



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2013 *Seneca Nation of Indians*



INTRODUCTION

To comply with Federal regulations, the Seneca Nation of Indians (SNI), annually issues a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, your tap water met all federal drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Federal standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Joel Merrill, PE, Civil Engineer or Steve Tome, Sanitarian, both at (716) 945-5894.

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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water sources are:

- 1.) Cattaraugus Territory:
 - a. Groundwater Wells: drawn from two drilled wells which are located on Richardson Road. Richardson Road is one of the many systems that adds a low level of fluoride to drinking water in order to provide 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 levels that range from 0.8 to 1.2 mg/l (parts per million). Our fluoride addition facility is designed and operated to meet this optimal range. This source is also disinfected prior to being pumped to two storage tanks and distribution.
 - b. Intercommunity Water main: Water is purchased in bulk from Erie County Water Authority (ECWA). The connection is located at Routes 5/20 in Irving. This water is fluoridated and disinfected by ECWA. ECWA's water quality report is attached.
- 2.) Allegany Territory:
 - a. Groundwater Wells: drawn from two drilled wells which are located on Hiller Rd in Jimersontown. This water is disinfected and pumped to an elevated storage tank prior to distribution.
 - b. Groundwater Wells: drawn from two drilled wells which are located on North Authority Road in Sullivan Hollow, Killbuck. This water is disinfected and filtered prior to usage.

- c. Groundwater Wells: drawn from two drilled wells which are located on South Loop Road in Steamburg. This water is disinfected and pumped to an elevated storage tank prior to distribution.
- d. City of Salamanca: Groundwater wells: Salamanca Board of Public Utilities (BPU) report is available at: <http://www.salamancabpu.com>

During 2013, the Richardson Road wells have been intermittently offline undergoing communication upgrades.

Each source has undergone a risk analysis to determine the source water's susceptibility to contamination. Except for farming on the Cattaraugus territory, all sources have a low risk of contamination. Source water assessments are available from SNI Health. Efforts are underway to further protect SNI water sources.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the Federal regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, and radiological compounds. A full list of the contaminants tested follows as table 3. The tables 1 and 2 presented below depict which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The regulations allow us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. See also Erie County Water Authority's water quality monitoring report supplement attached for their detected contaminants

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the SNI Health Department at (716) 945-5894.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the tables, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the EPA.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded 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

The Cattaraugus system is one of the many drinking water systems that provide 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 1.0 mg/l. During 2013 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of 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.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2013, a wireless control and monitoring system was installed on the Cattaraugus territory. This improvement allows operators to operate and monitor the water system with greater efficiency.

In 2014, a capital project is planned to replace the Indian Hill water tank and rehabilitate the Newtown tank. These improvements are funded entirely by EPA drinking water grants and will provide secure storage of treated water in compliance with federal regulations. In addition other projects are planned to protect aging infrastructure and provide treated water to areas not currently served.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our consumers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

TABLE 1
2013 Water Quality Monitoring Report-Annual Water Quality Report Supplement-CATTARAUGUS TERRITORY

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS						
Metals, Inorganics, Physical Tests	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Sources in Drinking Water
Barium	No	4/17/2013	825 ug/l	2,000	MCL = 2,000	Erosion of natural deposits, drilling and metal wastes
Chloride	No	8/23/13	56.2 mg/l	NE	250 mg/l	Naturally occurring in source water
Nitrate	No	4/17/2013	1.24 mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Agricultural runoff; natural sources
Copper	No	9/11/2012	52 ug/l ¹	0	AL=1,300	Home plumbing corrosion, natural erosion
Lead	No	9/12/2013	<1 ug/l ¹	0	AL = 15	Household plumbing, corrosion, natural sources, wood preservatives
Chromium	No	8/27/13	<0.010 mg/l	0.1 mg/l	0.1 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	8/22/13	0.128 mg/l	2.2 mg/l	202 mg/l	Added to water to prevent tooth decay

Organic Compounds	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Sources in Drinking Water
Trihalomethanes	No	6/20/2013	0.032 mg/l	NE	MCL=0.08	Disinfection By-Product
Haloacetic Acids	No	6/20/2013	0.027 mg/l	NE	MCL=0.06	Disinfection By-Product

