

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2020
Town of Grand Island
2255 Baseline Road
Public Water Supply ID#1400451

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Grand Island Water Department, 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 in 2020 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 **Robert Westfall, P.E., Department of Engineering & Water Resources, 773-9600 x639**. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled town board meetings. The meetings are held the first and third Monday of each month at the Town Hall, 2255 Baseline Road.

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.

Our community receives its water from the Grand Island Water Treatment Plant and the Niagara County Water District. Water sources for both are located west branch of the Niagara River. The Niagara River receives water from Lake Erie, which is an excellent source of water. The Town of Grand Island Water Treatment Plant uses pre-chlorination, coagulation, sedimentation and filtration processes to ensure the quality of water. The Town of Grand Island uses chlorination for disinfection and Fluoride is added to the finished water. All water is filtered through mixed media filters and is of excellent quality.

The New York State Department of Health recently completed a draft Source Water Assessment of the **raw water source** under the State's Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The purpose of this program is to compile, organize, and evaluate information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. It is important to note that source water assessment reports estimate the **potential** for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination. These reports do not address the safety or quality of treated finished potable tap water. The Great Lakes' watershed is exceptionally large and too big for a detailed evaluation in the SWAP. General drinking water concerns for public water supplies which use these sources include: storm generated turbidity, wastewater, toxic sediments, shipping related spills, and problems associated with exotic species (e.g. zebra mussels – intake clogging and taste and odor problems). The SWAP is based on the analysis of the contaminant inventory compiled for the drainage area deemed most likely to impact drinking water quality at this public water supply raw water intake. This assessment 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 protozoa and pesticides contamination. There is also a high density of sanitary wastewater discharges, which

results in elevated susceptibility for numerous contaminant categories. Non-sanitary wastewater could also impact source water quality. There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include: Mines and Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facilities. If you have any questions about the States Source Water Assessment Program, please contact **Mr. John Tomani, P.E., Senior Public Health Engineer, Erie County Health Department, (716) 961-6866.**

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Town of Grand Island’s water system was established in 1938 and serves a population of 20,500 through a distribution system of 127.5 miles of pipeline and 7912 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2020 was 623 million gallons in addition to 189 million gallons purchased from Niagara County Water District. The daily average water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 1.7 million gallons per day. Our single highest day was 2.3 million gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers in 2020 was 667 million gallons. This leaves an unaccounted for total of 145 million gallons. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires, and lot due to leakage. In 2020, water customers were charged \$3.00 per 1,000 gallons of water, with 7000 gallons minimum charged per quarter. Average annual cost for a family of four is \$336 and unpaid balances are subject to a 10% penalty after 30 days. After October 31, arrears are applied to the tax rolls.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: microbiological contaminants, radioactive contaminants, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, and disinfection byproducts. 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, 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants for the Town of Grand Island

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg./Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity ¹	N	1/2020-2/2020	Highest After Filter 0.20 NTU	NTU	NA	TT = ≤ 1.0NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity ¹	N	1/2020-2/2020	100% ≤ 0.3	NTU	NA	TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.3NTU	Soil runoff
Distribution Turbidity ²	N	4/20/20	0.2 NTU	NTU	NA	MCL > 5NTU	Soil runoff
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	N	1/2020-2/2020	0.90 (0.80 – 1.1)	mg/l	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Flouride	N	2020	0.6 – 0.8	mg/l	NA	2	Naturally occurring and added to drinking water
Nitrate	N	5/2020	<40	ug/l	10,000	MCL-10,000	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic	N	5/2020	<1.0	ug/l	NA	MCL-10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	N	5/2020	20.1	ug/l	2000	MCL-2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead ^{4 & 7}	N	8/2020	90% = 1.3ug/l Range is ND -7.6ug/l	ug/l	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper ^{3 & 7}	N	8/2020	90% = 29.9 Range is 2.1–150ug/l	ug/l	1300	AL-1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table of Detected Contaminants for the Town of Grand Island (continued)

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg./Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
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Disinfection Byproducts

Total Trihalomethanes	N	02/03/20 04/04/20 08/03/20 11/02/20	40 Range is 12-42 ug/l	ug/l	NA	MCL-80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter
Total Haloacetic acids	N	02/03/20 04/04/20 08/03/20 11/02/20	12 Range is 1-20 ug/l	ug/l	NA	MCL-60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms

Radioactive Contaminants

Gross Alpha ⁵	N	5/1/18	0.88	pCi/l	0	MCL-15	Naturally present in the environment
Radium 226 ⁵	N	5/1/18	0.07	pCi/l	0	MCL-5	Naturally present in the Environment
Radium 228 ⁵	N	5/1/18	0.28	pCi/l	0	MCL-5	Naturally present in the Environment

Notes:

- 1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred on 9/30/17 (0.20 NTU). State regulations require that turbidity must always be less than or equal to 1.0 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. 100% of the samples were less than turbidity limits.
- 2 – Distribution Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water found in the distribution system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Our highest average monthly distribution turbidity measurement detected during the year (0.25 NTU) occurred in July 2017. This value is below State's maximum contaminant level (% NTU).
- 3 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 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 30 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.0340 mg/l, 0.172-mg/l highest value, 0.123-mg/l second highest value. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- 4 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 30 sites tested.
- 5 – One sample required every 9 years.
- 6 – one sample required during each 18 month period
- 7 - sampling required every 3 years

