Annual WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2023

Village of Oakfield
And Town of Oakfield
37 Main Street
Oakfield, NY 14125

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INTRODUCTION

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

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Tom Mikolajczyk, DPW Supervisor, at (585) 331-3758. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings. The meetings are held the second Monday of every month at 39 Main Street, Oakfield, NY 14125.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Village of Oakfield purchases water wholesale from the Genesee County Water Authority, which comes from two sources, the City of Batavia and Monroe County Water Authority (MCWA). The City of Batavia receives its water from three sources. Three wells located at Cedar Street draw water from the Tonawanda Valley Watershed, one of the largest underground aquifers in New York State. The well water is exceptionally clear with an average turbidity of less than 0.05 NTU. However, well water in this area is hard (containing dissolved minerals) and requires softening to bring it to a condition most residents find acceptable. The Tonawanda Creek is the other source of water. While the creek has provided an adequate quantity and quality of water for more than 90 years, it is a surface water source and is therefore susceptible to rapid changes in quality. Runoff can quickly increase levels of turbidity, making the creek water less cost-effective to process.

Creek water is used to supplement our wells and as a backup water supply. The second source, MCWA receives its water from Lake Ontario, Corfu NY well supply & Lake Erie, purchased through Erie County Water Authority.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

A source water assessment was prepared through the New York Department of Health in 2002. It evaluated possible and actual threats to Batavia's drinking water sources. 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 into the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water; it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is or will become contaminated. See the section "Substances That Could be in Water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future. Our water is derived from two drilled wells and the Tonawanda Creek. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium-high to very high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, petroleum products, industrial solvents and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) to the wells and the associated industrial activity in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of unknown hydraulic conductivity. The source water assessment for the Tonawanda Creek has found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water.

The amount of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for microbials, phosphorus, DBP precursors and pesticides contamination. In addition, the moderate density of CAFOs (Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations) in the assessment may add to the potential for 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. However, it appears that the total amount of wastewater discharged to surface water in this assessment area is high enough to further raise the potential for contamination (particularly for protozoa). There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminate resources. These facility types include mines. Finally, it should be noted that relatively high flow velocities make river drinking water supplies highly sensitive to existing and new sources of microbial contamination. While the source water assessment rates our Wells and the Tonawanda Creek as being susceptible to microbials, please note that Batavia's water is filtered and disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered to your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting the Genesee County Health Department **(585) 344-2580**, or Scott Allen at City of Batavia Bureau of Maintenance **(585) 345-6315**.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Village of Oakfield purchased 156 million gallons of water during 2023. The Village serves a population of 1679 and supplies water to about 1047 connections with 668 in the Village and 379 in the Town. A total of 55 million gallons (35%) was not metered and unaccounted for. This is from hydrants, village maintenance, parks, or water lost in leaks or breaks. The charge for water billed in 2023 was $7.45 per thousand gallons. As in past years the tap water met all state drinking water regulations and Health Department standards. The Village of Oakfield did not have any reported violations throughout the year.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER

The Village of Oakfield purchases drinking water from Genesee County who in turn receives their water from MCWA and the City of Batavia, who, as the State regulation require, routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. Water within the Village of Oakfield passes from the Town of Batavia. Additional testing is performed by the Town of Batavia and Village of Oakfield, as State regulations require, after the water reaches (or reaches) these systems.

Your water is tested for the following contaminants including total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old. For the complete Annual Water Quality Report of our suppliers, which include the specific contaminate that were tested for but not detected, please visit www.MCWA.com, www.townofbatavia.com, and www.batavianewyork.com.

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 Genesee County Health Department at (585) 344-2580 ext. 5555.

