CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER

QUALITY REPORT 2024

Water Supply ID# NY2704518

Pure and Wholesome Water
Since 1876

CITY of ROCHESTER
Malik D. Evans, Mayor

THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER BUREAU is pleased to present your 2024 Water Quality Report. This report includes water quality information for the 2024 calendar year. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and NYS Department of Health require us to issue an annual report on water quality and distribute it to our residents. In 2024, the City met or exceeded all of the drinking water standards set by the EPA and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH).

The City of Rochester Water Bureau provides water to 210,000 people and many businesses located within the City of Rochester. In addition, the City partners with the Livingston County Water & Sewer Authority (LCW&SA), Monroe County Water Authority (MCWA) and the Village and Town of Lima to provide water to some of their service areas. The Rochester Water Bureau is committed to providing safe, high-quality water and excellent service, while adhering to safe and environmentally friendly practices. The Water Bureau is a part of the Department of Environmental Services, governed by the Mayor of the City of Rochester. Providing safe and reliable drinking water requires a team of over 120 experienced, dedicated and specially trained employees. Over 40 Water Bureau employees have obtained NYSDOH certification as water system operators.

This report provides information about your water system including the source of your drinking water, its treatment and water quality test results. Should you have any questions or require further information about water quality or treatment, please contact us at **(585) 428-6680, ext 1.**

WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM AND HOW IS IT TREATED?

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

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:

Rochester has utilized Hemlock Lake as its primary drinking water source since 1876. Canadice Lake was added in 1919 to provide additional capacity. Throughout the early 20th Century, the City acquired nearly 7,000 acres of watershed lands in order to protect water quality in the lakes. As a result, the lakes are now located in a largely undeveloped watershed that was designated as the Hemlock Canadice State Forest in 2010. This designation prevents development in the watershed, helping to protect the lakes from man-made pollutants. The City also purchases water from Monroe County Water Authority (MCWA), which is sourced from Lake Ontario. (MCWA water quality information is available at **MCWA.com**.)

To raise awareness about the importance of preventing water pollution, the NYDOH has evaluated the susceptibility of water supplies statewide for potential contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). Through its assessment of the Hemlock/Canadice Lake watershed, SWAP identified several potential sources of contamination, none particularly noteworthy. The City's extensive testing of these pristine lakes confirms that contamination from human activity is negligible. For more information on SWAP, please call **(585) 428-6680**, or the Monroe County Department of Public Health at **(585) 753-5057**.

WATER TREATMENT

The City's Hemlock Water Filtration Plant is a direct filtration plant with a capacity of 48 million gallons per day and employs processes involving pH adjustment, coagulation, filtration, disinfection and fluoridation.

- **Coagulation, Filtration, and Disinfection:** During coagulation, chemicals are added to untreated water, causing the natural particulates to clump together into larger particles called floc. The floc is removed by filtration and the water is then disinfected with chlorine.
- **Corrosion Control:** The City uses carbon dioxide to adjust water pH as part of its corrosion control strategy. A pH range of 7.7-8.0 is maintained to ensure water in the distribution system is stable and not corrosive to pipes.
- **Fluoridation:** The City of Rochester is one of the many New York water utilities providing drinking water with a controlled low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at an optimal level of 0.7 mg/L. To ensure optimal dental protection, the State Department of Health requires that we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. In 2024 the fluoride levels in your water were within 0.1 mg/L of the CDC's recommended optimal level 99% of the time.

Water treated at the Hemlock Filtration Plant flows to the city by gravity through three large pipelines. Along the way, water is sold wholesale to water districts in the Town and Village of Lima, LCW&SA and MCWA. The treated water is stored in the City's three reservoirs—Rush Reservoir, Cobbs Hill Reservoir and Highland Park Reservoir. It is disinfected again as it exits each reservoir and enters a complex grid (over 550 miles) of water mains that distribute the water to city customers. Lake Ontario water from MCWA is pumped into the City distribution system at the Mt. Read Boulevard pump station, near West Ridge Road. Some areas of the city receive either Hemlock Lake or Lake Ontario water—or a mixture of both—depending on the season.

WHY CONSERVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT? Simple changes in your daily routine can save you money on your water bill and also reduce stress on the environment. Always repair dripping and leaking faucets, toilets and garden hoses. Log on to **dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/water/water-quantity/water-use-conservation** for more conservation tips.

SHOULD I BE CONCERNED WHAT TYPES OF WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS WERE COMPLETED OR INITIATED IN 2024?

