Dear Customer-

Water quality is essential to all of us - and the quality of our water affects the quality of our lives.

The Erie County Water Authority is committed to providing its customers safe, high-quality drinking water. That is why the Authority maintains a rigorous quality control program and continues to invest substantial financial resources to improve our two treatment facilities, distribution system and nationally recognized water quality lab. Our water is constantly monitored and tested. The water produced and delivered by the Authority far exceeds the most stringent water quality standards currently mandated by federal and state water quality regulations, and last year was no exception.

During the last forty-nine years, the Authority has significantly enhanced the quality of life throughout Western New York by meeting the growing need for safe, clean water in the community's we serve.

As we enter a new year, we are confident that the Authority has positioned itself to continue to achieve its mission of providing a high-quality product and reliable, cost-effective service at an affordable rate to the more than 540,000 people that rely on us everyday, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

The Authority's highly trained staff looks forward to continuing to bring our most abundant, our most precious, our most natural resource into the homes, the businesses, and the lives of the residents of Western New York.

Therefore, it is with pleasure that we provide you with the Authority's combined Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) and Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for 2002. This report provides an overview of the Authority's water quality during the past year. It shows the source of your water, how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies, how your water is treated and tested, discusses Authority programs to improve your water quality, and answers questions frequently asked by our customers. This report fulfills the United States Environmental Protection Agency's requirement to prepare and deliver a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) and the New York State Department of Health's requirement to prepare and deliver an Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR).

Your comments and questions about this report are important to us. Please forward them to:

Brian A. Gould, Public Affairs Officer, 350 Ellicott Square Building, 295 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y. 14203, phone 849-8468, or email to bgould@ecwa.org.

Sincerely,

Board of Commissioners
Mark G. Patton, Chairman
Robert J. Lichtenthal Jr., Vice-Chairman
Acea Mosey-Pawlowski, Treasurer

What is the Erie County Water Authority ?

The Erie County Water Authority was created by a special act of the New York State Legislature to ensure that the people and industry of Erie County would have a safe, plentiful supply of water for the future.

Since it began operations in 1953, the Authority has produced and reliably delivered water of the highest quality at an affordable rate.

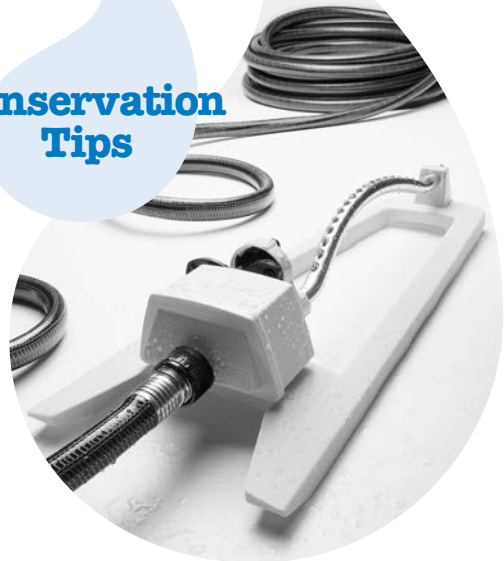
As an independent, public-benefit corporation, the Authority receives no tax revenues from the federal, state, county or local governments. The Authority operates as a financially self-sustaining business enterprise, paying all operating expenses from revenues generated by the sale of water to its more than 146,000 customers. The Authority is not an agency of New York State and is totally independent of Erie County government.

Annually, the Authority treats and distributes roughly 25 billion gallons of high-quality water for residential, commercial, and industrial use in 32 municipalities throughout Western New York.

The Authority owns and operates two water treatment plants, a nationally recognized water quality lab, 24 pumping stations, 34 water storage tanks and maintains 2,510 miles of waterlines, 14,816 fire hydrants, 22,665 valves and numerous appurtenances.

The Authority's current residential rate of $2.35 per 1,000 gallons of delivered water is one of the lowest in New York State.

