

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

### Town of Niagara

**7105 Lockport Rd, Niagara Falls, NY 14305**

**Public Water Supply ID# NY3100571**

**May 15, 2026**

## INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the **Town of Niagara**, 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 **Brian Beiter, Water and Sewer Superintendent at (716) 297-2150 x148**. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you would like to learn more, please attend our regularly scheduled town board meetings. The meetings are normally held on the **third Tuesday of each month at 6:30 pm at the Town Hall, 7105 Lockport 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 that 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. Our water source is located west branch of the Niagara River. Water quality is considered excellent. During 2025, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The treatment plant uses pre-chlorination, coagulation, rapid mix, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration processes to ensure quality of the water. The NCWD uses chlorination for disinfection. The water treatment plant has been approved as a direct filtration plant; however, water is treated using conventional filtration including all of the processes described above. In addition, fluoride and a corrosion inhibitor are added to the potable water prior to distribution.

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 that could 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 affect 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 State’s Source Water Assessment Program, please contact: **Daniel Ziehm, Assistant Public Health Engineer, Niagara County Department of Health, or Scott Ecker, Environmental Health Director at (716) 439-7455**.

## FACTS AND FIGURES

The Town of Niagara water system serves an average of 8,000 people through 3,600 service connections. Our highest single day of usage was in July 2025, at a total of 24,171,000 gallons for the month. The amount of water delivered to customers in 2025 was 238,459,000 gallons. The total water purchased in 2025 was 402,094,000 gallons. This leaves unaccounted water of 163,635,000 gallons. The unaccounted water was used to flush mains, fight fires, leakage, and water service to our parks & community center. In 2025, customers paid \$3.12 per 1,000 gallons of water (over 8,000 gallons); the minimum bill (0-8,000 gallons) was \$55.00. The average annual water charge per user was \$198.73.

## 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, might 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 **EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)426-4791**, or the **Niagara County Health Department (716)439-7430**.

## LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING

The **Town of Niagara Water & Sewer Department** began doing lead & copper sampling in November of 2025, in accordance with **New York State Department of Health** guidelines. We are required to take samples from a random number of homes in the town, and submit them to the Niagara County Health Department, due to new mandatory testing criteria and parameters laid out by the NY State Department of Health. In 2025, our water samples complied with the Niagara County and New York State Department of Health. We will continue to monitor lead & copper sampling in 2026, to comply with State guidelines.

Table 1: Table of Detected Contaminants								
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg. / Max.) (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium	No	2/25	0.0196	mg/L	2.00	MCL=2.00	Discharge of drilling wastes from metal refineries; natural deposit erosion.	Some people who drink water that contains barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Copper <sup>1</sup> (in distribution system)	No	6/23-9/23	0.145 (0.0022-0.252)	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 doctor.
Fluoride	No	1/25-12/25	0.68 (0.50-0.99)	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 <sup>1</sup> (in distribution system)	No	6/23-9/23	5.8 (ND-11.6)	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 & learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Source	No	1/25-12/25	2.2 (2.04-2.48)	mg/L	NA	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials from decaying leaves & 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) & haloacetic acids. Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver/ kidney problems, or nervous system effects, may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Treated	No	1/25-12/25	1.9 (1.60-2.15)	mg/L	TT	TT	Source same as above, treated samples measure effectiveness of water treatment process.	
Sodium	No	2/25	9.52	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 >270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.
Entry Point Chlorine Residual	No	1/25-12/25	1.15 (1.05– 1.23)	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 <sup>2</sup> Turbidity	No	1/25-12/25	0.03 (0.02 – 0.06)	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 presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, & 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 <sup>2</sup> Turbidity	No	1/25-12/25	100% of samples less than 0.3 NTU	NTU	N/A	TT = 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU	Soil runoff	
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants</b>								
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) <sup>3</sup>	No	4/21/25	1.5	Ng/L	N/A	MCL=10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications	PFOA/PFOS caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver & immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposure to PFOA/PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOA/PFOS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOA/PFOS in animals.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) <sup>3</sup>	No	4/21/25	1.5	Ng/L	N/A	MCL=10		
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Gross Alpha Particles	No	2/20	0.579	pCi/L	N/A	MCL=15	Erosion of natural deposits of certain radioactive minerals.	Certain radioactive minerals may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of MCL over many years may have 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 MCL over 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 MCL over many years, may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances					
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg. / Max.) (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG OR HEALTH ADVISORY LEVEL 4, 5
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) <sup>3</sup>	No	4/21/25	.51	ng/L	2,000 ng/L
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHXA) <sup>3</sup>	No	4/21/25	1.5	ng/L	NA
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) <sup>3</sup>	No	4/21/25	0.67	ng/L	NA
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) <sup>3</sup>	No	4/21/25	1.0	ng/L	NA
<sup>1</sup> During 2023 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 50 of 50 lead samples. <sup>2</sup> 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. NCWD’s highest single turbidity measurement for the year was 0.05 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 2024 were below the treatment technique level and do not constitute a violation. <sup>3</sup> Levels are estimated values below Lab Reporting Limit (RL) of 1.8ng/L but were above the (MDL) minimum detection level and all PFOS and PFOA results were below MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 10.0 ng/L. <sup>4</sup> USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available. <sup>5</sup> All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L = 50,000 ng/L.					