Radiological Parameters	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Sources in Drinking Water
Gross Alpha	No	8/26/2009	2.58 ±2.21 pCi/l	0	MCL=15	Natural sources
Radium 228	No	9/3/13	0.407 +0.381pCi/l	NE	NE	Natural sources
Radium 226	No	9/3/2013	0.449 +0.332pCi/l	NE	NE	Natural sources

Microbiological Parameters ²	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Sources in Drinking Water
Total coliform bacteria	N	5/29/2013	1, 5, and 2 CFU/100ml	NE	5% of samples positive	Naturally present in the environment
Total coliform bacteria	N	8/20/2013	3 CFU/100ml	NE	5% of samples positive	Naturally present in the environment
Total coliform bacteria	N	11/18/2013	9 CFU/100ml	NE	5% of samples positive	Naturally present in the environment

¹ 90th percentile

² Coliform bacteria is an indicator for possible bacteriological contamination. Follow-up sampling, testing and notification were performed as required in each instance by regulation and the results were negative for coliform and e.coli. The cause was likely sampling error.

TABLE 2
2013 Water Quality Monitoring Report-Annual Water Quality Report Supplement-ALLEGANY TERRITORY

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS						
Metals, Inorganics, Physical Tests	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Sources in Drinking Water
Barium	No	8/21/2013	261 ug/l	2,000	MCL = 2,000	Erosion of natural deposits, drilling and metal wastes
Chloride	No	8/21/2013	124 mg/l	NE	250 mg/l	Naturally occurring in source water
Nitrate	No	8/21/2013	2.12 mg/l (highest of 5 samples.) Avg= 1.20 mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Agricultural runoff; natural sources
Copper	No	9/25/2013	57 ug/l (highest of 6 samples.) Avg. =30 ug/l	0	AL=1,300	Home plumbing corrosion, natural erosion
Lead	No	9/25/2013	<1 ug/l ¹	0	AL = 15	Household plumbing, corrosion, natural sources, wood preservatives
Chromium	No	8/21/2013	<0.010 mg/l	0.1 mg/l	0.1 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Parameters	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Sources in Drinking Water
Gross Alpha	No	8/21/2013	2.59 ±1.73 pCi/l	0	MCL=15	Natural sources
Gross Beta	No	8/21/2013	0.519 ±1.14 pCi/l	0	MCL=15	Natural sources
Radium 228	No	8/21/2013	0.476 +0.371pCi/l	NE	NE	Natural sources
Radium 226	No	8/21/2013	0.137 +0.552pCi/l	NE	NE	Natural sources

Microbiological Parameters ²	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Sources in Drinking Water
Total coliform bacteria	N	7/25/2013	80 CFU/100ml	NE	5% of samples positive	Naturally present in the environment

¹ 90th percentile

² Coliform bacteria is an indicator for possible bacteriological contamination. Follow-up sampling, testing and notification were performed as required in each instance by regulation and the results were negative for coliform and e.coli. The cause was likely sampling error.

ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

AL = Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

CFU/100 ml = Colony Forming Units per 100 milliliters

MCL=Maximum Contaminant Level: the highest level of a contaminant allowed in a drinking water

MCLG= Maximum contaminant level goal: the level of contaminant in a drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk

MFL = Million fibers/liter (Asbestos)

Mg/liter = milligrams per liter (parts per million)

MRDL = Maximum Residential Disinfectant Level: the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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

Mrem/yr = millirems per year

uS/cm= Microseimens per centimeter (a unit of conductivity measurement)

ND= Not detected: absent or present at less than testing method detection limit

Ng/liter= nanograms per liter = parts per trillion

NE= Not Established

NR= not regulated

NTU= Nephelometric turbidity Units

pCi/L= Picocuries per liter

LRAA= Location Running Annual Average

SU = Standard Units (ph measurement)

TT = Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water

Ug/liter (ug/L) = micrograms per liter (parts per billion)

Variances and Exemption = State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or treatment techniques under certain conditions.

