

New York State Department of Health  
Annual Water Quality Report Certification Form

Community Water System Name: Varysburg Water District #1

Community Water System Address: 1380 Centerline Rd, Strykersville, NY 14145

PWS ID #: NY6000617

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its Annual Water Quality Report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the health department.

Certified by: Name: Brian W. Becker

Title: Town Supervisor

Phone #: 716-560-0456 Date: 5/30/25

Please indicate how your report was distributed to your customers:

☒ Annual Water Quality Report was distributed to bill-paying customers by mail.

☐ Annual Water Quality Report was distributed to bill-paying customers by direct delivery (please specify the direct delivery method used).

☐ Hand delivered.

☐ Published in local paper (i.e., *Penny Saver*) that was directly delivered or mailed to all bill-paying customers.

☐ Published in local municipal newsletter that was directly delivered or mailed.

☐ Mailed a notification that AWQR is available on a public website via a direct URL

☐ Emailed with a message containing a direct URL link to the AWQR

☐ Emailed with AWQR sent as an attachment to the email

☐ Emailed with AWQR sent as an embedded image in the email

☐ Additional electronic delivery that meets "otherwise directly deliver" requirement

☐ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

☐ System does not have bill-paying customers.

For systems serving at least 100,000 persons, in addition to distributing your report using the methods described above, your Annual Water Quality Report must also be posted on the Internet.

☐ Annual Water Quality Report is posted on the Internet at www.townofsheldon.com

Please indicate what "Good Faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the New York State Department of Health.

☒ Posting the Annual Water Quality Report on the Internet at www.townofsheldon.com

☐ Mailing the Annual Water Quality Report to postal patrons within the service area.

☐ Advertising the availability of the Annual Water Quality Report in the news media.

☐ Publication of the Annual Water Quality Report in a local newspaper.

☒ Posting the Annual Water Quality Report in public places (attach a list of locations). Town Hall

☐ Delivery of multiple copies to single-bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers.

☐ Delivery to community organizations.

**ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2024**  
**VARYSBURG WATER SYSTEM**  
**VARYSBURG WATER DISTRICT #1**  
**PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID #NY6000617**

**INTRODUCTION**

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Brian Becker at 716-560-0456. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Water Board Meetings. To find out the schedule of the Water District meetings, please contact Brian Becker at 716-560-0456.

**WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?**

The Varysburg Water Department source of water is groundwater from two water wells located at the corner of Route 98 and School Street. The water drawn from these wells is chlorinated prior to distribution. Our water system serves 350 people through 110 service connections.

These sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes 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 from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacterial, 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 stormwater 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 agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial process and petroleum, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Varysburg Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. We test your drinking water for inorganic compounds, nitrate, volatile organic compounds, and lead and copper. In addition, we test the water for coliform bacteria monthly and chlorine daily in your drinking water. The attached table depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

It should be noted that all 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 Wyoming County Health Department (585-786-8894).

**Source Water Assessment**

The New York State Health Department has completed a source water assessment for this system based on available information. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface of the wells and springs. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to the customers is, or will become contaminated. For more information contact our water department.

The assessment found a medium to high potential for contamination with regards to protozoa, enteric bacteria and enteric viruses. The potential source of these contaminants is animal pasture land and other agriculture related activities.

The county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities.

### **IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?**

In October of 2024, we issued a boil water notice due to a violation of the **Revised Total Coliform Rule** by not maintaining disinfectant residual. The chlorination was fully restored later that day and two coliform samples allowed the boil water to be lifted. Therefore, we are required to include the following statement in this report: "Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches."

### **Is our water safe for everyone?**

It should be noted that some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

### **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 by contacting the town/village clerk and/or by navigating to your location by following this link <https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/New-York-State-Lead-Service-Line-Inventory-Map/fkii-zkcq>

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. Varysburg Water District #1 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Brian Becker at 716-560-0456. 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>.

### **What does this information mean?**

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

### **Closing**

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.

### TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Table of Detected Contaminants</b>							
Barium	NO	10/29/2024	0.238	mg/l	2mg/l	2mg/l	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine Residual	NO	Daily	0.2 - 1.0 Ave=1.0	mg/l	n/a	4.0mg/l	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHMs -chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	NO	8/28/2023	20.76	ug/l	n/a	80ug/l	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Copper	NO	9/26/2022	0.058 <sup>1</sup>	mg/l	1.3	AL-1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid)	NO	8/28/2023	11.3	ug/l	n/a	60ug/l	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Nitrate	NO	1/8/2024	0.0559	mg/l	10.0	10.0	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

#### Footnotes:

(1) - The level presented is the 90th percentile of the 5 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent measurements that is equal to or below it. This means our system copper levels in 4 sites are below the 90th percentile value and 1 site is above the 90th percentile. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Lead is not in the table this year, as lead was not detected in any of the five samples collected in 2022. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

#### Definitions:

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of 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.

**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).