Conservation Tips



Except for the air we breathe, water is the single most important element in our lives. It's too precious to waste. In an effort to make the most efficient use of our water resources, the Authority encourages customers to practice the following water conservation measures to preserve our most precious resource:

- Use the clothes washer for full loads only.
- Instead of letting the water run in the sink when you want a cold drink, keep a jug or pitcher in the refrigerator.
- Turn the water off while you brush your teeth.
- Take shorter showers. A shower uses about 10 gallons a minute. Time yourself.
- Check your toilet for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in your tank. If the color shows up in your toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak that is costing you money and wasting water.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 20 gallons a day.
- Sweep outside with a broom, not a hose.
- Only water your lawn when necessary. If the grass springs back after you step on it, then it does not need to be watered.

Who sets and enforces drinking water standards ?

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is the main federal law that ensures the quality of your drinking water. Under the SDWA, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets standards for drinking water quality and oversees the states, localities, and water suppliers who implement those standards. In New York, the State Health Department enforces the EPA's regulations and often makes them even more stringent.

The EPA sets standards for approximately 150 regulated contaminants in drinking water. For each of these contaminants, EPA sets a legal limit, called a maximum contaminant level (MCL). EPA regulations specify strict testing and reporting requirements for each contaminant. Water suppliers may not provide water that doesn't meet these standards. Water that does meet these standards is safe to drink.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

How is my water treated ?

The Authority's two water treatment facilities use the conventional filtration method. At the plants, water undergoes the following treatment steps:

- Raw water flows by gravity through a large intake tunnel to the raw water building.
- Pumps draw the water through traveling screens to prevent large objects such as driftwood and fish from entering the system.
- A chemical, polyaluminum chloride, is added to the water, which causes suspended particles in the water to clump together to form floc.
- Floc particles then settle to the bottom of large sedimentation basins.
- The water is filtered through layers of anthracite, sand, and gravel, to remove any remaining particles.
- Chlorine is added for disinfection to kill bacteria. Small amounts of fluoride are added to help prevent tooth decay.
- Caustic soda is added to stabilize the alkalinity of the water and prevent corrosion in home plumbing.
- Powdered activated carbon is added in summer months to help remove unpleasant tastes and odors.
- Water is temporarily stored in clearwells or storage tanks before it is pumped to the public.
- High service pumps deliver the clean water through more than 2,500 miles of pipeline to homes and businesses. The Authority has 24 pumping stations and 34 water storage tanks with a capacity of fifty-five million gallons.

How is my water tested and who is responsible for making sure it's safe ?

The Authority conducts more than 70,000 tests annually to make sure all federal and state drinking water regulations are met. Our water is tested 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to assure the delivery of safe, clean water to every customer's tap. The Authority operates three New York State-certified laboratories, one located at each water treatment plant and a nationally recognized water quality laboratory in Lackawanna, which contains state of the art testing equipment. The National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP) certifies this laboratory. NELAP is a national accrediting body, made up of state, federal, and commercial laboratory accreditation officials, that sets strict standards for public and commercial laboratories across the country.

Highly trained water treatment plant operators perform hourly tests at each phase of the treatment process. Our professional water quality staff also collects 200 samples a month from the

Should I buy bottled water or a Home Filter System to be safe ?

No!! Your water is extremely safe to drink and very inexpensive. The Authority far exceeds even the most stringent governmental standards. Your water is rigorously treated and is fluoridated to prevent tooth decay. All this is provided to you for only $2.35 per 1,000 gallons.

The bottled water industry is far less regulated than public water suppliers. The standards which govern the quality of the Authority's water, and which are established by the EPA and enforced by the New York State Health Department, are more stringent than the regulations that govern the bottled water industry and are enforced by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Water treatment devices also are not needed to make your water safe. In fact, if not properly maintained, the devices may cause an adverse affect on your water quality.