## TOWN OF NIAGARA

Town of Niagara has not exceeded the MCL for total coliform during the 2025 reporting period.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit of Measure -ment	Mclg	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Turbidity	No	1/25-12/25	0.12 (0.04 – 0.37)	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, & headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding <i>Cryptosporidium</i> .
Total Coliform	No	1/25 - 12/25	0 positive samples	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	1/25 - 12/25	0.68 (0.08 – 1.09)	mg/l	MR DL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Added for disinfection	Some people whose water contains 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.
<b>Disinfection By-products</b>								
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2/25-11/25	54 (34.09-64.2)	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	2/25 - 11/25	23 (13.10 – 26)	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.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants<sup>3</sup></b>								
Lead	No	11/25	0.001 (0 – 0.0045)	mg/L	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous problems.
Copper	No	11/25	0.2 (0.0199-0.3744)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	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 doctor.
<p>1-Turbidity 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. State regulations require that average monthly turbidity must always be below 1 NTU leaving the Water Plant and 5 NTU in the distribution system.</p> <p>2-Results 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.</p> <p>3-The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 40 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 values detected at your water system. In this case, 40 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile was the 36th highest value. The action level for lead was exceeded at none of the sites tested.</p>								

### 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 contaminant, which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements 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 (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).

**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 seen in 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 were detected; however, these contaminants were below the level allowed by New York State. It should be noted that the action level for lead was not exceeded in the 50 samples collected in 2025. However, we provide the following information on lead in drinking water for those concerned: 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 will be higher, than at other homes in the community, because of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Niagara County Water District 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 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, & 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>. Additionally, per the direction of the EPA and government mandates, the Town of Niagara is currently working to identify, reduce & eliminate lead service lines in our water systems. More information can be found by contacting the **Town of Niagara Water Department (716) 297-2150 or email:waterandsewer@townofniagara.com**

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

During 2025, our system was in compliance with all 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. 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 monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l. During 2024, monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were less than or equal to the target level 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 strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs can be met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your home 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. A slow drip can waste 15-20 gallons a day. Fix it & you can save up to 6,000 Gallons/yr.
- 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 2025, the **Niagara County Water District (NCWD)** continued investing in improvements to its treatment facilities, pumping stations, storage tanks, and water mains. These projects help protect water quality, maintain reliable water pressure, and address aging infrastructure before problems occur.

**Treatment and Water Quality Protection:** NCWD completed inspections of all water storage tanks to ensure they remain clean, structurally sound, and in good condition. Ongoing maintenance planning helps protect the quality of finished drinking water. At the Williams Road Water Treatment Plant, improvements were made to protect the facility, including window replacements in chemical areas to prevent weather-related damage. The District also finalized plans to rehabilitate Coagulation Basins 1–3, which are an important part of the water treatment process. This work will help maintain water quality and extend the life of the facility.

**Pumping and System Reliability:** Major upgrades were completed at the Raw Water Pump Station on Grand Island, including replacement of key pumping and electrical equipment. These improvements strengthen reliability and help ensure consistent water service during peak demand.

At the Robinson Road Pump Station, a new altitude valve was installed to improve water level control and maintain stable pressure throughout the system. A new security fence was also installed to enhance protection of this important facility.

A pressure-reducing valve relocation project on Lake Avenue was completed to improve pressure management and reduce the risk of leaks and main breaks.

**Monitoring and Operational Improvements:** NCWD completed a district-wide upgrade to its system monitoring software, improving real-time oversight & response capabilities. Meter pit upgrades were performed to improve water usage tracking & system monitoring.

**Distribution System Improvements and Asset Management:** To stay ahead of aging infrastructure, NCWD began design work to relocate and improve key transmission main intersections that have experienced leaks in the past. This proactive planning will help reduce future emergency repairs and service disruptions.

**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.**

**If you have any questions, please call our office @716-297-2150, ext.123 or 148, email: [astack@townofniagarany.gov](mailto:astack@townofniagarany.gov), [bbeiter@townofniagarany.gov](mailto:bbeiter@townofniagarany.gov), or check our website: [www.townofniagarany.gov](http://www.townofniagarany.gov).**