

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
East Aurora Water Dept
585 Oakwood Ave., East Aurora, NY 14052
(Public Water Supply ID# 1400433)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with New York State regulations, the East Aurora Water Department will issue an annual 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 Brian Halt, Water Dept. Foreman at 716-652-6057. 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 on the 1st and 3rd Monday of the month. The meetings are held at the Municipal Building Board room at 7 pm.

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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Departments and the FDA’s regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water is purchased from Erie County Water Authority, where it undergoes disinfection, pH adjustment, and fluoridation. The Water is stored in two 1-million-gallon tanks; one is located on Center Street and the other is located on Castle Hill. During 2025, our system did not experience any restriction on our water source.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 7200 people through 2506 connections. The total water purchased in 2025 was 246 million gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 157 million gallons. This leaves an unaccounted-for total of 89 million gallons or 36.2% of the total. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires, and was lost due to leakage. In 2025, water customers were charged on average \$6.65 per 1000 gallons of water.

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, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, halo acetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The table that follows and the attached report from The Erie County Water Authority depict 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, is 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 some small amounts of 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 (716-961-6800).

Table of Detected Contaminants

Violation	Contaminant	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Ave/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
NO	Copper	9/11/2022 - 9/27/2022	29.6 ¹ ND - 37.4	ug/l	1300	AL = 1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Table of Detected Contaminants, continued

Violation	Contaminant	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Ave/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contamination
NO	Lead	9/11/2022 - 9/27/2022	1.3 ² ND - 2.2	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products							
NO	Halo acetic Acids (HAA5)	Quarterly 2025	30.03 ³ 21.15-30.03	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
NO	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	Quarterly 2025	58.88 ³ 33.63-58.88	ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Disinfectant							
NO	Chlorine Residual	2025	1.35 0.43-1.98	mg/l	N/A	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Notes:

- 1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 16 samples collected. 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, 16 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value (0.048 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- 2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 16 samples collected. 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, 16 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value (2.9 ug/l). The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- 3 – This level represents the highest locational running annual average of 2025 from data collected.

Definitions:

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of 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 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 the 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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- 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).
- Non-Detects (ND):** Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see from 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.

We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. 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. The Village of East Aurora Water Department is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY?

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead that 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 our website (or other public access point) at: <https://www.east-aurora.ny.us/forms/lead-service-line-inventory>

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

- ◆ Copper and Lead testing is completed every three years.
- ◆ In 2025 there were no violations to report to the ECDOH.

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. Immune-compromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ON FLUORIDE ADDITION

Our system is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. Fluoride is added to your water by the Erie County Water Authority (ECWA) before it is delivered to us. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at a properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, ECWA monitors fluoride levels daily to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l. During 2025, monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level for 99% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

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

- ◆ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with the 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.
- ◆ Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- ◆ Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So, get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- ◆ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- ◆ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it 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, watching 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 moved, you have a leak.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2025 there were no system Improvements.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions. (East Aurora Water Dept. 716-652-6057)

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DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO	DATE OF HIGHEST OCCURRENCE	LEVEL DETECTED (Avg/Max); (Range)	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT OR AL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Inorganic Contaminants & Physical Tests							
Barium	No	9/08/2025	0.0187-0.0200 mg/L; Average=0.0193mg/L	mg/L	2.0 mg/L	2.0 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries.
Chloride	No	12/21/2025	15.6-27.7 mg/L; Average=19.4 mg/L	mg/L	NE	250 mg/L	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Chlorine	No	03/26/2025	0.82-1.80 mg/L; Average=1.62 mg/L	mg/L	NA	MRDL=4.0 mg/L	Added for disinfection.
Copper ²	No	6/2025	ND-35.5 ug/L; 90 th percentile=19.3 ug/L, 0 of 71 above AL	ug/L	1300 ug/L	AL=1300 ug/L	Corrosion of home plumbing systems; natural erosion; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	No	12/19/2025	0.54-0.91 mg/L; Average=0.67 mg/L	mg/L	NA	2.2 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum and fertilizer facilities.
Lead ³	No	6/2025	ND-11.2 ug/L; 90 th percentile =6.47 ug/L, 0 of 71 above AL	ug/L	0 ug/L	AL=15 ug/L	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion.
Nickel	No	9/02/2025	0.69-0.72 ug/L. Average=0.71 ug/L	ug/L	NE	NR	Nickel enters ground water and surface water by dissolution of rocks and soils, from atmospheric fall out; from biological decay and from waste disposal.
Nitrates	No	7/28/2025	0.10-0.11 mg/L Average = 0.11 mg/L	mg/L	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	Nitrates are naturally present in soils, water, air, and plants. Other sources are fertilizer and sewage run-off,
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	11/3/2025	<2.0 – 2.62 ng/L Average = 2.62 ng/L	ng/L	n/a	10 ng/L	PFOS are persistent man-made chemicals in products such as non-stick cookware, stain repellent fabrics, firefighting foam & industrial coatings. They enter drinking water through local contamination sources and atmospheric transport.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic Acid (PFAS)	No	11/3/2025	<2.0 – 2.61 ng/L Average = 2.61 ng/L	ng/L	n/a	10 ng/L	PFAS are persistent man-made chemicals in products such as non-stick cookware, stain repellent fabrics, firefighting foam & industrial coatings. They enter drinking water through local contamination sources and atmospheric transport.
pH	No	10/01/2025	7.60-8.32; Average=7.98	SU	NE	NR	Naturally occurring; adjusted for corrosion control.
Distribution System Turbidity	No	10/29/2025	0.06-1.28 NTU; Average=0.22 NTU	NTU	NA	TT =/<5 NTU	Soil runoff
Entry Point Turbidity ¹	No	6/09/2025	0.17 NTU highest level detected; Lowest monthly % <0.30 NTU=100%	NTU	NA	TT=95% of samples <= 0.30 NTU	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon	No	10/06/2025	1.48-2.06 mg/L; Average =1.74 mg/L	mg/L	NA	TT	Naturally occurring in the environment
Disinfection By-products							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	8/19/2025	15.73 – 66.07 ug/L; LRAA = 48 ⁴	ug/L	NE	LRAA = 80	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	5/23/2025	7.33 – 50.28 ug/L; LRAA = 31 ⁴	ug/L	NE	LRAA = 60	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)