In addition, the average cost for a 12-ounce bottle of water is $1.00 and a home filter system can cost several hundred dollars plus maintenance expenses.

The Authority's customers spend very little money to receive the same quality water that entrepreneurs try to sell to consumers with fancy packaging and advertisements.

System Improvements

During the past year, the Authority completed several system improvements on time and under budget in its effort to maintain a safe and dependable water supply and to improve service delivery.

Improvements included more than $ 1 million for heightened security measures, the design and construction of 19,000 linear feet of pipeline, the design of two new pump stations, refurbishing the interiors and exteriors of two water storage tanks and the installation of 6,000 new meters in the City of Tonawanda, which is merging its system with the Authority.

The implementation of the Authority's Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system technology continues to expand to increase efficiency in the distribution system. SCADA is a computer system that monitors all of the Authority's pump stations and storage tanks. During the past year, the Authority completed the SCADA installation at its Van de Water Treatment Plant in Tonawanda. This project has further improved efficiency by eliminating manual controls and using on-line monitors for automated control of plant operations. Internal operational upgrades were also made at our Sturgeon Point Treatment Plant, including electrical system improvements and the renovation of raw water traveling screens.

The Authority will continue to maintain its aggressive system improvement program. The 2003 budget contains a $17 million capital-spending plan for upgrades to the Authority's system, including line replacements in Lackawanna, Cheektowaga and Amherst, construction of a new transmission main and pump station in Clarence, and construction of a new pump station in Lancaster. The Authority will also construct a new transmission main and a new pump station in the City of Tonawanda.

More Efficient Service

The Authority continues to pursue regional opportunities that will achieve its mission of providing safe, clean, affordable drinking water to the residents of Erie County. Local governments are realizing that joining the Authority's system makes economic sense for them and their residents.

distribution system and tests for organic and inorganic compounds. All results are sent to the New York State and Erie County Health Departments to confirm that the Authority meets all regulations.

The Authority employs 263 dedicated professionals who continuously participate in educational training, licensing programs, and professional associations to develop their skills to the highest possible levels.

These people live in your communities, are your friends and drink the same water you do. No wonder why they are committed to making sure that your water is pure, safe and affordable.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia analysis

The Authority's Water Quality Laboratory is recognized as one of the most well equipped labs in North America that is capable of testing for Giardia and Cryptosporidium. In fact, our lab is one of only 13 labs in the country to pass the EPA's Laboratory Quality Assurance Evaluation Program for the analysis of Cryptosporidium under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Currently, the Authority tests for these protozoa for several public water suppliers throughout the country. In fact, New York City recently signed a four-year, $1.2 million contract with the Authority to conduct Giardia and Cryptosporidium analysis.

These microscopic protozoa are widely present in the environment and most surface water sources throughout the United States. They can cause intestinal illnesses if ingested. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the illnesses within a couple of weeks. However, both can be serious for people with weak immune systems such as those undergoing chemotherapy, dialysis or transplant patients and people with Crohn's disease or HIV infection.

In 2002, the Authority analyzed 54 water samples for Giardia and Cryptosporidium. No positive samples were detected in the Authority's treated water supply.

The Authority encourages immune compromised individuals to consult their physicians regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection. Both protozoa must be ingested to cause disease, and they may spread through other means than drinking water. For additional information on Cryptosporidiosis or Giardiasis, please contact the Erie County Health Department at 858-6964.

Is the public informed if the water is not safe to drink?

EPA regulations mandate the Authority notify its customers if water is not safe to drink. Water is not safe to drink when testing reveals that contaminants in the water exceed national limits for contaminant levels. In the unlikely event that water becomes unsafe to drink, the Authority will issue a "boil water order" and notify the public by newspaper, television and radio announcements.

