none of the sites tested.

VILLAGE OF LEWISTON

Village of Lewiston has not exceeded the MCL for total coliform during the 2025 reporting period.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit of Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Microbiological Contaminants[1, 3]								
Turbidity	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.12 (0.05 – 1.10)	NTU	N/A	TT= <5NTU	Soil Runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Total Coliform	No	1/25 - 12/25	0 positive samples	N/A	0	MCL= 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment	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.
Chlorine Residual	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.47 (0.01 – 0.89)	mg/l	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Disinfection Byproducts[2]								
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2/25 - 11/25	52 (23.50 – 64.39)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	2/25 - 11/25	21 (0 – 27.93)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants[3]								
Lead	No	8/25	0.003 (0 – 0.0154)	mg/L	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems,	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead

							erosion of natural deposits	exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous problems.
Copper	No	8/25	0.24 (0.0214 – 0.4412)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that average monthly turbidity must always be below 1 NTU leaving the Water Plant and 5 NTU in the distribution system.

[2]Results for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are reported as the highest locational running annual average. The range of detection is shown below the average.

[3]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 percentage 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 at your water system and the 90th percentile was the 18th highest value. The action level for lead was exceeded at one of the sites tested.

TOWN OF LEWISTON

Town of Lewiston has not exceeded the MCL for total coliform during the 2025 reporting period.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit of Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Microbiological Contaminants[1]								
Turbidity	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.17 (0.03 – 0.90)	NTU	N/A	TT= <5NTU	Soil Runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Total Coliform	No	1/25 - 12/25	0 positive samples	N/A	0	MCL= 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment	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.
Chlorine Residual	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.48 (0.03 – 1.17)	mg/l	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Disinfection Byproducts[2]								
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2/25 - 11/25	69 (0 – 70.57)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	2/25 - 11/25	27 (7.50 – 29.28)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances[5]					
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected (Avg. / Max.) (Range)**	**Unit of Measurement**	**MCLG OR HEALTH ADVISORY LEVEL[3,4]**

PERFLUOROBUTANOIC ACID (PFBA)	No	9/5/24	13	ng/L	50,000 ng/L

[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that average monthly turbidity must always be below 1 NTU leaving the Water Plant and 5 NTU in the distribution system.

[2]Results for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are reported as the highest locational running annual average. The range of detection is shown below the average.

[3]USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.

[4]All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L = 50,000 ng/L.

[5]UCMR 5 required monitoring for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium in drinking water between 2023 and 2025. All community water systems (CWSs) and non-transient non-community water systems (NTNCWSs) serving 3,300 or more people and a nationally representative sample of those serving fewer than 3,300 people are required to monitor during a single 12-month timeframe in the three years of monitoring. The first Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 1) was published on September 17, 1999, the second (UCMR 2) was published on January 4, 2007, the third (UCMR 3) was published on May 2, 2012, and the fourth (UCMR 4) was published December 20, 2016. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health. Any questions concerning Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring for the Town of Lewiston should be directed to Supervisor Steve Broderick at (716) 754-8213.

[6]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 2025, we did not monitor or test for Lead and Copper as required at 60 locations between 7/1 and 12/31/2025, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water regarding Lead and Copper during this period. The Town will be contacting consumers with further sampling details as sampling is required prior to 6/30/26 and a second time prior to 12/31/26. All other monitoring requirements for 2025 were satisfactorily met.

TOWN OF LOCKPORT

Town of Lockport has not exceeded the MCL for total coliform during the 2025 reporting period.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit of Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Microbiological Contaminants[1]								
Turbidity	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.12 (0.02 – 0.69)	NTU	N/A	TT= <5NTU	Soil Runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Total Coliform	No	1/25 - 12/25	0 positive samples	N/A	0	MCL= 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment	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.
Chlorine Residual	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.74 (0.05 – 1.22)	mg/l	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Disinfection Byproducts[2]								
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2/25 - 11/25	52 (21.30 – 59.53)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	2/25 - 11/25	32 (12.80 – 37.20)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants[3]								
Lead	No	10/25	0.002 (0 – 0.005)	mg/L	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems,	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead

							erosion of natural deposits	exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous problems.
Copper	No	10/25	0.15 (0.0066 – 0.2620)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that average monthly turbidity must always be below 1 NTU leaving the Water Plant and 5 NTU in the distribution system.