1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness 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 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the entry point turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. Our highest single system turbidity measurement, 0.170 NTU, for the year occurred June 9, 2025.

2 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 71 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent measurement that is equal to or below it. This means in our system copper levels in 63 sites are below the 90th percentile value and 8 sites were at and above the 90th percentile.

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3 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 71 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent measurement that is equal to or below it. This means in our system lead levels in 63 sites are below the 90th percentile value and 8 sites were at and above the 90th percentile, The 90th percentile value of lead was the eighth highest sample at 19.3 ug/L. The action limit for copper exceeded 0 of the 71 sites tested.

4 - This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

Definitions and Abbreviations:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of 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.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

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

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

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.

AL = Action Level: The concentration of the highest contaminant

LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average

ND = Not Detected: Laboratory analysis indicates the constituent is not present

NE = Not Established **NR** = Not Regulated

NA = Not Applicable **SU** = Standard Units

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COMPOUNDS TESTED BUT NOT DETECTED

ADONA	Bromochloromethane	4-Chlorotoluene	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	17 beta-Estradiol
4-Androstene-3,17-dione	Bromoform	Chlorpyrifos	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Estriol
Antimony	Bromomethane	Chromium, Total	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Estrone
Alachlor	Butachlor	Cobalt	1,2-Dichloropropane	Ethoprop
Aldicarb	1,3 Butadiene	Cyanide	1,3-Dichloropropane	Ethylbenzene
Aldicarb Sulfone	Butylated hydroxyanisole	Cylindrospermopsin	2,2-Dichloropropane	Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	n-Butylbenzene	2,4-D	1,1-Dichloropropene	17 alpha-Ethynyl estradiol
Aldrin	sec-Butylbenzene	Dalapon	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Glyphosate
alpha -BHC	t-Butylbenzene	Di-n-butyl phthalate	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Gross Alpha Particles
Anatoxin-a	Cadmium	Dibromomethane	Dieldrin	Gross Beta Particles
Arsenic	Carbaryl	1,2-Dibromomethane	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Heptachlor
Asbestos	Carbofuran	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	Dimethipin	Heptachlor Epoxide
Atrazine	Carbon Tetrachloride	Dicamba	Dinoseb	Hexachlorobutadiene
Baygon	Chlordane	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,4-Dioxane	Hexachlorobenzene
Benzene	Chlorobenzene	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Benzo(a)pyrene	Chloroethane	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Diquat	HFPO-DA (Gen-X)
Beryllium	Chloromethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	Endothall	3-Hydroxycarbofuran
Bromide	Di-Chlorodifluoromethane	1,2-Dichloroethane	Endrin	Isopropyl benzene
Bromobenzene	2-Chlorotoluene	1,1-Dichloroethylene	Equillin	p-Isopropyltoluene

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Lindane	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	Propylene Glycol	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	PCB 1016
Mercury	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	n-Propylbenzene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	PCB 1221
Methiocarb	Perfluoronanoic acid	9CL-PF30NS	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	PCB1 232
Methomyl	Perfluorooctanoic acid	N-E-t-FOSAA	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	PCB 1242
Methoxychlor	Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid 2	Quinoline	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	PCB 1248
Napthalene	Perfluoro-4-methoxypropanoic acid	Radium 226	Vinyl Chloride	PCB 1254
N-MeFOSAA	Perfluoropentanoic acid	Selenium	Xylenes (o,m and p)	PCB 1260
MTBE	Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid	Simazine	Zinc	PFD _o A
Methylene Chloride	Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	Styrene	Radium 228	PFH _x A
Metolachlor	4:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid	Tebuconazole	Combined Radium 226/228	PFTA
Oxamyl (Vydate)	Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Permethrin	PFTrDA
Thallium	6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Pentachlorophenol	PFUnA
Toluene	8:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	Pichloram
o-Toluidine	11Cl-PF3OUDS	Tetrachloroethylene	Perfluorodecanoic acid	Profenofos
Total Microcystin	Toxaphene	Tribufos	Trichloroethylene	

INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED COMPOUNDS

UNREGULATED PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES DETECTED

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG OR HEALTH ADVISORY LEVEL
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) ¹	No	8/4/2025	2.99	ng/L	NA

¹ - Unregulated perfluoroalkyl substance detected as part of ECWA's quarterly sampling for regulatory PFAS/PFOA testing for the New York State Department of Health.

USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available. The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is 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.

Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).