ECWA'S test results for 2002

The Authority's water system operated under "NO VARIANCE OR EXEMPTION" from any federal or state regulatory requirement. In addition, there were "NO VIOLATIONS" of National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. As a matter of fact, the high quality of the Authority's water either "MET" OR "EXCEEDED" all federal and state water quality and water treatment standards.

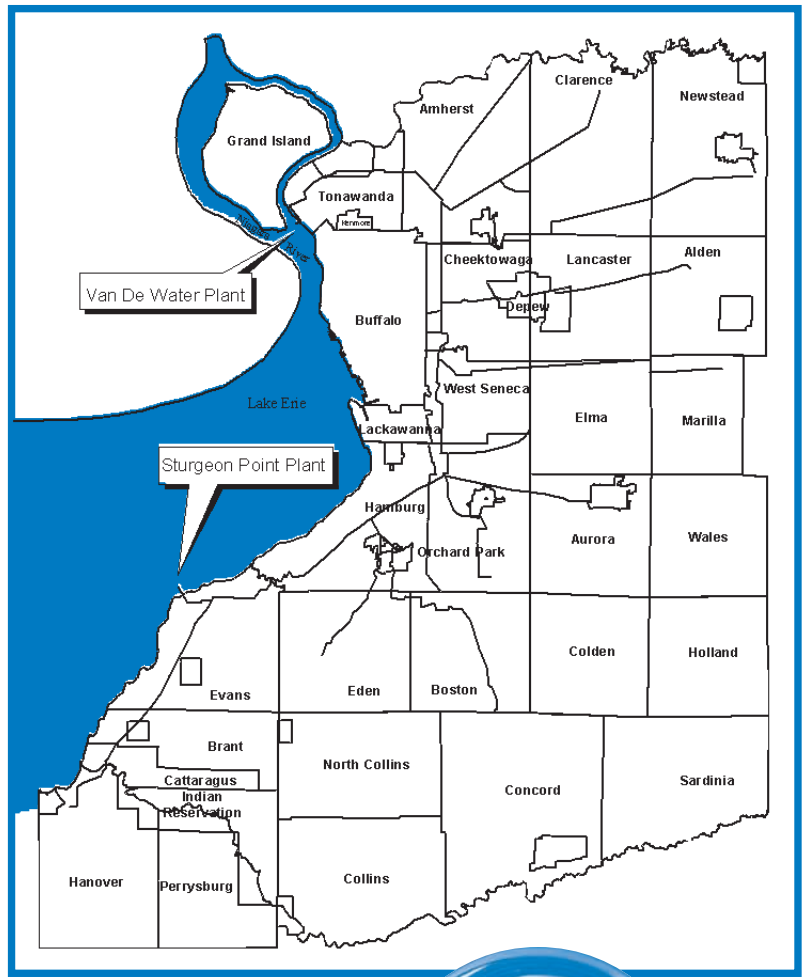
To comply with EPA mandated CCR requirements, Water Quality data tables of detected regulated and unregulated contaminants are attached***. The tables summarize test results for the past year and list measured standards in maximum contaminant levels (MCL). The EPA is responsible for establishing MCL standards. Each detected regulated contaminant fell well below the MCL level allowed by the EPA. For your convenience, important terms and abbreviations are defined throughout the data tables.

More information regarding all substances tested for but not detected can be obtained by calling the Customer Service Department at 849-8484.

Last year, the Village of Lancaster decided to merge its water system with the Authority and get out of the water business. In January, City of Tonawanda voters overwhelming passed a public referendum to transfer ownership of the City's system to the Authority. Both of these consolidations will result in more efficient service delivery and cheaper rates for Village and City customers.

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from two sources. The Authority's Sturgeon Point Treatment Plant in the Town of Evans draws water from Lake Erie to supply the southern part of Erie County and communities in Cattaraugus County. The Van de Water Treatment Plant in Tonawanda draws water from the "mighty" Niagara River and services municipalities in northern Erie County. These two plants serve more than a half million people in Western New York. In each plant, the water is rigorously treated then sent through the Authority's extensive distribution system until it arrives at your tap; fresh, pure and ready for you to enjoy.