[2]Results for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are reported as the highest locational running annual average. The range of detection is shown below the average.

[3]The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 60 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percentage 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, 60 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile was the 54th highest value. The action level for lead was exceeded at none of the sites tested.

TOWN OF NEWFANE

Town of Newfane has not exceeded the MCL for total coliform during the 2025 reporting period.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit of Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Microbiological Contaminants[1]								
Turbidity	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.14 (0.02 – 2.40)	NTU	N/A	TT= <5NTU	Soil Runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Total Coliform	No	1/25 - 12/25	0 positive samples	N/A	0	MCL= 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment	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.
Chlorine Residual	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.67 (0.03 – 1.51)	mg/l	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Disinfection Byproducts[2]								
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2/25 - 11/25	48 (20.2 – 52.74)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	2/25 - 11/25	27 (11.5 – 38.61)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants[3]								
Lead	No	10/25	0.001 (0 – 0.003)	mg/L	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems,	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead

							erosion of natural deposits	exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous problems.
Copper	No	10/25	0.12 (0.0036 – 0.3120)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances[6]

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg. / Max.) (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG OR HEALTH ADVISORY LEVEL[4,5]
PERFLUOROBUTANOIC ACID (PFBA)	No	9/19/23	8.6	ng/L	50,000 ng/L

[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that average monthly turbidity must always be below 1 NTU leaving the Water Plant and 5 NTU in the distribution system.

[2]Results for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are reported as the highest locational running annual average. The range of detection is shown below the average.

[3]The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 40 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percentage 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, 40 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile was the 36th highest value. The action level for lead was exceeded at none of the sites tested.

[4]USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.

[5]All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L = 50,000 ng/L.

[6]UCMR 5 required monitoring for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium in drinking water between 2023 and 2025. All community water systems (CWSs) and non-transient non-community water systems (NTNCWSs) serving 3,300 or more people and a nationally representative sample of those serving fewer than 3,300 people are required to monitor during a single 12-month timeframe in the three years of monitoring. The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments require that once every five years EPA issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS's). The first Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 1) was published on September 17, 1999, the second (UCMR 2) was published on January 4, 2007, the third (UCMR 3) was published on May 2, 2012, and the fourth (UCMR 4) was published December 20, 2016. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health. Any questions concerning Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring for the Town of Lewiston should be directed to Supervisor Steve Broderick at (716) 754-8213.

TOWN OF NIAGARA

Town of Niagara has not exceeded the MCL for total coliform during the 2025 reporting period.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit of Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Microbiological Contaminants[1]								
Turbidity	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.12 (0.04 – 0.37)	NTU	N/A	TT= <5NTU	Soil Runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Total Coliform	No	1/25 - 12/25	0 positive samples	N/A	0	MCL= 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment	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.
Chlorine Residual	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.68 (0.08 – 1.09)	mg/l	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Disinfection Byproducts[2]								
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2/25 - 11/25	59 (34.09 – 64.2)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	2/25 - 11/25	23 (13.10 – 26)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants[3]								
Lead	No	11/25	0.001 (0 – 0.0045)	mg/L	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems,	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead

							erosion of natural deposits	exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous problems.
Copper	No	11/25	0.2 (0.0199 – 0.3744)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that average monthly turbidity must always be below 1 NTU leaving the Water Plant and 5 NTU in the distribution system.

[2]Results for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are reported as the highest locational running annual average. The range of detection is shown below the average.

[3]The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 40 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percentage 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, 40 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile was the 36th highest value. The action level for lead was exceeded at none of the sites tested.

TOWN OF PENDLETON

Town of Pendleton has not exceeded the MCL for total coliform during the 2025 reporting period.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit of Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Microbiological Contaminants[1]								
Turbidity	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.14 (0.02 – 0.48)	NTU	N/A	TT= <5NTU	Soil Runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Total Coliform	No	1/25 - 12/25	0 positive samples	N/A	0	MCL= 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment	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.
Chlorine Residual	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.50 (0.03 – 1.07)	mg/l	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Disinfection Byproducts[2]								
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2/25 - 11/25	43 (18.40 – 52.53)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	2/25 - 11/25	28 (12.20 – 33.62)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that average monthly turbidity must always be below 1 NTU leaving the Water Plant and 5 NTU in the distribution system.