The City is diligent in reinvesting in your water system through its capital improvement program. In 2024, the Water Bureau spent more than $17 million on system improvements to the Hemlock Filtration Plant, transmission system, distribution system, reservoirs and dams. Some of the program highlights performed in 2024 include, replacing 2,970 feet of water main, and cleaning and lining 4.5 miles of water main. Through various capital projects and efforts by in-house staff 2,395 lead containing water services were replaced in 2024. Improvements continue to the filtration plant automation controls, backup power, and physical and cyber security components. The ongoing program to recalibrate or replace customers' water meters have led to over 80% of our system incorporating radio read meters. Other programs involving inspection of fire hydrants, operating main line valves, water main flushing and sampling and testing of the water were also continued. Highland Reservoir was offline for four months in 2024 for cleaning, routine maintenance. A new camera system was installed at Cobb's Hill and Highland Reservoirs that includes intrusion detection and alarming features to enhance security.

2024 STATISTICS

The City of Rochester has a population of approximately 210,000, and over 58,700 metered accounts. The base consumption charge for water was $4.10 per 1,000 gallons. The average daily production at the Hemlock Water Filtration Plant was 36.3 million gallons per day (MGD). Approximately 23.0 MGD was delivered to the City for sale to retail customers and 13.3 MGD were sold to wholesale customers. 7.5 MGD were considered non- revenue water (NRW). NRW is used for firefighting purposes, water main flushing, or otherwise attributed to distribution system leaks, meter and billing inaccuracies and water illegally obtained. The Water Bureau continues to focus on reducing the amount of NRW.

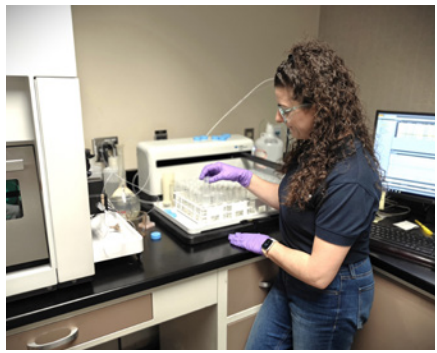
ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY WATER?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. 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 Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791 or the Monroe County Department of Public Health: 753-5060**.

As NY State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants, and we have found no contaminants in our water at levels that raise concern. Some substances such as chlorine and fluoride are added to the water supply for health reasons. Results of our testing are available in the tables on the following pages.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations for contaminants, some people may be more vulnerable to disease-causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers 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 (1-800-426-4791)**.



CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND GIARDIA

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal.

The Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2) requires that uncovered finished water storage reservoirs either be covered or have treatment installed to inactivate Cryptosporidium. In order to comply with LT2, the City of Rochester entered into a compliance agreement with the Monroe County Department of Health and the New York State Department of Health in 2012. It was revised and updated in 2022.

The Agreement requires the City to conduct routine Cryptosporidium and Giardia monitoring (twice monthly) from both Highland and Cobbs Hill reservoirs. During 2024, as part of our routine sampling plan, 40 samples for Cryptosporidium or Giardia oocysts were collected, 16 at Highland Reservoir and 24 at Cobbs Hill. Highland Reservoir was offline for cleaning and maintenance from March 19 – August 2. No Cryptosporidium or Giardia oocysts were recovered for any samples collected at Cobbs Hill or Highland Reservoir.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Rochester is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and is actively working to remove all lead service lines but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. Lead levels in drinking water can vary from home to home and vary depending on water usage because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can minimize your risks of lead exposure by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking these simple steps to reduce your family's risk.

Simple steps you can take to reduce lead:

- **Use ONLY Cold Water** for drinking, cooking and preparing baby formula. Hot water dissolves lead more quickly; However, boiling water doesn't remove lead from water
- **Flush Your Pipes** any time water has been unused for more than 4-6 hours. Lead levels are highest when water has been sitting in the pipe.
- **Periodically Clean Faucet Screens** which can accumulate lead and rust particles.
- **Use a Water Filter**- If you have concerns about levels of lead in your water, consider using a water filter that is certified by the NSF International to remove lead. Find out more on filter certification at **www.nsf.org**

CONCERNED ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR WATER?

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact The City of Rochester Hemlock Water Quality Lab at **(585) 428-6680 Ext 1** or email them at **watertest@cityofrochester.gov**

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. 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 system problems.

1. **Information on:** lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **epa.gov/safewater/lead**.
2. **Find out if you have a lead service:** 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. You can look up your service line material on the Property Information Application at **maps.cityofrochester.gov./propinfo/** Enter your address and click "Water" tab or call the Water Dispatch office at **(585) 428-7500**.
3. **Inspect Your Plumbing:** To identify sources of lead in your plumbing go to: **lslrcollaborative.org/identifyingservice-line-material.html** Contact a licensed plumber: call the City's Bureau of Buildings and Zoning Permit Office at **(585) 428-9339** or go to **cityofrochester.gov/licensedtrades/**

Additional information is available at:

- **CityofRochester.gov/lead**
- **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline** at **1-800-426-4791**
- **Epa.gov/safewater/lead**
- Coalition to Prevent Lead Poisoning: **www.theleadcoalition.org**

WHAT IF I HAVE QUESTIONS?