VILLAGE OF OAKFIELD-SAMPLING RESULTS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	DATE SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE	VIOLATION LOW/HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE DETECTED
Copper [3] (ppm)	9/1/21	1.3	1.3	.11	.009-28	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead[1] **(ppm)**	9/1/21	0.015	0	.0015	ND-0.0026	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs[2] **(ppb)**	2023/qrtly	80	80	55.75	44-66	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids[2] (ppb)	2023/qrtly	60	60	16.1	10.4-28	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TOWN OF OAKFIELD-SAMPLING RESULTS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	DATE SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE	VIOLATION LOW/HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE DETECTED
Copper [3] (ppm)	9/1/21	1.3	1.3	.097	.006-14	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead[1] **(ppm)**	9/1/21	0.015	0	0	Nd	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs[2] **(ppb)**	2023/qrtly	80	80	62	43-92	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids[2] (ppb)	2023/qrtly	60	60	18.22	8.7-34	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual	Daily	4	1.3	1.0	.035-1.21	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

[1]This level represents 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. The action level was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

[2]This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

[3]The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected in Village and Town of Oakfield. Ten samples were collected in 2021. The Action Level of 1.3 ppm for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

CITY OF BATAVIA-SAMPLING RESULTS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	DATE SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE	VIOLATION LOW/HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE DETECTED
1.4 Dioxane (ug/L)	11/10/2023	1	NA	0.036	0.036	NO	Released from industrial & commercial sources and is associated with hazardous waste sites
Copper [3] (ppm)	8/3/2023	1.3	1.3	.022	NA	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Chloride (ppm)	8/3/2023	250	NA	138	NA	NO	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination. Chlorides are in nature as salts of sodium, potassium and calcium, potassium chloride is used in the production of farming fertilizers
Sulfate (PPM)	8/3/2023	NA	NA	35.4	NA	NO	
Barium (ppm)	8/3/2023	2	2	0.017	NA	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine Residual	Hourly	4*	1.3*	1.05-Avrg.	0.75-1.34	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Fluoride (ppm)	8/3/2023	2.2	NA	0.56	NA	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride (ppm)	Daily	2.2	NA	Yearly Avg. 0.67	0.53/1.40	NO	
Nitrate as N (ppm)	8/3/023	10	10	0.66	NA	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Total Organic Carbon (TOCs) (ppm)	Monthly	TT	NA	0.83 (average)	ND-1.6	NO	Organic contaminants (natural organic substances, insecticides, Herbicides and (Monthly) agricultural chemicals) enter waterways in rainfall run off; Domestic and industrial wastewaters also contribute organic contaminants in various amounts.
Sodium	8/3/2023	TT	NA	66.2	NA	NO	Naturally occurring; road salt, Water Softeners: Animal Waste
Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	8/3/2023	NA	NA	73.9	NA	NO	Natural mineral; lime softening process
Calcium (ppm)	8/3/2023	NA	NA	15.9	NA	NO	Mineral Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	8/3/2023	NA	15	17.3	NA	NO	Dissolution of nickel in well water
Lithium (ppb)	Quarterly	NA	NA	11.7(Average)	ND/12.1	NO	
Haloacetic Acids[2] (ppb)	2023/qrtly	60	60	9.7[1]	2.2-10.7	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs[2] (ppb)	2023/qrtly	80	80	37.7[1]	17.7-35.4	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	Daily	TT<10	NA	0.01	0.01-0.03	NO	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting	Daily	TT<0.3NTU	NA	100%	NA	NO	Soil runoff-July 2013 fount the highest turbidity levels, but they were still well within tolerance levels of below 5.0 NTU

limits (NTU)							
Turbidity (Distribution System) (NTU)	Weekly	<5	NA	0.45(average)	0.01-0.32	NO	Cloudiness in water main disruptions and breaks. (See section on water main flushing)

SUBSTANCE (Unit of Measure)	DATE SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED 90% (percentile)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	7/21/2022	1.3	1.3	0.0245	.0029-.037	0-30	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead[1] (ppm)	7/21/2022	0.15	0	0.0026	ND-0.0130	0-30	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