[2]Results for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are reported as the highest locational running annual average. The range of detection is shown below the average.

[3]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 2025, we did not monitor or test for Lead and Copper as required at 40 locations between 7/1 and 12/31/2025, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water regarding Lead and Copper during this period. The Town will be contacting consumers with further sampling details as sampling is required prior to 6/30/26 and a second time prior to 12/31/26. All other monitoring requirements for 2025 were satisfactorily met.

TOWN OF PORTER

Town of Porter has not exceeded the MCL for total coliform during the 2025 reporting period.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit of Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Microbiological Contaminants[1]								
Turbidity	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.11 (0.03 – 0.46)	NTU	N/A	TT= <5NTU	Soil Runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Total Coliform	No	1/25 - 12/25	0 positive samples	N/A	0	MCL= 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment	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.
Chlorine Residual	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.31 (0.03 – 0.77)	mg/l	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Disinfection Byproducts[2]								
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2/25 - 11/25	57 (30.30 – 58.19)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	2/25 - 11/25	22 (10.20 – 31.72)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants[3]								
Lead	No	12/25	0.001 (0 – 0.007)	mg/L	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems,	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead

							erosion of natural deposits	exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous problems.
Copper	No	12/25	0.21 (0.0114 – 0.2420)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that average monthly turbidity must always be below 1 NTU leaving the Water Plant and 5 NTU in the distribution system.

[2]Results for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are reported as the highest locational running annual average. The range of detection is shown below the average.

[3]The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 40 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percentage 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, 40 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile was the 36th highest value. The action level for lead was exceeded at none of the sites tested.

VILLAGE OF YOUNGSTOWN

Village of Youngstown has not exceeded the MCL for total coliform during the 2025 reporting period.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit of Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Microbiological Contaminants[1]								
Turbidity	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.13 (0.04 – 0.48)	NTU	N/A	TT= <5NTU	Soil Runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Total Coliform	No	1/25 - 12/25	0 positive samples	N/A	0	MCL= 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment	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.
Chlorine Residual	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.18 (0.03 – 0.47)	mg/l	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Disinfection Byproducts[2]								
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2/25 - 11/25	58 (41.7– 63.57)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	2/25 - 11/25	23 (13.1 – 23.89)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants[3]								
Lead	No	12/25	0.001 (0 – 0.0021)	mg/L	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems,	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead

							erosion of natural deposits	exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous problems.
Copper	No	12/25	0.29 (0.0238 – 0.6070)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that average monthly turbidity must always be below 1 NTU leaving the Water Plant and 5 NTU in the distribution system.

[2]Results for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are reported as the highest locational running annual average. The range of detection is shown below the average.

[3]The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 22 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percentage 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, 22 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile was the 20th highest value. The action level for lead was exceeded at none of the sites tested.

TOWN OF ROYALTON

Town of Royalton has not exceeded the MCL for total coliform during the 2025 reporting period.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit of Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Microbiological Contaminants[1]								
Turbidity	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.13 (0.03 – 0.59)	NTU	N/A	TT= <5NTU	Soil Runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Total Coliform	No	1/25 - 12/25	0 positive samples	N/A	0	MCL= 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment	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.
Chlorine Residual	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.66 (0.05 – 1.21)	mg/l	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Disinfection Byproducts[2]								
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2/25 - 11/25	42 (0 – 53.9)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	2/25 - 11/25	28 (13.30 – 33.8)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants[3]								
Lead	No	11/25	0 (0 – 0.0038)	mg/L	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems,	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead

							erosion of natural deposits	exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous problems.
Copper	No	11/25	0.17 (0.0053 – 0.29)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that average monthly turbidity must always be below 1 NTU leaving the Water Plant and 5 NTU in the distribution system.

[2]Results for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are reported as the highest locational running annual average. The range of detection is shown below the average.

[3]The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 40 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percentage 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, 40 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile was the 36th highest value. The action level for lead was exceeded at none of the sites tested.