Table 1: Table of Detected Contaminants for Niagara County Water District

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg. / Max.) (Range)	Unit of Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	No	2/20	0.020	mg/L	2.00	MCL=2.00	Discharge of drilling wastes and from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Copper ¹ (in distribution system)	No	7/20-9/20	0.119 (0.01-0.3)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Fluoride	No	1/20-12/20	0.62 (0.16 - 0.88)	mg/L	N/A	MCL=2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.
Lead ¹ (in distribution system)	No	7/20 - 9/20	6.0 (<1.0 -15.6)	ug/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	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.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Source	No	1/20 - 12/20	2.2 (2.05 - 2.30)	mg/L	NA	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials from decaying leaves and plants.	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Treated	No	1/20 - 12/20	1.9 (1.72 - 2.00)	mg/L	TT	TT	Source same as above, treated samples measure the effectiveness of our water treatment process.	
Sodium	No	2/20	9.25	mg/L	N/A	AL=20	Erosion of natural deposits. Use of road salt, discharges from water softeners.	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.

Table 1: Table of Detected Contaminants for Niagara County Water District

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg. / Max.) (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Entry Point Chlorine Residual	No	1/19 - 12/19	1.15 (0.90 – 1.35)	mg/L	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Entry Point ² Turbidity	No	1/19 - 12/19	0.02 (0.01 – 0.18)	NTU	N/A	0.3 NTU	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Entry Point ² Turbidity	No	1/19 - 12/19	100% of samples less than 0.3 NTU	NTU	N/A	TT = 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU	Soil runoff	

Radioactive Contaminants

Gross Alpha Particles	No	2/20	0.579	pCi/L	N/A	MCL=15	Erosion of natural deposits of certain radioactive minerals	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Radium 226 and 228 combined	No	2/20	0.343	pCi/L	N/A	MCL=5	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain radioactive minerals.	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium	No	3/14	0.036	µg/L	N/A	MCL=30	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

¹During 2020 the Niagara County Water District collected and analyzed 50 samples for lead and copper. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 50 sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead or copper values detected at your water system. The analysis showed concentrations below action levels for all 50 copper samples and 49 of 50 lead samples.

²Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. NCWD’s highest single turbidity measurement for the year was 0.18 NTU and the lowest was 0.01 NTU. State regulations require that turbidity must always be less than or equal to 1.0 NTU leaving the Water Plant and 5 NTU in the distribution system. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. All samples collected in 2020 were below the treatment technique level and do not constitute a violation.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Microbiological Contaminants¹ NCWD has not exceeded the MCL for total coliform during the 2020 reporting period.								
Turbidity	No	1/20 - 12/20	0.12 (0.04 – 0.23)	NTU	N/A	TT= <5NTU	Soil Runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding <i>Cryptosporidium</i> .
Total Coliform ³	No	1/20 - 12/20	1 positive sample	N/A	0	MCL= 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution.
Chlorine Residual	No	1/20 - 12/20	0.72 (0.04 – 1.10)	mg/l	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Disinfection Byproducts²								
Total Trihalomethanes	No	1/20 - 12/20	54 (20 – 68)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	1/20 - 12/20	30 (13 – 41)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4³								
Samples from Within Distribution System								
Metals, Inorganics Physical Tests	Date of Sample (Year)	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range) µg/L			MCLG	MCL	Health Effects	

HAAS	11/18 – 8/19	32.6 (18.9 – 59.7)	N/A	N/A	N/A
HAA6Br	11/18 – 8/19	10.7 (8.1 – 15.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A
HAA9	11/18 – 8/19	41.2 (26.6 – 69.8)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test is because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that average monthly turbidity must always be below 1 NTU leaving the Water Plant and 5 NTU in the distribution system.

²Results for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are reported as the highest locational running annual average. The range of detection is shown below the average.

³UCMR4 = EPA monitoring program consists of 16 sets of samples taken in 2019. The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments require that once every five years EPA issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS's). The first Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 1) was published on September 17, 1999, the second (UCMR 2) was published on January 4, 2007, the third (UCMR 3) was published on May 2, 2012, and the fourth (UCMR 4) was published December 20, 2016. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health. Any questions concerning Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring for the Town of Wheatfield should be directed to Water Superintendent Richard Donner at (716) 693-4262.

³In September 2020, total coliforms were detected in 1 of the 137 routine monthly compliance samples collected at our system. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. Three additional samples were subsequently collected and a total coliforms were not detected in those samples. Since total coliforms were detected in ≤ 5% of the samples collected during the month, the system did not trigger a Level I assessment. It should be noted that E. coli, associated with human and animal fecal waste, was not detected in any of the samples collected.

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.

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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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.

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 to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by New York State.

INFORMATION ON LEAD

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 in your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Town of Grand Island is responsible for providing high quality 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 2020, 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 Niagara County Water District 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, we along with the NCWD monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l. During 2020 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target for 100% 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 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.

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

In 2020, the Town of Grand Island completed construction of the new water line on Towerwood, Bronson and replacement of the South Parkway crossing at Red Jacket. Survey and design of the Baseline Road waterline replacement project was started. In 2021, the Town plans to construct the new water line on Baseline Road (Buch to Love) and begin design of a filter replacement project at the water plant. These improvements facilitate continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

CLOSING

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 (716) 773-9600 if you have questions.

John Whitney, P.E.
Town Supervisor

Peter J. Marston
Special Districts
Committee

Robert Westfall, P.E.
Dept of Engineering &
Water Resources

James R. Dlugokinski
Sr. Water Plant Operator