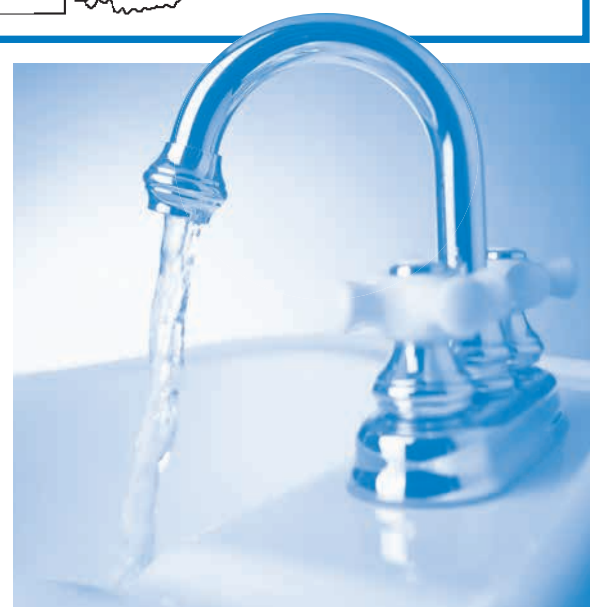


Questions?

If you would like additional copies of this report, please contact the Public Affairs Office at 849-8468 or email to bgould@ecwa.org.

Thank you for allowing the Erie County Water Authority to continue to provide you with quality drinking water. The Authority is committed to providing you with information about your water supply. Customers who are well informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

Any member of the public may participate in decisions affecting the quality of water. The Board of Commissioners at the Authority ultimately makes those decisions on behalf of our customers. Board meetings take place every other Thursday at 4:00 p.m. in the board meeting room, Erie County Water Authority, 350 Ellicott Square Building, 295 Main Street, Buffalo, New York 14203. Occasionally a board meeting is rescheduled. Call 849-8484 in advance for updated board meeting information.



Erie County Water Authority • 2002 Water Quality Monitoring Report

Annual Water Quality Report Supplement - Detected Contaminants

(Terms and abbreviations are defined at end of table)

Metals, Inorganics, Physical Tests	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Chloride	250 mg/liter	NE	17-22 mg/liter ; Average = 18	Naturally occurring in source water
Chlorine	4.0 mg/liter	NE	0.0 to 2.28 mg/liter; Average = 0.73	Added for disinfection
Copper (09/01)[1]	1.3 mg/liter	1.3 mg/liter	ND-0.24 mg/liter, 90th percentile 0.06 mg/liter, 0 of 51 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2.2 mg/liter	2.2 mg/liter	0.52 -1.21 mg/liter; Average = 1.19	Added to water to prevent tooth decay.
Lead[2] (09/01)[1]	15 ug/liter	0 ug/liter	ND-70 ug/liter, 90th percentile 9 ug/liter, 4 of 51 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10 mg/liter	10 mg/liter	0.50 mg/liter	Runoff from fertilizer use; sewage
pH	NR	NE	7.5-8.0 SU; Average = 7.9	Naturally occurring; adjusted for corrosion control
Turbidity[3]	TT	NE	0.17 NTU highest level detected; 100% < 0.30 NTU	Soil runoff

Note 1. Data from above table and subsequent detected contaminant tables from 2002 unless otherwise indicated. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Note 2. Lead. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Note 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.