TOWN OF BATAVIA – SAMPLING RESULTS

SUBSTANCE [UNITS]	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG	HIGHEST RUNNING ANN. AVG[1]	RANGE Low-High	DATE SAMPLED	MEETS EPA STANDARDS
Chlorine Residual [mg/L]	[4]	N/A	N/A	0.04 - 1.47	2023 (few times per week)	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) [ug/L] *Batavia Consolidated PWS*	60	N/A	12.3	6.4 – 11.6	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) [ug/L] *Alexander WD#2 PWS*	60	N/A	13.0	7.3 – 13.7	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) [ug/L] *Townline Water PWS*	60	N/A	13.8	7.0 – 11.5	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) [ug/L] *Alabama WD#2 PWS*	60	N/A	13.9	7.8 – 26.5	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) [ug/L] *Elba WD#2 PWS*	60	N/A	14.4	6.6 – 13.4	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) [ug/L] *Bethany WD#4 PWS*	60	N/A	N/A	13.2	8/1/2023	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] *Batavia Consolidated PWS*	80	N/A	44.1	23.3 – 49.8	2023 (quarterly)	Yes

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] *Alexander WD#2 PWS*	80	N/A	62.7	52.6 – 57.9	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] *Townline Water PWS*	80	N/A	34.9	20.5 – 40.4	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] *Alabama WD#2 PWS*	80	N/A	65.1	40.4 – 54.3	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] *Elba WD#2 PWS*	80	N/A	50.2	35.4 – 50.7	2023 (quarterly)	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [ug/L] *Bethany WD#4 PWS*	80	N/A	N/A	39.8	8/1/2023	Yes
SUBSTANCE [UNITS]	AL	SITES SAMPLED	SITES DETECTED	RANGE Low-High	DATE SAMPLED	MEETS EPA STANDARDS
Asbestos Fibers [MFL] *Batavia Consolidated PWS*[2]	7.0	6	0	ND	12/11/23	Yes
SUBSTANCE [UNITS]	AL	MCLG	90TH %TILE RESULT[3]	RANGE Low-High	DATE SAMPLED	MEETS EPA STANDARDS
Copper [mg/L]	1.3	1.3	0.356	0.0061 – 1.25	July 2021	Yes
Lead [mg/L]	0.015	0	0.0035	ND-0.0078	July 2021	Yes

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) – In 2023, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) selected the Town of Batavia water system for the collection of drinking water samples for the purpose of testing for the following unregulated contaminants: lithium, hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX chemicals), perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA), perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA), 11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS), 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS), 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS), 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS), 4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA), -chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS), nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA), perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA), perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA), perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA), perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA), perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS), perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS), perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA), perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA), n-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA), n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA), perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA), perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA). Two sites were tested quarterly during 2023. All samples tested were below to minimum reporting level.

[1]These levels represent the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

[2]Alexander WD#2, Townline Water, Alabama WD#2, Elba WD#2, and Bethany WD#4 PWS's do not have asbestos cement pipes in the system and are waived from asbestos fibers sampling.