< = less than

≥ = less than or equal to

TYPES OF CONTAMINANTS

**Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

**Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

**Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as urban storm water runoff, agricultural and residential uses

**Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of the industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems

**Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities



ERIE COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

2013 WATER QUALITY MONITORING REPORT - ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT SUPPLEMENT



DETECTED CONTAMINANTS						
Metals, Inorganics, Physical Tests	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Barium	No	8/13	2 mg/liter	NE	0.022 - 0.022 mg/liter ; Average = 0.022	Erosion of natural deposits; drilling and metal wastes
Chloride	No	3/13	250 mg/liter	NE	16 - 30 mg/liter ; Average = 20	Naturally occurring in source water
Chlorine	No	6/13	MRDL = 4.0 mg/liter	MRDLG = 4 mg/liter	<0.20 - 2.20 mg/liter; Average = 0.76	Added for disinfection
Copper	No	7/13	1.3 mg/liter (AL)	0 mg/liter (AL)	0.003 - 0.10 mg/liter, 90th percentile 0.04 mg/liter, 0 of 63 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion
Chromium	No	8/13	0.1 mg/liter	0.1 mg/liter	0.0013 - 0.0013 mg/liter; Average = 0.0013	Erosion of natural deposits; discharges from steel and pulp mills
Fluoride ¹	No	5/13	2.2 mg/liter	2.2 mg/liter	0.6 - 1.2 mg/liter; Average = 0.96, 99 % in optimum range 0.8 - 1.2	Added to water to prevent tooth decay
Lead ²	No	7/13	15 ug/liter (AL)	0 ug/liter (AL)	ND - 82 ug/liter, 90th percentile = 2 ug/liter, 1 of 63 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion
Nitrate	No	8/13	10 mg/liter	10 mg/liter	0.05 - 0.07 mg/liter; Average = 0.06	Runoff from fertilizer use
pH	No	12/13	NR	NE	7.25 - 8.35; Average 7.84 SU	Naturally occurring; adjusted for corrosion control
Turbidity ³	No	12/13	TT	NE	0.23 NTU highest detected; 100% lowest monthly % < 0.30 NTU	Soil runoff

¹ 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, the addition of fluoride is very effective means of preventing cavities. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) requires that the Erie County Water Authority monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. The NYSDOH recommends an optimal range of 0.8 to 1.2 mg/l (parts per million). During the addition of fluoride in 2013, monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range 99% of the time. None of the monitoring results during fluoride addition showed fluoride at levels that approached the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

² Lead is not present in the drinking water that is treated and delivered to your home. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. The Erie County Water Authority 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.
The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 63 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates a percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead or copper values detected in the water system. In this case, 63 samples were collected in the water system and the 90th percentile value for lead was the seventh highest value (2 ug/L).

³ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. ECWA monitors turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for bacterial growth. State regulations require that the delivered water turbidity must always be below 1 NTU in the combined filter effluent. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU.

Organic Compounds	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	MCL (ug/liter)	MCLG (ug/liter)	Level Detected (ug/liter)	Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes ⁴	No	8/13	LRAA = 80	NE	10 - 76 ug/liter; Highest LRAA = 63	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Total Haloacetic Acids ⁵	No	2/13	LRAA = 60	NE	7 - 43 ug/liter; Highest LRAA = 36	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)

⁴ Trihalomethanes are byproducts of the water disinfection process that occur when natural organic compounds react with the chlorine required to kill harmful organisms in the water. 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 system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The level detected represents the highest single location's running annual average (63 ug/L).

⁵ Haloacetic acids are byproducts of the water disinfection process required to kill harmful organisms. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The level detected represents the highest single location's running annual average (36 ug/L).

Radiological Parameters	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date or Date of Highest Detected	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Radium 228	No	4/13	NE	NE	0.99 - 1.10 pCi/L, Average = 1.05	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	No	4/13	5.0	0	1.15 - 1.25 pCi/L, Average = 1.2	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Microbiological Parameters	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date or Date of Highest Detected	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	No ⁷	11/13 ⁸	5% of samples positive	NE	0.5% = highest percentage of monthly positive samples	Naturally present in environment

⁷ A violation occurs when more than 5% of the total coliform samples collected per month are positive. No MCL violation occurred.