TOWN OF SOMERSET

Town of Somerset has not exceeded the MCL for total coliform during the 2025 reporting period.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit of Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Microbiological Contaminants[1]								
Turbidity	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.12 (0.03 – 0.57)	NTU	N/A	TT= <5NTU	Soil Runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Total Coliform	No	1/25 - 12/25	0 positive samples	N/A	0	MCL= 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment	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.
Chlorine Residual	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.67 (0.05 – 1.01)	mg/l	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Disinfection Byproducts[2]								
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2/25 - 11/25	59 (41.70 – 67.70)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	2/25 - 11/25	28 (15.50 – 34.31)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants[3]								
Lead	No	10/25	0.001 (0 – 0.0028)	mg/L	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems,	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead

							erosion of natural deposits	exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous problems.
Copper	No	10/25	0.21 (0.0258 – 0.3670)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that average monthly turbidity must always be below 1 NTU leaving the Water Plant and 5 NTU in the distribution system.

[2]Results for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are reported as the highest locational running annual average. The range of detection is shown below the average.

[3]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 percentage 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 at your water system and the 90th percentile was the 18th highest value. The action level for lead was exceeded at none of the sites tested.

VILLAGE OF BARKER

Village of Barker has not exceeded the MCL for total coliform during the 2025 reporting period.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit of Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Microbiological Contaminants[1]								
Turbidity	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.09 (0.05 – 0.26)	NTU	N/A	TT= <5NTU	Soil Runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Total Coliform	No	1/25 - 12/25	0 positive samples	N/A	0	MCL= 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment	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.
Chlorine Residual	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.79 (0.37 – 1.02)	mg/l	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Disinfection Byproducts[2]								
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2/25 - 11/25	43 (25.20 – 50.2)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	2/25 - 11/25	28 (14.50 – 31.4)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants[3]								
Lead[4]	Yes[3]	8/25	0.010 (0 – 0.0099)	mg/L	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems,	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead

							erosion of natural deposits	exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous problems.
Copper[4]	Yes[3]	8/25	0.13 (0.0167 – 0.2564)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that average monthly turbidity must always be below 1 NTU leaving the Water Plant and 5 NTU in the distribution system.

[2]Results for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are reported as the highest locational running annual average. The range of detection is shown below the average.

[3]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 2025, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Lead and Copper having sampled at 10 of the required 20 locations between 7/1 and 12/31/2025, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water regarding Lead and Copper during this period. However, all 10 completed samples were below state AL and MCL's. Lead and Copper sampling will continue in 2026. All other monitoring requirements for 2025 were satisfactorily met.

[4]The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percentage 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, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile was the 9th highest value. The action level for lead was exceeded at none of the sites tested.

TOWN OF WHEATFIELD

Town of Wheatfield has not exceeded the MCL for total coliform during the 2025 reporting period.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit of Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Microbiological Contaminants[1]								
Turbidity	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.18 (0.03 – 2.51)	NTU	N/A	TT= <5NTU	Soil Runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Total Coliform[3]	No	1/25 - 12/25	0 positive samples	N/A	0	MCL= 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment	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.
Chlorine Residual	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.57 (0 – 1.27)	mg/l	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Disinfection Byproducts[2]								
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2/25 - 11/25	53 (16.80 – 62.40)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	2/25 - 11/25	29 (1.41 – 31.12)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants[3]								
Lead	No	10/25	0 (0 – 0.0018)	mg/L	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems,	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead

							erosion of natural deposits	exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous problems.
Copper	No	10/25	0.15 (0.0167 – 0.3540)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that average monthly turbidity must always be below 1 NTU leaving the Water Plant and 5 NTU in the distribution system.

[2]Results for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are reported as the highest locational running annual average. The range of detection is shown below the average.

[3]The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 63 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percentage 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, 63 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile was the 57th highest value. The action level for lead was exceeded at none of the sites tested.