[3]The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

MCWA Water Quality Summary Table

2023 Calendar Year Results -

Detected Substances:	*Supply Source -*			*MCWA Production Water:*		*MCWA Purchased Water:*		Likely Sources in Drinking Water:	Water Quality Violation:
				SWTP & WWTP -	CWTP -	Rochester -	ECWA -		
	Source - (Source Type)			Lake Ontario (Surface Water)	Well Field (Groundwater)	Hemlock Lake (Surface Water)	Lake Erie (Surface Water)		
	Units	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Range of detected values:					Yes or No
Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.018 - 0.021	0.09 - 0.1	0.014	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Chloride	mg/L	NA	250	23 - 29	49 - 84	35 - 39	20 - 22	Naturally occurring	No
Chromium	µg/L	100	100	ND	ND - 2.6	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride	mg/L	NA	2.2	0.2 - 0.98	0.13 - 0.15	0.08 - 0.77	0.2 - 0.73	Naturally occurring & additive for dental health	No
Manganese	µg/L	NA	300	ND	6.1 - 21	ND	ND	Naturally occurring	No
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	ND - 0.5	ND	ND	0.28	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 2.5	ND	ND	ND	Environmental releases from textile sources	No
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 3.1	ND - 2.7	ND - 3.2	ND - 5.2	Environmental releases from textile sources	No
Selenium	µg/L	50	50	ND - 3.6	ND - 7.1	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NS	14 - 17	81 - 94 *	19 - 21 *	12 - 14	Naturally occurring	No
Sulfate	mg/L	NA	250	24 - 27	46 - 59	11 - 12	19 - 20	Naturally occurring	No
Turbidity - Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness or clarity of the water. Turbidity has no health effects. MCWA monitors turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration systems and water quality. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU in the combined filter effluent. The regulations also require that 95% of samples collected from the entry point have measurements below 0.3 NTU and the highest monthly average for distribution system samples be below 5 NTU. Averages, annual ranges and lowest monthly percentages are listed.									
Turbidity - Entry Point	NTU	NA	TT	0.04 (0.01 - 0.09) 100% < 0.3 NTU	NR	0.05 (0.03 - 0.14) 100% < 0.3 NTU	0.08 (0.03 - 0.19) 100% < 0.3 NTU	Soil Runoff	No
Turbidity - Distribution	NTU	NA	5	2.44 - 10/06/2023	2.36 - 10/24/2023	2.44 - 10/06/2023	2.36 - 10/24/2023	Soil Runoff	No
Microbial Parameters - For total coliform bacteria, a Treatment Technique violation occurs when more than 5% of monthly samples are positive. The highest monthly % positive and number of positive samples is listed. For E. coli bacteria, a MCL violation occurs when a total coliform positive sample is positive for E. coli and a repeat total coliform sample is positive or when a total coliform positive sample is negative for E. coli but a repeat total coliform sample is positive, and the sample is also positive for E. coli. The number of positive E. coli samples is listed.									
Total Coliform Bacteria	NA	0	TT	0.3% - September 1 sample	0% None Detected.	0.3% - September 1 sample	0% None Detected.	Naturally present in the environment	No
Escherichia coli (E. coli) Bacteria	NA	0	1	1 sample - 10/31/23	ND	1 sample - 10/31/23	ND	Human and animal fecal waste	No
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-products (DBPs) - Chlorine has a MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) and MRDLG (MRDL Goal) rather than an MCL and MCLG (Averages and ranges are listed). For the									

DBPs (Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids) the annual system averages, ranges for all locations, and highest locational running annual averages for all locations are listed.									
Chlorine Residual - Entry Point	mg/L	NA	MRDL = 4	1.16 (0.83 - 1.33) 0.82 (0.54 - 1.05)	1.14 (0.62 - 1.65)	0.9 (0.71 - 1.37)	1.41 (0.62 - 1.86)	Additive for control of microbes	No
Chlorine Residual - Distribution	mg/L	NA	MRDL = 4	0.6 (ND - 2.03)	0.7 (ND - 1.7)	0.6 (ND - 2.03)	0.7 (ND - 1.7)	Additive for control of microbes	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	µg/L	NA	80	39 (2 - 79) Max. LRAA = 57	50 (24 - 92) Max. LRAA = 57	39 (2 - 79) Max. LRAA = 57	50 (24 - 92) Max. LRAA = 57	Byproduct of water chlorination	No
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	µg/L	NA	60	11.5 (ND - 35) Max. LRAA = 19.3	9.6 (ND - 24) Max. LRAA = 16.9	11.5 (ND - 35) Max. LRAA = 19.3	9.6 (ND - 24) Max. LRAA = 16.9	Byproduct of water chlorination	No
Lead and Copper - 90% of samples must be less than the Action Level (AL). The 90th Percentile, the number of samples exceeding the AL, and the range of results are listed. (2023 monitoring period)									
Copper - Customer Tap Samples	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.259 (None) 0.0023 - 0.68	0.142 (None) 0.004 - 0.29	0.259 (None) 0.0023 - 0.68	0.142 (None) 0.004 - 0.29	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Lead - Customer Tap Samples	µg/L	0	AL = 15	7.2 (Five) ND - 53	0.63 (None) ND - 2.8	7.2 (Five) ND - 53	0.63 (None) ND - 2.8	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
***** There is no MCL set for sodium in water. However, EPA recommends that water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.									