Organic Compounds	MCL(ug/liter)	MCLG (ug/liter)	Level Detected (ug/liter)	Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes	80	NE	12-88 ug/liter ; Average = 35	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Chloral Hydrate (10/98)[1]	NR	NE	ND-6.4 ug/liter,; Average = 3.3	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Haloacetonitriles (10/98)[1]	NR	NE	1.7-5.5 ug/liter; Average = 3.8	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Haloketones (10/98)[1]	NR	NE	ND-2.4 ug/liter,; Average = 1.3	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Total Haloacetic Acids	60	NE	15-41 ug/liter ; Average = 24	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Total Organic Halide (10/98)[1]	NR	NE	61-134 ug/liter ; Average = 96	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
MIB and Geosmin	NR	NE	ND-18 ng/liter; Average = 3.2	Taste and odor compounds from algae decomposition

RADIOACTIVE PARAMETERS	MCL (pCi/liter)	MCLG (pCi/liter)	Level Detected (pCi/liter)	Sources in Drinking Water
Gross Alpha (03/01)[1]	15.0	0	0.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (03/01)[1]	50[4]	0	1.7	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/Radium 228 (03/01)[1]	5.0	0	1.1	Erosion of natural deposits

Note 4. The New York State Department of Health considers 50 pCi/liter to be the level of concern for beta particles.

MICROBIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS	MCL (CFU/100ml)	MCLG (CFU/100ml)	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	95% <1/100mL	0.0	99.1% < 1/100 ml lowest monthly negatives	Naturally present in environment
E. Coli Bacteria	<1/100mL	0.0	100% < 1/100 ml (no positive tests in 2002)	Human and animal fecal waste

GIARDIA[5] AND CRYPTOSPORIDIUM[5]	Number of Samples Tested	Number of Samples Tested Positive	
		Giardia[5]	Cryptosporidium[5]
Source Water	27	9	1
Treated Water	27	0	0

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected (mg/liter)
Alkalinity	NR	NE	89.7
Hardness	NR	NE	121
Total Dissolved Solids (10/00)	NR	NE	156
Total Organic Carbon	NR	NE	1.8

Note 5. *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*. It was not detected in any treated water samples in 2002. *Giardia* is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters. *Giardia* is removed/inactivated in our treatment process through a combination of filtration and disinfection.

In 2002 *Giardia* was not detected in any treated water samples.

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 strom 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.

Non-Detected Contaminants

The following contaminants were NOT detected in ECWA water in 2002 or in the most recent year analyzed:

Compounds or Elements Not Detected

2-Chlorotoluene	Barium	p-Isopropyltoluene
4-Chlorotoluene	Benzene	Lindane
2,4-D	Benzo(a)pyrene	Manganese
4,4'-DDE	Beryllium	Mercury
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	Bromobenzene	Methiocarb
1,2-Dibromoethane	Bromochloromethane	Methomyl
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Bromomethane	Methoxychlor
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Butachlor	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	n-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride
1,1-Dichloroethane	sec-Butylbenzene	Metolachlor
1,2-Dichloroethane	t-Butylbenzene	Metribuzin
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Cadmium	Molinate
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Carbaryl	Napthalene
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Carbofuran	Nitrite
1,2-Dichloropropane	Carbon Tetrachloride	Nitrobenzene
1,3-Dichloropropane	Chlordane	Oxamyl (Vydate)
2,2-Dichloropropane	Chlorobenzene	PCB 1016
1,1-Dichloropropene	Chloroethane	PCB 1221
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Chloromethane	PCB 1232
trans-1,3-Dichlor	Chromium	PCB 1242
2,4-Dinitrotolueneopropen	Cyanide	PCB 1248
2,6-Dinitrotoluenee	DCPA Diacid degradate	PCB 1254
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	DCPA Monoacid degradate	PCB 1260
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	DCPA monoacid degradate	Pentachlorophenol
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Dalapon	Perchlorate
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Phosphate
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Pichloram
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Dibromomethane	Propacchlor
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Dicamba	Propoxur
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Dichlorodifluoromethane	n-Propylbenzene
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	Dieldrin	Selenium
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Dinoseb	Silver
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Diquat	Simazine
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	EPTC	Styrene
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Endothall	Terbacil
1-Napthol	Endrin	Tetrachloroethylene
Acetochlor	Ethylbenzene	Thallium
Alachlor	Free Ammonia	Toluene
Aldicarb	Glyphosphate	Toxaphene
Aldicarb Sulfone	Heptachlor	Trichloroethylene
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Heptachlor Epoxide	Trichlorofluoromethane
Aldrin	Hexachlorobenzene	Vinyl Chloride
Antimony	Hexachlorobutadiene	Xylenes
Arsenic	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Zinc
Atrazine	Isopropylbenzene	

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 drinking water.