TOWN OF WILSON

Town of Wilson has not exceeded MCL for total coliform during 2025 reporting period.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit of Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Microbiological Contaminants[1]								
Turbidity	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.29 (0.02 – 5.35)	NTU	N/A	TT= <5NTU	Soil Runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Total Coliform	No	1/25 - 12/25	0 positive samples	N/A	0	MCL= 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment	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.
Chlorine Residual	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.46 (0.03 – 1.19)	mg/l	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Disinfection Byproducts[2]								
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2/25 - 11/25	53 (29.40 – 65.2)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	2/25 - 11/25	27 (13.70 – 28.5)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants[3]								
Lead	No	10/25	0 (0 – 0.0019)	mg/L	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems,	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead

							erosion of natural deposits	exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous problems.
Copper	No	10/25	0.18 (0.0132 – 0.2610)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that average monthly turbidity must always be below 1 NTU leaving the Water Plant and 5 NTU in the distribution system.

[2]Results for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are reported as the highest locational running annual average. The range of detection is shown below the average.

[3]The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 42 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percentage 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, 42 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile was the 38th highest value. The action level for lead was exceeded at none of the sites tested.

VILLAGE OF WILSON

Village of Wilson has not exceeded MCL for total coliform during 2024 reporting period.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit of Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Microbiological Contaminants[1]								
Turbidity	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.12 (0.04– 0.36)	NTU	N/A	TT= <5NTU	Soil Runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Total Coliform	No	1/25 - 12/25	0 positive samples	N/A	0	MCL= 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment	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.
Chlorine Residual	No	1/25 - 12/25	0.35 (0.03 – 0.72)	mg/l	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Disinfection Byproducts[2,3]								
Total Trihalomethanes	Yes[3]	5/25 - 11/25	54 (49.4– 62.28)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Haloacetic Acids	Yes[3]	5/25 - 11/25	24 (13.3 – 27.97)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that average monthly turbidity must always be below 1 NTU leaving the Water Plant and 5 NTU in the distribution system.

[2]Results for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are reported as the highest locational running annual average. The range of detection is shown below the average.

[3]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 2025, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Disinfection By-Products or Lead and Copper having missed first quarter sampling in February for disinfection by-products and did not sample at the required 20 locations between 7/1 and 12/31/2025 for lead and copper, therefore we cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water regarding these contaminants during those times. Lead and Copper and disinfection by-product sampling will take place in 2026. The Village will be contacting consumers with further sampling details as sampling is required prior to 6/30/26 and a second time prior to 12/31/26. All other monitoring requirements for 2025 were satisfactorily met.

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 possible.

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.

NE: Not Established

NR: Not Regulated

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).

Nanograms per Liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

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

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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

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

90th Percentile Value: The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. 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 and copper values detected at your water system.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by New York State. It should be noted that the action level for lead was not exceeded in the 50 samples collected in 2023. However, we provide the following information on lead in drinking water for those concerned:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Niagara County Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2025, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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, we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l. During 2025 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were less than or equal to the target level for 100% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at 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.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2025, the Niagara County Water District (NCWD) continued investing in improvements to its treatment facilities, pumping stations, storage tanks, and water mains. These projects help protect water quality, maintain reliable water pressure, and address aging infrastructure before problems occur.

Treatment and Water Quality Protection
NCWD completed inspections of all water storage tanks to ensure they remain clean, structurally sound, and in good condition. Ongoing maintenance planning helps protect the quality of finished drinking water.
At the Williams Road Water Treatment Plant, improvements were made to protect the facility, including window replacements in chemical areas to prevent weather-related damage. The District also finalized plans to rehabilitate Coagulation Basins 1–3, which are an important part of the water treatment process. This work will help maintain water quality and extend the life of the facility.

Pumping and System Reliability
Major upgrades were completed at the Raw Water Pump Station on Grand Island, including replacement of key pumping and electrical equipment. These improvements strengthen reliability and help ensure consistent water service during peak demand.
At the Robinson Road Pump Station, a new altitude valve was installed to improve water level control and maintain stable pressure throughout the system. A new security fence was also installed to enhance protection of this important facility.
A pressure-reducing valve relocation project on Lake Avenue was completed to improve pressure management and reduce the risk of leaks and main breaks.

Monitoring and Operational Improvements
NCWD completed a district-wide upgrade to its system monitoring software, improving real-time oversight and response capabilities. Meter pit upgrades were also performed to improve water usage tracking and system monitoring.

Distribution System Improvements and Asset Management
To stay ahead of aging infrastructure, NCWD began design work to relocate and improve key transmission main intersections that have experienced leaks in the past. This proactive planning will help reduce future emergency repairs and service disruptions.

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.