



2006 System Improvements

During the past year, the ECWA completed several system-wide improvements in its efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply and to improve service delivery.

In 2006, the ECWA spent \$15.2 million to upgrade its system. This included the replacement of water lines in Lackawanna, Cheektowaga, Amherst, Clarence, Depew, City of Tonawanda and West Seneca.

The ECWA will continue to maintain its aggressive system-wide improvement program with an additional \$21.4 million capital spending plan included in the 2007 budget.

Questions?

If you would like additional copies of this report, please contact the Public Affairs Office at 849-8406 or email to dnemoyer@ecwa.org.

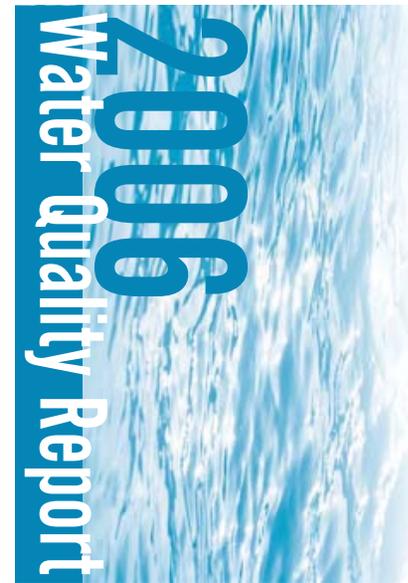
Thank you for allowing the ECWA to continue to provide you with quality drinking water. The ECWA is committed to providing you with information about your water supply. Customers who are well informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

Any member of the public may participate in decisions affecting the quality of water. The ECWA's Board of Commissioners 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 or visit www.ecwa.org for updated board meeting information.