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

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

mrem/yr = millirems per year

ND = Not Detected

ng/liter = nanograms per liter = parts per trillion

NE = Not Established

NR = Not Regulated

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/liter = picocuries per liter

SU = Standard Units (pH measurement)

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

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

< = Less Than

≤ = Less Than or Equal To

Results are from 2002 analyses or from most recent year conducted in accordance with regulations. Information can be obtained on request from the ECWA Water Quality Laboratory (716-826-6230) or on the Internet at www.ecwa.org.

Public Water Systems Identification Numbers

ECWA PWS # NY 1400443

PWS #	Name
NY1400397	AKRON VILLAGE
NY1400481	PARKER BIG TREE ROAD WD
NY1400398	ALDEN VILLAGE
NY1400482	PICTURE LAKE WD
NY1400399	AMHERST WD#1
NY1400483	SHORE HEIGHTS WD
NY1400400	AMHERST WD#2
NY1400484	SOUTH TOWN WATER DIST
NY1400401	AMHERST WD#3
NY1400485	STALEY DRIVE WD
NY1400402	AMHERST WD#4
NY1400486	THRUWAY WD
NY1400403	AMHERST WD#5
NY1400487	VAIL WD
NY1400404	AMHERST WD#6
NY1400488	ATHOL SRINGS LOCKSLEY
NY1400405	AMHERST WD#7
NY1400489	BAIN WD
NY1400406	AMHERST WD#8
NY1400490	BETHFORD LAKE WD
NY1400407	AMHERST WD#9
NY1400491	BIG TREE GARDEN WD
NY1400408	AMHERST WD#10
NY1400492	BRISTOL WD
NY1400409	AMHERST WD#11
NY1400493	CAMP ROAD LAKESHORE WD
NY1400410	AMHERST WD#12
NY1400494	CLARK STREET WD
NY1400411	ANGOLA VILLAGE
NY1400495	CLOVER BANK WD
NY1400412	AURORA WD#1
NY1400496	EAST FRONTIER DRIVE WD
NY1400415	AURORA WD#4
NY1400497	GLENDALE HEIGHT WD
NY1400417	AURORA WD#6
NY1400498	HOLLYWOOD WATER DISTRICT
NY1400418	AURORA WD#7
NY1400499	LAKESHORE WD
NY1400419	AURORA WD#8
NY1400500	LYTH WD
NY1400421	BOWNAMSVILLE WD
NY1400501	MOUNT VERNON WD
NY1400424	BELLVUE WD
NY1400502	SALEM DR WD
NY1400425	CHEEKTOWAGA WD#9
NY1400503	WINDOVER WATER DISTRICT
NY1400426	DOYLE WD
NY1400504	WOODLAWN WD
NY1400427	CHEEKTOWAGA WD#10
NY1400506	LACKWANNA CITY
NY1400428	CHEEKTOWAGA WD#8
NY1400508	LANCASTER WD#1
NY1400289	CHEEKTOWAGA WD#11
NY1400509	LANCASTER WD#2
NY1400432	DEPEW VILLAGE
NY1400510	LANCASTER WD#3
NY1400434	EAST HAMBURG WD#1
