VILLAGE OF ANGOLA
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT for 2011

For Residents of the Village of Angola and the Angola Retail Water District Area
This Report Contains Important Information About Your Drinking Water

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Angola, 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 2011'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 water utility, please contact the Village of Angola office at (716) 549-1126 during normal business hours: 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday. If you want to learn more, please attend a regularly scheduled Village Board meeting. They are held on the second Monday of every month at 7:00 PM in the Village Hall at 41 Commercial Street in Angola.

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 Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Village of Angola's water system serves about 4050 people through some 1400 individual customer connections, several businesses and two manufacturing firms. The system is owned by the Village and operated by full-time employees who have proper grade Water Operator Licenses issued by the NYS Health Department. This report covers the calendar year 2011, during most of which time the Chief Operator was Jack Krajacic.
During the calendar year 2011, 170,038,000 gallons of water was purchased. This is an average consumption of 465,850 gallons per day throughout the year. Peak daily consumption during hot summer months amounted to 562,120 gallons per day.

The Erie County Water Authority obtains its water from two sources. The Authority's Sturgeon Point Treatment Plant, in the Town of Evans, draws water from Lake Erie to supply southern Erie County and communities in Cattaraugus County. The Van De Water Treatment Plant in Tonawanda draws water from the Niagara River and services municipalities in northern Erie County. These two plants deliver an average of 65 million gallons a day to more than one half million people in Western New York. Water purchased by the Village from the Erie County Water Authority is taken from the large Inner-Community Transmission Line at Erie Road and Commercial Street and Erie Road at Lake Street. There are also two automatic pressure controlled inner-connections that have been added to the system so that water can be taken into the Village system from Town of Evans lines. The inner-connections are located on North Main Street at Beverly Drive and on Beach Road where the Angola retail district abuts a Town of Evans water district close to the base of the hill on Beach Road. Water is pumped through the Village Water Tower and the distribution system by pressure provided by the Erie County Water Authority.

The Erie County Water Authority does issue an Annual Water Quality Report each year. Their 2011 AWQR is now available for review and is available in electronic form. If you have any questions regarding this report, please submit your requests to questionscomments@ecwa.org.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, your drinking water is routinely tested for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: microbiological compounds such as total coliform and E.coli bacteria, turbidity, inorganic compounds such as nitrate and lead, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, and radiological compounds. Attached to this report is a "2010 Water Quality Monitoring Report – Annual Water Quality Report Supplement", prepared by the Erie County Water Authority. The tables presented depict which compounds were tested for and which compounds were detected or not detected in your drinking water. The State allows testing for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are 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 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 (716-961-6800).

As the State regulations require, we have tested your drinking water for the following contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, copper and lead. As noted below there were no detections of Coliform in any of the monthly samples we collected through 2011. Additionally, there were no exceedences for copper or for lead in the last residential sampling round in September 2010. All of the copper and lead samples tested, fell under the respective action levels for copper and lead.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	No	9/28/2011	49[1] ND –63	ug/l	1300	AL =1300	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	9/28/2011	3.6[1] ND – 6.2	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Chlorine Residual

Parameter	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Detected (Avg./Max) (Range)	Unit of Measure	MRDL	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Residual Chlorine	No	Daily	0.522[2] .11-2.5	mg/l	NA	4.0	Used for disinfection

Notes:

1 - During 2011 we collected and analyzed 10 water samples for copper and lead. The action level for lead and copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. 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 at your water system.

2 - The value noted is the average for the entire year of sampling. The range varies depending on the amount originally injected by the Erie County Water Authority.

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 to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
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).
Milliliters (ml): *Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).*
NE: Not Established.
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.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

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:

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. Village of Angola 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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2011, 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 the Erie County Water Authority 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 an optimal range from 0.8 to 1.2 mg/l (parts per million). To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the State Department of Health requires that the Erie County Water Authority monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. 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 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 fire fighting 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 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.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

System Improvements:

A few of the older fire hydrants were replaced during 2011. There are very few of the old original hydrants left in the Village system as they have been regularly replaced over the years to maintain good operational hydrants and also to keep the yearly cost of the replacement project in line with available funding.

The Village Board allowed the Angola Volunteer Fire Department and their Explorers Scout Post to conduct a "hydrant painting/decorating contest". Many hydrants in the Village have been thoughtfully and creatively "decorated"- painted by people who expressed an interest in participating in the contest.

A water system flushing plan has been updated and reviewed and will see the entire system thoroughly flushed and tested on a regular basis. Security and emergency response planning have always been an important part of managing your drinking water system. Recent events have made homeland security a national priority. The Village of Angola has received approval from the State Department of Health for our completed/revised Emergency Response Plan.

The Village Board asks that anyone living near any of the Village's water facilities, including the water tower, hydrants, and the various meter pits, to be aware of who is entering or working at these facilities. All Village-owned equipment is marked as such and Village employees all carry identification. Any suspicious persons or vehicles should be reported to the Police by dialing 911, or calling directly to 549-3600. The 500,000 gallon 150 foot high water tower that was constructed off Commercial Street in the late 1990's holds the communities required 24-hour supply of water and helps to pressurize the entire Village distribution system. The inside of the water tower tank was inspected as required during 2010.

CLOSING:

The Village of Angola prides itself in providing safe, continuous, healthy water to all served by the Village-Operated Water System. Concerns about water service should be directed to the Village office located at 41 Commercial Street, Angola, New York, 14006. Phone: 549-1126.