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR5) - The EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. This provides baseline occurrence data that the EPA combines with toxicological research to make decisions about future drinking water regulations. UCMR5 was published in 2021 and requires public water systems to participate in monitoring between 2023 - 2025 using analytical methods developed by the EPA and consensus organizations. MCWA began UCMR5 monitoring in 2023. UCMR5 detected substances are listed. The complete list of UCMR5 substances may be found in the AWQR supplement.

Metals:	Entry Points:		Lake Ontario Supplies -		Purchased Water Supplies -		Groundwater Supply -	Water Quality Violation:
	Units	Regulatory Limit	SWTP	WWTP	Rochester	ECWA	CWTP	Yes or No
Lithium	µg/L	NA	ND	ND	ND	NR	12.1	NA
Per & Polyfluorinated Alkyl Acids (PFAS):								
[29 PFAS Substances]	ng/L	NA	ND	ND	ND	NR	ND	NA

For more information on the MCWA's water quality monitoring program call Customer Service at 585-442-7200 or visit our website at: **www.mcwa.com**.

Key Terms and Abbreviations Used:

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as possible.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - 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.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - 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.

LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average - The annual average contaminant concentration at a monitoring site.

pCi/L = PicoCuries per Liter.

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

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

ND = Not Detected - Absent or present at less than testing method detection level. All testing methods are EPA approved with detection limits much less than the MCL.

NA = Not applicable. **NR** = Not required / Not reported. **NS** = No standard.

mg/L = Milligram (1/1,000 of a gram) per Liter = ppm = parts per million.

µg/L = Microgram (1/1,000,000 of a gram) per Liter = ppb = parts per billion.

ng/L = Nanogram (1/1,000,000,000 of a gram) per Liter = ppt = parts per trillion.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - A measurement of water clarity.

CWTP = Corfu Water Treatment Plant. **SWTP** = Shoremnt Water Treatment Plant. **WWTP** = Webster Water Treatment Plant.

MCWA = Monroe County Water Authority. **Rochester** = City of Rochester. **ECWA** = Erie County Water Authority.

Compounds Tested For But Not Detected:

Benzene	Trichlorofluoromethane	Endothall	Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)
Bromobenzene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Glyphosate	Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)
Bromochloromethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Hexachlorobenzene	Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)
Bromomethane	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)
n-Butylbenzene	Vinyl Chloride	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
sec-Butylbenzene	o-Xylene	3,5-Dichlorobenzoic Acid	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)
tert-Butylbenzene	m, p-Xylene	Methomyl	Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)
Carbon Tetrachloride	Total Xylene	Metolachlor	Perfluorododecanoic acid (PHDoA)
Chlorobenzene	Acifluorfen	Metribuzin	Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)
Chloroethane	Alachlor	Oxamyl (vydate)	Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
Chloromethane	Aldicarb	Paraquat	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
2-Chlorotoluene	Aldicarb sulfoxide	Perchlorate	Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)
4-Chlorotoluene	Aldicarb sulfone	Picloram	Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
Dibromomethane	Atrazine	Propachlor	Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Baygon	Simazine	Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Bentazon	2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD (Dioxin)	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Carbofuran	Antimony	Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTA)
Dichlorodifluoromethane	Chlordane	Beryllium	Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)
1,1 Dichloroethane	Dibromochloropropane	Cyanide	
1,2-Dichloroethane	2, 4-D	Mercury	
1,1-Dichloroethene	Endrin	Nickel	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Ethylene Dibromide	Nitrite	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Heptachlor	Silver	
1,2-Dichloropropane	Heptachlor Epoxide	Thallium	

