

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

Ashford West Valley Town Water District

*PO Box 306, West Valley, NY 14171
(Public Water Supply ID# NY0430123)*

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Ashford West Valley Town Water District will be issuing a report annually 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 water resources. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level (MCL) or any other drinking water health standard. 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 please contact the town hall at 716-942-6016. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please contact 716-942-6016 or attend any of our regularly scheduled town board meetings. The meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month at 6:00 PM.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, 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 and the FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health as tap water.

Our water system serves approximately 410 residents through 220 service connections. Our water supply is obtained from two drilled wells located in the community. We started using Well #1 (school well) in 2016. The other active well is Well #3 (fire dept.) which we started using in 2017. All water is treated with an ortho/polyphosphate product to sequester natural iron minerals and then disinfected with chlorine before it enters the distribution system. We have a 153,000 gallon storage tank that is located on Felton Hill Road, and the storage tank maintains pressure in the system and provides valuable reserves for fire protection.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: coliform bacteria, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, disinfection byproducts, 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.

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 Cattaraugus County Health Dept. at (716) 701-3386. Information is also available from the EPA website: <https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/drinking-water-regulations>.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg./High) (Range)	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants							
Chlorine Residual	No	2025	Avg. = .47	mg/l	N/A	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	7/15/24	High = 740 (460 - 740)	µg/l	2,000	MCL = 2,000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper ¹	No	9-1-25	90 th = 236 (205 -255) Avg-230	µg/l	1,300	AL = 1,300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	8/9/23	9.5	µg/l	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	No	7/15/24	2.15	ng/l	N/A	MCL = N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Notes:
1 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 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. In this case, five samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the highest and second highest values, 236 µg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Definitions:

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

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.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

Micrograms per liter (µg/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 to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

Not Detected (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent was not present.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations, but we have learned through our testing that some compounds are present in very low concentrations. However, these contaminants were detected below state and federal drinking water limits. Regardless, we are required to provide the following information on lead in drinking water:

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfeed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Town of Ashford 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. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and take 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, and 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 a 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 the Town of Ashford at 716-258-0046. 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>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2025, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 and/or visiting our website at: www.ashfordny.gov

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).

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 expanded facilities;
- ◆ 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 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.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to provide your family with quality drinking water this past year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we need to perform routine maintenance and plan for future repairs and improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of required operation and maintenance are reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments are periodically necessary in order to address such improvements and repairs. We ask that all customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of the community, our way of life, and our children's future. Again, please call the town hall or attend an upcoming board meeting if you have questions.