Public Water Systems Identification Numbers ECWA PWS# NY 1400443

PWS#	Name	PWS#	Name
NY1400397	AKRON VILLAGE	NY1400495	CLOVER BANK WD
NY1400398	ALDEN VILLAGE	NY1400496	EAST FRONTIER DRIVE WD
NY1400399	AMHERST WD#1	NY1400497	GLENDALE HEIGHT WD
NY1400400	AMHERST WD#2	NY1400498	HOLLYWOOD WATER DISTRICT
NY1400401	AMHERST WD#3	NY1400499	LAKESHORE WD
NY1400402	AMHERST WD#4	NY1400500	LYTH WD
NY1400403	AMHERST WD#5	NY1400501	MOUNT VERNON WD
NY1400404	AMHERST WD#6	NY1400502	SALEM DR WD
NY1400405	AMHERST WD#7	NY1400503	WINDOVER WATER DISTRICT
NY1400406	AMHERST WD#8	NY1400504	WOODLAWN WD
NY1400407	AMHERST WD#9	NY1400506	LACKWANNA CITY
NY1400408	AMHERST WD#10	NY1400508	LANCASTER WD#1
NY1400409	AMHERST WD#11	NY1400509	LANCASTER WD#2
NY1400410	AMHERST WD#12	NY1400510	LANCASTER WD#3
NY1400411	ANGOLA VILLAGE	NY1400511	LANCASTER WD#4
NY1400412	AURORA WD#1	NY1400512	LANCASTER WD#5
NY1400415	AURORA WD#4	NY1400513	LANCASTER WD#6
NY1400417	AURORA WD#6	NY1400514	LANCASTER WD#7
NY1400418	AURORA WD#7	NY1400515	LANCASTER WD#8
NY1400419	AURORA WD#8	NY1400518	ORCHARD PARK WD#1
NY1400421	BOWNAMSVILLE WD	NY1400519	ORCHARD PARK WD#2
NY1400424	BELLVUE WD	NY1400520	WEBSTERS CORNER WD
NY1400425	CHEEKTOWAGA WD#9	NY1400521	WINDHAM ABBOTT ROAD WD
NY1400426	DOYLE WD	NY1400523	ORCHARD PARK WD#4
NY1400427	CHEEKTOWAGA WD#10	NY1400524	ORCHARD PARK WD#5
NY1400428	CHEEKTOWAGA WD#8	NY1400525	ORCHARD PARK WD#6
NY1400289	CHEEKTOWAGA WD#11	NY1400526	ORCHARD PARK WD#7
NY1400432	DEPEW VILLAGE	NY1400527	ORCHARD PARK WD#8
NY1400434	EAST HAMBURG WD#1	NY1400528	ORCHARD PARK WD#9
NY1400435	EDEN WD#1	NY1400529	ORCHARD PARK WD#10
NY1400436	EDEN WD#2	NY1400530	ORCHARD PARK WD#11
NY1400437	EDEN WD#3	NY1400531	ORCHARD PARK WD#12
NY1400438	EDEN WD#4	NY1400532	ORCHARD PARK WD#13
NY1400439	EDEN WD#5	NY1400533	ORCHARD PARK WD#15
NY1400440	EDEN WD#6	NY1400534	ORCHARD PARK WD#17
NY1400441	EDEN WD#7	NY1400535	ORCHARD PARK WD#19
NY1400442	EDEN WD#8	NY1404543	WEST SENECA WD NO1
NY1400445	EVANS WD#2	NY1404544	WEST SENECA WD NO2
NY1400446	EVANS WD#2	NY1404545	WEST SENECA WD NO3
NY1400447	EVANS, TOWN WATER DEP.	NY1404546	WEST SENECA WD NO4
NY1400448	FARNHAM VILLAGE	NY1404547	WEST SENECA WD NO5
NY1400462	ABBOTT HIGHLAND WD	NY1404548	WEST SENECA WD NO6
NY1400463	BURKE WD	NY1404549	WEST SENECA WD NO7
NY1400464	CENTRAL HAMBURG WD	NY1404550	WEST SENECA WD NO8
NY1400465	CHESTNUT RIDGE WATER	NY1404551	WEST SENECA WD NO9
NY1400466	HAMBURG WD#1	NY1404562	MEADOWBROOK WD#12
NY1400467	HAMBURG WD#2	NY1404566	CLEVELAND HILL WD
NY1400468	BAYVIEW ROAD WD	NY1410128	ORCHARD PARK WD#3
NY1400469	BEACON HILL WD	NY1410142	KENMORE VILLAGE
NY1400470	BEETOW DRIVE WD	NY1419099	ORCHARD PARK WD #18
NY1400471	BONNIE LANE WD	NY1419527	EVANS WD#4
NY1400472	HAMBURG ORCHARD PARK	NY1419528	EVANS WD#5
NY1400473	NOB LILLYDALE BENZ WD	NY1420549	ELMA WATER DISTRICT
NY1400474	LAKEVIEW WD	NY1420550	AURORA WD#1A
NY1400475	LEWIS DRIVE WD	NY1420551	AURORA WD#9
NY1400476	MEADOWBROOK GREENFIELD	NY1420767	CLARENCE, TOWN WATER
NY1400477	OCKLER CAMP ROAD WD	NY1421651	ALDEN WD#1
NY1400478	OLD LAKEVIEW ROAD WD	NY1421652	ALDEN WD#2
NY1400479	MCKINLEY WD#1	NY1421653	ALDEN WD#3
NY1400480	OSBORNE SAGAMORE HEIGHTS	NY1421761	ORCHARD PARK WD#14
NY1400481	PARKER BIG TREE ROAD WD	NY1421897	BOSTON WD#1
NY1400482	PICTURE LAKE WD	NY1421898	BOSTON WD#2
NY1400483	SHORE HEIGHTS WD	NY1422651	NEWSTEAD WD#1
NY1400484	SOUTH TOWN WATER DIST	NY1422652	NEWSTEAD WD#2
NY1400485	STALEY DRIVE WD	NY1422653	NEWSTEAD WD#3
NY1400486	THRUWAY WD	NY1422654	NEWSTEAD WD#4
NY1400487	VAIL WD	NY1430016	NEWSTEAD #8
NY1400488	ATHOL SPRINGS LOCKSLEY	NY1430000	NEWSTEAD WD#6
NY1400489	BAIN WD	NY1404557	TONAWANDA CON. WATER
NY1400490	BETHFORD LAKE WD	NY1400538	CITY OF TONAWANDA
NY1400491	BIG TREE GARDEN WD	NY1450020	COLDEN WD#1
NY1400492	BRISTOL WD	NY1450018	NEWSTEAD WD#10
NY1400493	CAMP ROAD LAKESHORE WD	NY6030016	BENNINGTON
NY1400494	CLARK STREET WD		



ERIE COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY
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 Buffalo, NY 14203
 716/849-8484 • www.ecwa.org

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Dear Customer,

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.

