

***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025***  
***Town of Yorkshire Water District #2***  
***82 S. Main St., PO Box 6, Delevan, NY 14042***  
***(Public Water Supply ID#0430044)***

**INTRODUCTION**

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

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact **Christopher Lexer at 716 560-8964**. 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 on the third Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Yorkshire Town Hall.

**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 is supplied by the Village of Delevan which has two water sources. The first is a number of springs located on Village property just to the west of the Village off Worden Road. This water is collected through sixteen collection structures and flows by gravity to a 50,000 gallon concrete reservoir then on to a new filtration building. The second source is a 370' deep well located adjacent to the storage tank on Worden Road. The well pump was replaced on October 15, 2025. The well water is pumped to the treatment building. However, in 2012 the well was designated as an emergency source only. The spring water entering the treatment building has been filtered and treated with ultraviolet light. Then all water is disinfected by injection of gaseous chlorine before entering into a 500,000 gallon storage tank where it then enters the distribution system. Yorkshire Water District #2 serves approximately 70 people through approximately 19 service connections.

In 2003, the NYS DOH conducted a partial source water assessment for our water system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to the drinking waters sources were evaluated. The 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 wells and springs. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of potential contamination of the source water. It does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will be become contaminated. See section, "ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with the additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As we mentioned before our water is purchased from the Village of Delevan. The source water assessment was done for the well only. For the well, the susceptibility to contamination was rated as: medium from enteric bacteria, nitrates and protozoa. The ratings for this source are due to its proximity to pasture land and permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government). While the assessment rates our source as being susceptible to enteric bacteria, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards. A copy of this assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us as noted above.

## ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

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

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled 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 Cattaraugus County Health Department at (716) 701-3386. Information is also available directly from the EPA website: <https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/drinking-water-regulations>.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCL G	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Disinfectant</b>							
Chlorine Residual	No	2025	Avg. = .65 (.41 - .96)	mg/l	n/a	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
<b>Microbiological Contaminant</b>							
Total Organic Carbon – Raw	No	2025	Avg. = 0.3 (ND - 0.4)	mg/l	n/a	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity – Filtered <sup>1</sup>	No	11/16/25	0.12	NTU	n/a	TT = ≤ 5.0 NTU	Soil runoff.
Turbidity – Filtered <sup>1</sup>	No	2025	100% < 1.0	NTU	n/a	TT = 95% of samples ≤ 1.0 NTU	Soil runoff.
Distribution Turbidity <sup>2</sup>	No	10/25, 11/25, 12/25	Highest Monthly Avg. = .11	NTU	n/a	TT = ≤5.0	Soil runoff.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	No	4/16/24	109	ug/l	2,000	MCL = 2,000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper <sup>3, 5</sup>	No	8/19/24 – 9/4/24	72 (13 - 130)	ug/l	1,300	AL = 1,300	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead <sup>4, 5</sup>	No	8/19/24 – 9/4/24	2 (ND - 5)	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	1/15/25	Well <1 Springs 4.8	mg/l	10	MCL= 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Disinfection By-products</b>							
Haloacetic Acids	No	8/05/25	1.9	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes	No	8/05/25	25	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.

1 – Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5.0 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1.0 NTU. The levels recorded were all within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

2 – Our highest monthly average distribution turbidity measurement of 0.07 NTU occurred in July, September, October, November & December. This value is below the turbidity standard of 5 NTU assigned to our system.

3 - The level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> 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 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, ten samples were collected at your water system and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value was the second highest value, 72 ug/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

4 - The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile level for lead was 2 ug/l. None of the ten sites exceeded the action level of 15 ug/l.

5 – Note that lead & copper sampling was conducted in 2024 to correct a violation issued in 2023 for sampling in the wrong quarter.

#### **Definitions:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?**

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through years of testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were found at concentrations well below the level allowed by the State. Regardless, we are required to provide 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 Delevan 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. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and take 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, and 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 a 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 Delevan at (716) 492-0281. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## **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.

## **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 have made it publicly accessible at the Village of Delevan Municipal Building located at 85 South Main Street, Delevan, NY.

## **DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?**

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised

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

### **WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?**

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

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

### **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.