1,3-Dichloropropane	Lindane (gamma-BHC)	Zinc
2,2-Dichloropropane	Methoxychlor	Surfactants (Foaming Agents)
1,1-Dichloropropene	p, p' DDD	Cryptosporidium
1,3-Dichloropropene(cis)	p, p' DDE	Giardia Lamblia
1,3-Dichloropropene(trans)	p, p' DDT	Monobromoacetic acid
Ethylbenzene	PCB's Total	Monochloroacetic acid
Hexachlorobutadiene	Pentachlorophenol	Tribromoacetic acid
p-Isopropyltoluene	Toxaphane	Gross Alpha Particles
Methyl Tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex)	Radium 226
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	Aldrin	Radium 228
n-Propylbenzene	Benzo(a)pyrene	Combined Radium 226/228
Styrene	Butachlor	Uranium
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Carbaryl	11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Dalapon	1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)
Tetrachloroethene	Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate	1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)
Toluene	Di(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Dicamba	4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Dieldrin	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Dinoseb	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)(GenX)
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1, 4-Dioxane	N-ethyl Perflurooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)
Trichloroethene	Diquat	N-methyl Perflurooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)

1 – Turbidity (City of Batavia & MCWA) 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. Our highest single turbidity measurement (0.9 NTU) for the year occurred as indicated in the table. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. Although the month as indicated in the date column was the month when we had the fewest measurements meeting the treatment technique for turbidity, the levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

Definitions:

90th percentile. The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percentage of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

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

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

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

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

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 a contaminant in drinking water.

N/A: Not Applicable
Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).
Parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water (or milligram per liter).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The tables above show only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The State requires us to monitor for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

As you can see by 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 New York State requirements We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Village of Oakfield is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact *Village of Oakfield*. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2023, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 both of our suppliers 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 our suppliers monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level.

WATER MAIN FLUSHING

Distribution mains (pipes) convey water to homes, businesses, and hydrants in your neighborhood. The water entering distribution mains is of very high quality; however, water quality can deteriorate in areas of the distribution mains by sending a rapid flow of water through the mains.
Flushing maintains water quality in several ways. For example, flushing removes sediments like iron and manganese. Although iron and manganese do not pose health concerns, they can affect the taste and clarity of the water. Additionally, sediments can shield microorganisms from the disinfecting power of chloring, contributing to the growth of microorganisms within distribution mains. Flushing helps remove stale water an ensures the supply of fresh water with sufficient disinfectant levels and an acceptable taste and smell.

During flushing operations in your neighborhood, some short-term deterioration of water quality though uncommon, is possible. You should avoid tap water for household use at that time. If you do use the tap, allow your cold water to run for a few minutes at full velocity before use and avoid using hot water, to prevent sediment accumulation in your hot water tank.

The Village flushes hydrants every year, to ensure proper operation and the best water quality.

The Village will flush Town hydrants monthly and exercise all of its hydrants yearly.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Why Conserve Water?

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

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

How Can I Save Water?

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 and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- 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

The Village is utilizing an antenna-based reading signal to read residential meters on a daily basis, allowing quicker response time for leaks and potential issues. A more aggressive hydrant flushing program has been implemented to keep water quality high and ensure all hydrants are working properly. The Village tests for trihalomethane levels quarterly to show the success of the hydrant flushing program. The Village will be replacing all SR-2 residential meters with new low lead compliant ones to help reduce water loss and track usage more accurately over the next few years. The sample site for the Village is 37 Main St. and 71 S. Main St. The sample site for the Town is 3556 Lockport Rd.

CLOSING

Major decisions concerning your drinking water are made by the Village of Oakfield Board of Trustees. Monthly meetings are held in the Village boardroom at 39 Main Street on the second Monday of every month at 6:30 pm. You are invited to attend these Village Board Meetings to become more informed or voice your opinion in the decision-making process affecting your water.

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office at (585) 948-5862 if you have questions.

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