The Erie County Water Authority (ECWA) is committed to providing its customers safe, high quality drinking water. That is why the ECWA 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 by the ECWA has consistently met or exceeded the stringent water quality standards mandated by federal, state and local government regulations. Each year ECWA strives to provide its customers with the high quality drinking water they deserve.

As we enter a new year, the ECWA 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 550,000 consumers that rely on us every day, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Therefore, it is with pleasure that we provide you with the ECWA's 2006 Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR). This report provides an overview of the ECWA'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 ECWA programs to improve your water quality and answers common questions 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).

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

Dan NeMoyer, Public Affairs Officer, 295 Main Street, 350 Ellicott Square Building, Buffalo, N.Y. 14203, phone 849-8406, or email to dnmoyer@ecwa.org.

Sincerely,

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Frank E. Swiatek CHAIRMAN

Robert J. Lichtenthal Jr. VICE-CHAIRMAN

Francis G. Warthling TREASURER

Where Does My 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.



What is the Erie County Water Authority?

The ECWA was created in 1949 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 1953, the ECWA has produced and reliably delivered to its customers water of the highest quality at an affordable rate.

As an independent public-benefit corporation, the ECWA is a financially self-sustaining business enterprise, and pays all operating expenses from revenues generated by the sale of water to its 156,579 customers. The ECWA is not an agency of New York State and is totally independent of Erie County government.

Annually, the ECWA treats and distributes roughly 25 billion gallons of high-quality water for residential, commercial, and industrial use in 35 municipalities throughout Western New York and the Seneca Nation of Indians

The ECWA owns and operates two water treatment plants, a nationally recognized water quality lab, 37 pump stations, 40 water storage tanks and maintains 3,329 miles of water mains, 16,792 fire hydrants, 30,841 valves and numerous appurtenances.

The ECWA's current residential rate of \$2.81 per 1,000 gallons of delivered water is one of the lowest in New York State.

Who Sets and Enforces Drinking Water Standards?

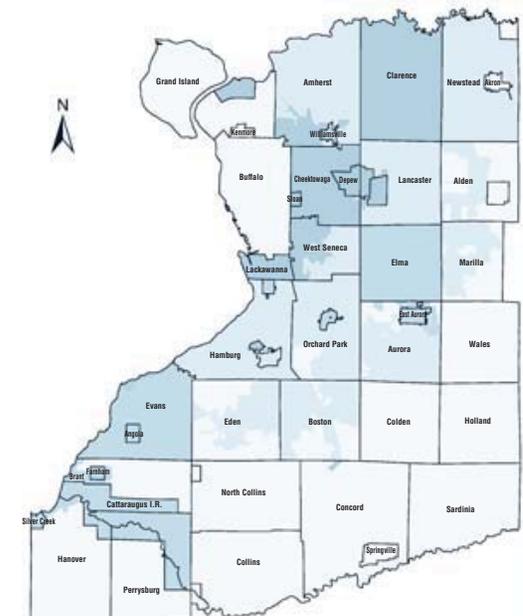
The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is the main federal law that ensures the quality of your drinking water. Under the SDWA, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets standards for drinking water quality and oversees the states, localities, and water suppliers who implement those standards. 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 unless it meets 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.

Your water comes from two sources. The ECWA'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 Chautauqua, Wyoming, Cattaraugus and Genesee counties. The Van de Water Treatment Plant in Tonawanda draws water from the "mighty" Niagara River and services municipalities in northern Erie County and Genesee 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 ECWA's extensive distribution system until it arrives at your tap - fresh, pure and ready for you to enjoy.

Service Area Map



	Bulk Sale Areas
	Direct Service Areas
	Lease Managed Areas
	Non Serviced Areas

How Is My Water Treated?

The ECWA'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 3,329 miles of pipeline to homes and businesses. The ECWA closely monitors its 37 pump stations and 40 water storage tanks to assist in the distribution process.

Are there contaminants in our water? Do I need to take special precautions

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 Erie County Health Department at 858-6964.

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

How Is My Water Tested and Who Is Responsible for Making Sure It's Safe?

The ECWA 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 ECWA 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 each of these laboratories. 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 over 200 samples a month from the distribution system and test for organic and inorganic compounds, and microbial contaminants. The results are sent to both the New York State and Erie County Health Departments to confirm that the ECWA is meeting all of its regulatory requirements.

