

Mayville Water Department



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Village of Mayville
P.O. Box 188
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716-753-2125
Public Water Supply ID# NY0600368

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Village of Mayville, annually issues a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard; however, we did not meet all monitoring requirements. This is detailed in the “Is Our Water System Meeting Other Rules That Govern Operations?” section of the report.

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 Dan Engdahl, Public Works Superintendent, at 716-753-2013. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings. The meetings are held at 7:00 PM on the 2nd Tuesday of every month, at the Carlson Community Center located at Lakeside Park – 50 West Lake Road in Mayville.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department’s and the FDA’s regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system serves about 1856 people and several small businesses through 788 service connections. The Village of Mayville water system has four artesian production wells with pumps. One is currently active. Chlorine is added to the water to meet all N.Y.S. codes. The Village of Mayville has four licensed water operators; Daniel Engdahl (grades IIB, C and D), Timothy Johnson (grades IIB and D), Shawn Ecklund (grade C and D) and Samuel Ambrose (grade D).

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is or will become contaminated. While nitrates and other inorganic contaminants were detected in our water, 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 from natural sources. The presence of

contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from 3 drilled wells & 1 dug well. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium susceptibility to enteric viruses, salts, sulfates, petroleum products, and other industrial solvents. These ratings are primarily due to the close proximity of oil and gas wells and homes in the area. While our wells draw water from a confined aquifer (an aquifer bounded above and below by geology that restricts the passage of ground water), the aquifer recharge area (the section of land that receives precipitation and allows it to infiltrate into the aquifer) is considered vulnerable to potential sources of contamination.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Chautauqua County Health Department at 716-753-4481.

On August 26, 2020, Public Water Supplies in New York State were required to begin monitoring for Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). These substances include Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), and 1,4-Dioxane. To this date, we have not had detected PFOA, PFOS, or 1,4-Dioxane over the MCL. We will continue to closely monitor for these compounds in 2024.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measure-ment	Regulatory Limit (MCL, AL, LHAL)	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Nitrate (Well #1)	No	2/22/23	1.2	mg/l	10(MCL)	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead(1)	No	9/11/24 – 9/12/24	ND Range= ND-3.9	ug/l	15 (AL)	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper(2)	No	9/11/24 – 9/12/24	0.156 Range= 0.033 - 0.315	mg/l	1.3 (AL)	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Barium (Well #1)	No	2/26/24 & 4/24/24	Avg.= 0.237 Range= 0.220 - 0.253	mg/l	2(MCL)	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (Well #1)	No	2/26/24 & 4/24/24	Avg.= 3.7 Range= ND – 6.4	ug/l	10 (MCL)	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (Well #4)	No	2/26/24 & 4/24/24	Avg.= 0.113 Range= 0.109 - 0.116	mg/l	2(MCL)	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (Well #4)	No	2/26/24 & 4/24/24	Avg.= 0.9 Range= ND – 0.8	ug/l	10 (MCL)	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
RADIOLOGICAL							
Gross Beta(3) (Blended Wells 1&2)	No	8/9/16	1.1	pCi/L	50(MCL)	0	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Gross Alpha (Well #4)	No	2/17/21 6/18/21 9/6/21	Avg.=0.785 Range= 0.618 - 0.869	pCi/L	15(MCL)	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Gross Beta (Well #4)	No	9/26/19	0.762	pCi/L	50(MCL)	0	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Radium-226 (Well #4)	No	2/17/21 6/18/21 9/6/21	Avg.=0.09 Range= 0.055-0.17	pCi/L	5(MCL)	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-228 (Well #4)	No	2/17/21 6/18/21 9/6/21	Avg.=0.19 Range= 0.073-0.252	pCi/L	5(MCL)	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.

STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (Mill Street)

Total Trihalomethanes	No	8/21/24	20.16	ug/l	80 (MCL)	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMS are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids	No	8/21/24	4.7	ug/l	60 (MCL)	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination.

PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) (Well 1)

PFHxA	No	Quarterly 2024	Avg.=1.29 Range= ND – 2.73	ng/L	N/A ⁽⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁴⁾	Releases from fluoropolymer manufacturing or processing facilities, wastewater treatment plants and landfills; firefighting foams.
PFPeA	No	2/26/24	7.25	ng/L	N/A ⁽⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁴⁾	Releases from fluoropolymer manufacturing or processing facilities, wastewater treatment plants and landfills; firefighting foams.
PFBA	No	2/26/24	3.14	ng/L	N/A ⁽⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁴⁾	Releases from fluoropolymer manufacturing or processing facilities, wastewater treatment plants and landfills; firefighting foams.

DISINFECTANTS

Chlorine Residual (Well #1 Entry Point)	No	Daily (2024)	Avg.=0.76 Range= 0.60 – 1.04	mg/l	4(MCL)	N/A	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine Residual (Well #4 Entry Point)	No	Daily (2024)	Avg.=0.75 Range= 0.61 – 0.95	mg/l	4(MCL)	N/A	Water additive used to control microbes

Notes:

1 – 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 percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 lead samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was calculated to be the second highest result which was a non-detection. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 – 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 percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 copper samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was calculated to be the second highest result which was 0.156 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3 – The NYSDOH considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

4 – Not applicable at this time, the EPA is currently studying PFAS to determine whether MCLG and MCL are needed.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. Lead and copper were detected within the system and of the 10 samples collected, none were found exceeding the action level for lead. We are however required to present the following information on Lead in drinking water:

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Village of Mayville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact The Village of Mayville at 716-753-2013. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2024, our system was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water operating and reporting requirements, but not monitoring requirements. We failed to monitor for Benzo(a)pyrene, Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate, Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Heptachlor, Dieldrin, Endrin, BHC-gamma, Chlordane, Toxaphene, Aldrin, Methoxychlor, and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) from Well #1 and Well #4, therefore, we cannot be sure of your water quality for these contaminants in 2024. We will monitor for these contaminants in 2025 and will notify our customers immediately if there are any issues.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and has made it publicly accessible by visiting the village website at: <https://www.villageofmayville.com/>. And it will be available at the front desk at our village office. And/or visiting our website at: <https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/New-York-State-Lead-Service-Line-Inventory-Map/fkii-zkcq>

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

French

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

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 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 fire fighting 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.
- ◆ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it up 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 has moved, you have a leak.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We take pride in providing detailed attention to customers and the infrastructure that serves us.

To maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. As costs have greatly increased rate adjustments will be necessary to address system operations and improvements. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

Please consider these suggestions to help improve your homes water system:

- ◆ Ensure the main water shut-off valve at the water meter is routinely operational and always close the valve before you leave home for three or more days.
- ◆ Maintain constant surveillance for leaking water fixtures.
- ◆ Provide current customer contact phone numbers to the Village Office.
- ◆ If your remove your water meter for the winter, reinstall the meter flowing in the correct direction in the spring.