⁸ During November 2013, one distribution sample tested positive for total coliform, but negative for E.coli.. Follow-up sampling, testing and reporting were performed as required by regulation, and the results were negative for both total coliform and E.coli.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND GIARDIA	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	Number of Samples Testing Positive		Number of Samples Tested
			Giardia	Cryptosporidium	
Source Water	No	ND	0	0	22
Treated Drinking Water	No	ND	0	0	22

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic pathogen found in surface waters throughout the United States, as a result of animal waste runoff. It can cause abdominal infection, diarrhea, nausea, and abdominal cramps if ingested.

Our filtration process effectively removes *Cryptosporidium*. *Cryptosporidium* was not detected in any samples taken in 2013.

Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters. *Giardia* was not detected in any samples taken in 2013.

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES				
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Average Level Detected (mg/liter)	Range (mg/liter)
Alkalinity	NR	NE	92	73 - 101
Calcium Hardness	NR	NE	90	73 - 116
Conductivity	NR	NE	309 uS/cm	156 - 403 uS/cm
Magnesium	NR	NE	9	9.0 - 9.1
MIB and Geosmin	NR	NE	2.3	ND - 7.6 ng/liter
Potassium	NR	NE	1.6	1.5 - 1.6
Sodium	NR	NE	13.0	12.9 - 13.0
Sulfate	NR	NE	20.8	20.6 - 21.0
Total Dissolved Solids	NR	NE	164	155-172
Total Organic Carbon	NR	NE	1.9	0.9 - 4.4

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MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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

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LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average

SU = Standard Units (pH measurement)

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

ug/liter (ug/L) = micrograms per liter (parts per billion)

Variances and Exemptions = State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

< = Less Than

≤ = Less Than or Equal To

TYPES OF CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

**Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

**Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

**Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as urban storm water runoff, agricultural and residential uses.

**Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

**Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 the water poses a health risk.

Results presented here are from 2013 analyses or from the most recent year that tests were conducted in accordance with regulatory requirements. Some tests are not required to be performed on an annual basis. Information can be obtained upon request from the ECWA Water Quality Laboratory (716) 685-8571 or on the Internet at www.ecwa.org.

COMPOUNDS TESTED FOR BUT NOT DETECTED

2-Chlorotoluene	Bromochloromethane	Manganese
4-Chlorotoluene	Bromomethane	Mercury
2,4-D	Butachlor	Methomyl
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	n-Butylbenzene	Methoxychlor
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	sec-Butylbenzene	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	t-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride
1,1-Dichloroethane	Cadmium	Metolachlor
1,2-Dichloroethane	Carbaryl	Metribuzin
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Carbofuran	Nickel
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Carbon Tetrachloride	N-nitroso-diethylamine (NDEA)
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Chlordane	N-nitroso-dimethylamine (NDMA)
1,2-Dichloropropane	Chlorobenzene	N-nitroso-di-n-butylamine (NDBA)
1,3-Dichloropropane	Chloroethane	N-nitroso-di-n-propylamine (NDPA)
2,2-Dichloropropane	Chloromethane	N-nitroso-methylethylamine (NMEA)
1,1-Dichloropropene	Chromium	N-nitroso-pyrrolidine (NPYR)
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Cyanide	Oxamyl (Vydate)
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Dalapon	PCB 1016
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	PCB 1221
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	PCB 1232
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Dibromochloropropane	PCB 1242
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Dibromomethane	PCB 1248
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Dicamba	PCB 1254
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	PCB 1260
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Dieldrin	Pentachlorophenol
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Dinoseb	Pichloram
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Diquat	Propachlor
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Endothall	n-Propylbenzene
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Endrin	Radium 226
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Ethylbenzene	Selenium
Alachlor	Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	Simazine
Aldicarb	Glyphosate	Styrene
Aldicarb Sulfone	Gross Alpha Particles	Tetrachloroethylene
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Gross Beta Particles	Thallium
Aldrin	Heptachlor	Toluene
Aluminum	Heptachlor Epoxide	Toxaphene
Antimony	Hexachlorobenzene	Trichloroethylene
Arsenic	Hexachlorobutadiene	Trichlorofluoromethane
Atrazine	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Vinyl Chloride
Benzene	Iron	Xylenes
Benzo(a)pyrene	Isopropylbenzene	
Beryllium	p-Isopropyltoluene	
Bromobenzene	Lindane	