The ECWA employs 253 year round 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 they are committed to making sure that your water is pure, safe and affordable.

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 ECWA 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.

Is the Public Informed If the Water Is Not Safe to Drink?

EPA regulations mandate the ECWA 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 ECWA will issue a "boil water order" and notify the public by newspaper, television and radio announcements.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia Analysis?

The ECWA'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 was one of the first labs in the country to gain EPA approval for the analysis of Cryptosporidium and Giardia, and continues to participate in the EPA's Laboratory Quality Assurance Evaluation Program for the analysis of Cryptosporidium. The ECWA also tests for these protozoa for several other major public water suppliers throughout the country.

Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Giardia is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection. During 2006, as part of our routine sampling, 24 were collected and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Of these samples, 7 were confirmed positive. Therefore, our testing indicates the presence of Giardia in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Giardia may cause Giardiasis, an intestinal illness. People exposed to Giardia may experience mild or severe diarrhea, or in some instances no symptoms at all. Fever is rarely present. Occasionally, some individuals will have chronic diarrhea over several weeks or a month, with significant weight loss. Giardiasis can be treated with anti-parasitic medication. Individuals with weakened immune systems should consult with their health care providers about what steps would best reduce their risks of becoming infected with Giardiasis. Individuals who think that they may have been exposed to Giardiasis should contact their health care providers immediately. The Giardia parasite is passed in the feces of an infected person or animal and may contaminate water or food. Person to person transmission may also occur in day care centers or other settings where handwashing practices are poor.

ECWA's Test Results for 2006

The ECWA's water system operated under "NO VARIANCE OR EXEMPTION" from any federal or state regulatory requirements.

To comply with EPA mandated requirements, water quality data tables of detected regulated and unregulated contaminants are detailed in this report. The tables summarize test results for the past year or from the most recent year that tests were conducted in accordance with regulatory requirements. They also list the maximum contaminant levels (MCL). The EPA is responsible for establishing the MCL standards. For your convenience, important terms and abbreviations are defined throughout this document.

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

2006 Water Quality Monitoring Report - Annual Water Quality Report Supplement

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Metals, Inorganics, Physical Tests	Violation Yes/No	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Arsenic	No	10 ug/liter	NE	0.8 - 0.9 ug/liter, Average = 0.85	Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff, glass and electronic production waste
Asbestos	No	7 MFL	7 MFL	ND - 0.2 MFL, Average = ND	Erosion of natural deposits; decay of asbestos cement water mains
Barium	No	2 mg/liter	NE	0.021 mg/liter	Erosion of natural deposits; drilling and metal wastes
Chloride	No	250 mg/liter	NE	15 - 27 mg/liter; Average = 21	Naturally occurring in source water
Chlorine	No	MRDL = 4.0 mg/liter	MRDLG = 4 mg/liter	<0.20 to 2.2 mg/liter; Average = 0.79	Added for disinfection
Copper	No	1.3 mg/liter (AL)	1.3 mg/liter (AL)	0.002-0.07 mg/liter, 90th percentile 0.03 mg/liter, 0 of 97 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion
Fluoride	No	2.2 mg/liter	2.2 mg/liter	0.10 - 1.37 mg/liter; Average = 0.87	Added to water to prevent tooth decay
Lead*	No	15 ug/liter	0 ug/liter	ND-14 ug/liter, 90th percentile 4 ug/liter, 0 of 97 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion
Nitrate	No	10 mg/liter	10 mg/liter	0.14 to 0.21 mg/liter; Average = 0.18	Runoff from fertilizer use
pH	No	NR	NE	6.9-8.6 SU; Average = 7.9	Naturally occurring; adjusted for corrosion control
Turbidity**	No	TT	NE	0.39 NTU highest detected; 99.5% was lowest monthly % < 0.30 NTU	Soil runoff

* Lead. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. Lead is not present in the drinking water that is treated and delivered to your home. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested for lead. To minimize exposure to lead in your drinking water flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using it. Additional information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or on the web at the EPA website www.epa.gov/safewater/lead/index.html.