NY1400511	LANCASTER WD4
NY1400435	EDEN WD#1
NY1400512	LANCASTER WD#5
NY1400436	EDEN WD#2
NY1400513	LANCASTER WD#6
NY1400437	EDEN WD#3
NY1400514	LANCASTER WD#7
NY1400438	EDEN WD#4
NY1400515	LANCASTER WD#8
NY1400439	EDEN WD#5
NY1400518	ORCHARD PARK WD#1
NY1400440	EDEN WD#6
NY1400519	ORCHARD PARK WD#2
NY1400441	EDEN WD#7
NY1400520	WEBSTERS CORNER WD
NY1400442	EDEN WD#8
NY1400521	WINDHAM ABBOTT ROAD WD
NY1400445	EVANS WD#2
NY1400523	ORCHARD PARK WD#4
NY1400446	EVANS WD#3
NY1400524	ORCHARD PARK WD#5
NY1400447	EVANS, TOWN WATER DEP.
NY1400525	ORCHARD PARK WD#6
NY1400448	FARNHAM VILLAGE
NY1400526	ORCHARD PARK WD#7
NY1400462	ABBOTT HIGHLAND WD
NY1400527	ORCHARD PARK WD#8
NY1400463	BURKE WD
NY1400528	ORCAHRD PARK WD#9
NY1400464	CENTRAL HAMBURG WD
NY1400529	ORCHARD PARK WD#10
NY1400465	CHESTNUT RIDGE WATER
NY1400530	ORCAHRD PARK WD#11
NY1400466	HAMBURG WD#1
NY1400531	ORCAHRD PARK WD#12
NY1400467	HAMBURG WD#2
NY1400532	ORCHARD PARK WD#13
NY1400468	BAYVIEW ROAD WD
NY1400533	ORCHARD PARK WD#15
NY1400469	BEACON HILL WD
NY1400534	ORCHARD PARK WD#17
NY1400470	BEETOW DRIVE WD
NY1400535	ORCHARD PARK WD#19
NY1400471	BONNIE LANE WD
NY1404543	WEST SENECA WD NO1
NY1400472	HAMBURG ORCHARD PARK
NY1404544	WEST SENECA WD NO2
NY1400473	KNOB LILLYDALE BENZ WD
NY1404545	WEST SENECA WD NO3
NY1400474	LAKEVIEW WD
NY1404546	WEST SENECA WD NO4
NY1400475	LEWIS DRIVE WD
NY1404547	WEST SENECA WD NO5
NY1400476	MEADOWBROOK GREENFIELD
NY1404548	WEST SENECA WD NO6
NY1400477	OCKLER CAMP ROAD WD
NY1404549	WEST SENECA WD NO7
NY1400478	OLD LAKEVIEW ROAD WD
NY1404550	WEST SENECA WD NO8
NY1400479	MCKINLEY WD#1
NY1404551	WEST SENECA WD NO9
NY1400480	OSBORNE SAGAMORE HEIGHTS
NY1404557	TONAWANDA CON. WATER
NY1404562	MEADOWBROOK WD#12
NY1404566	CLEVELAND HILL WD
NY1410128	ORCHARD PARK WD#3
NY1410142	KENMORE VILLAGE
NY1419099	ORCHARD PARK WD #18
NY1419527	EVANS WD#4
NY1419528	EVANS WD#5
NY1420549	ELMA WATER DISTRICT
NY1420550	AURORA WD#1A
NY1420551	AURORA WD#9
NY1420767	CLARENCE, TOWN WATER
NY1421651	ALDEN WD#1
NY1421652	ALDEN WD#2
NY1421653	ALDEN WD#3
NY1421761	ORCHARD PARK WD#14
NY1421897	BOSTON WD#1
NY1421898	BOSTON WD#2
NY1422651	NEWSTEAD WD#1
NY1422652	NEWSTEAD WD#2
NY1422653	NEWSTEAD WD#3
NY1422654	NEWSTEAD WD#4
NY1430016	NEWSTEAD #8
NY1443000	NEWSTEAD WD#6