** 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. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Organic Compounds	Violation Yes/No	MCL (ug/liter)	MCLG (ug/liter)	Level Detected (ug/liter)	Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes	No	RAA<80	NE	8-99 ug/liter; RAA = 37.1	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	RAA<60	NE	5 - 43 ug/liter; RAA = 18.3	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
MIB and Geosmin	No	NR	NE	ND-6.9 ng/liter; Average < 2 (ND)	Taste and odor compounds from algae decomposition

Radioactive Parameters	Violation Yes/No	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Gross Alpha	No	15.0 pCi/liter	0 pCi/liter	ND-1.7 pCi/liter	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	50** pCi/liter	0 pCi/liter	ND-2.2 pCi/liter	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/Radium 228	No	5.0 pCi/liter	0 pCi/liter	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon-222	No	NR	300 pCi/liter	3 pCi/liter	Natural radioactive gas
Total Uranium	No	30 ug/liter	0 ug/liter	ND-0.48 ug/liter	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Microbiological Parameters	Violation Yes/No	MCL (CFU/100ml)	MCLG (CFU/100ml)	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria *	No	95% <1/100mL	0	0.46% = highest percentage of monthly positives	Naturally present in environment
E. coli Bacteria	No	<1/100mL	0	No samples tested positive in 2006	Human and animal fecal waste

Note: On October 13, 2006 a major snow and ice storm occurred. As a result of a general power outage that affected the majority of the county, and as a response to a potential loss of pressure in some parts of the distribution system, a boil water advisory was issued on 10/13/06 and lifted on 10/16/06. Additional sampling and testing of the water was undertaken during this time, and continued as a proactive response by the Authority, for the remainder of the month of October. All test results indicated that the water quality was never affected.

GIARDIA AND CRYPTOSPORIDIUM	Violation Yes/No	Number of Samples Testing Positive		Number of Samples Tested
		Giardia	Cryptosporidium	
Source Water	No	7	0	24
Treated Drinking Water	No	0	0	24

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 raw source water or treated drinking water samples taken in 2006.

Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters. In 2006 *Giardia* was detected in 7 of 24 raw source water samples but was not detected in any treated drinking water samples. *Giardia* is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection alone.

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES			
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected (mg/liter)
Alkalinity	NR	NE	88.0
Hardness	NR	NE	118
Total Dissolved Solids	NR	NE	144
Total Organic Carbon	NR	NE	2.0

Results are from 2006 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) 685-8580 or on the Internet at www.ecwa.org.

Radon is a naturally-occurring radioactive gas found in soil and outdoor air that may also be found in drinking water and indoor air. Some people exposed to elevated radon levels over many years in drinking water may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The main risk is lung cancer from radon entering indoor air from soil under homes.

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 State.

COMPOUNDS OR ELEMENTS TESTED FOR BUT NOT DETECTED

NON-DETECTED CONTAMINANTS: The following contaminants were NOT detected in ECWA water in 2006 or in the most recent year analyzed:

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

New York State Department of Health Source Water Assessment

The New York State Department of Health completed a draft Source Water Assessment of the supply's raw water sources under the state's Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The purpose of this program is to compile, organize, and evaluate information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. It is important to note that source water assessment reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination. These reports do not address the safety or quality of treated finished potable tap water. The Great Lakes watershed is exceptionally large and too big for a detailed evaluation in the SWAP. General drinking water concerns for public water supplies, which use these sources include: storm generated turbidity, wastewater, toxic sediments, shipping related spills, and problems associated with exotic species (e.g. zebra mussels - intake clogging and taste and odor problems). The SWAP is based on the analysis of the contaminant inventory compiled for the drainage areas deemed most likely to impact drinking water quality at this public water supply's raw water intakes. Separate assessments were completed for the Lake Erie source and the Niagara River source. The assessment found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for the Lake Erie source. The amount of agricultural land in the assessment area results in elevated potential of disinfection byproduct precursors and pesticides contamination. While there are some facilities present, permitted discharges do not likely represent an important threat to source water quality based on their density in the assessment area. There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include: landfills. The assessment found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for the Niagara River source. The amount of agricultural (and to a lesser extent residential) lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for microbials, disinfection byproduct precursors, and pesticides contamination. There is also a high density of sanitary wastewater discharges, which results in elevated susceptibility for all contaminant categories. Non-sanitary wastewater discharges may also contribute to contamination. There is also considerable contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include: chemical bulk storage, inactive hazardous waste sites, landfills, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act facilities and Toxics Release Inventory facilities.

If you have any questions about New York State's Source Water Assessment Program, please contact Ms. Dolores Funke, P.E., Senior Public Health Engineer, Erie County Health Department at 858-6966.