For more information about Water Bureau activities, fees and other water-related issues, visit: cityofrochester.gov/waterbureau or call (585) 428-7500. You may contact a customer service representative by dialing 311. Call (585) 428-5990 if outside of the city limits. Our offices are at 10 Felix St., Rochester, NY 14608.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

ENTRY POINT – TREATMENT PLANT EFFLUENT

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	HEMLOCK AVERAGE (RANGE)	ONTARIO AVERAGE (RANGE)	LIKELY SOURCE	MEETS EPA STANDARDS
COMBINED RADIUM 226+228 (2019)	pCi/L	0	5	1.11±0.54	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	Yes
ALKALINITY	mg/L	NA	NA	67	91 (90-91)	Naturally occurring	NA
ALUMINUM	ug/L	NA	200	15	52 (26-82)	Treatment Process	Yes
BARIUM	mg/L	2	2	0.016	0.022 (0.020-0.024)	Erosion of natural deposits	Yes
CALCIUM	mg/L	NA	NA	26	35 (33-38)	Naturally occurring	NA
COPPER	mg/L	1.3	1.3	0.018	ND	Corrosion of plumbing	Yes
CHLORIDE	mg/L	250	250	37	27 (26-28)	Natural deposits, road salt, water treatment chemicals	Yes
CHROMIUM TOTAL	ug/L	100	100	ND	0.3 (ND-1.15)	Naturally occurring	Yes
FLUORIDE	mg/L	NA	2.2	0.69 (0.40 – 0.80)	0.69 (0.41-0.93)	Water treatment additive to promote dental health	Yes
MAGNESIUM	mg/L	NA	NA	6.6	8.9 (8.6-9.5)	Naturally occurring	NA
NITRATE	mg/L	10	10	0.09 (ND-0.20)	0.26 (0.17-0.42)	Fertilizers, erosion of natural deposits, septic tank leachate	Yes
PERFLUOROOCTANE-SULFONIC ACID (PFOS)	ng/L	NA	10	ND	(ND-2.2)	Commercial and industrial applications	Yes
PH	SU	NA	NA	7.8 (7.5 – 8.1)	7.4 (7.1-7.6)	Naturally occurring, treatment process	NA
POTASSIUM	mg/L	NA	NA	1.5	1.5 (1.4-1.6)	Naturally occurring	NA
SILICA	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	0.5 (ND-0.7)	Naturally occurring	NA
SPECIFIC CONDUCTIVITY	Umhos/cm	NA	NA	293 (256-310)	302 (290-330)	Naturally occurring	NA
SODIUM	mg/L	NA	NA	20	16 (15-17)	Natural deposits, road salt, water treatment chemicals	NA
SULFATE	mg/L	NA	250	11	26 (25-26)	Naturally occurring	Yes
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	mg/L	NA	NA	150	178 (170-180)	Naturally occurring	NA
TOTAL HARDNESS	mg/L	NA	NA	91	123 (120-130)	Naturally occurring	NA

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS CONTINUED

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS – ENTRY POINT

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	AVERAGE (ANNUAL RANGE)	LIKELY SOURCE	MEETS EPA STANDARDS
Water Clarity Treatment Requirements (TT) - 95% of samples each month must be less than 0.3 NTU. Annual Range and lowest monthly percentage are listed below for entry					**point. Turbidity is a measure of water clarity and is used to gauge filtration process.**	
TURBIDITY-ENTRY POINT	NTU	NA	NTU	0.06 (<0.01-0.17) (100% <0.3 NTU)	Soil runoff	Yes
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-products (DBPs) –Entry Point. Chlorine has a MDRL (Maximum Disinfectant Residual Level) and MDRLG (MDRL Goal) of 4 mg/L rather					**than an MCL and MCLG.**	
CHLORINE (ENTRY POINT)	mg/L	4	4	0.96 (0.56-1.23)	Required treatment chemical	Yes
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	mg/L	NA	TT	2.40 (2.33-2.46)	Naturally occurring	Yes
TOTAL THMS	ug/L	NA	80	25	By-product of chlorination	Yes
HALOACETIC ACIDS	ug/L	NA	60	13	By-product of chlorination	Yes

CITY OF ROCHESTER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Microbiological Contaminants – The distribution system monthly maximum and annual average % positive for total coliform bacteria are listed below. Total Coliform is a group of bacteria used to indicate the general sanitary conditions in a water system. Most species of this group do not present a health concern, but one species, *E. coli* can be pathogenic. In 1993, the State Health Department granted the City a "biofilm" variance, or exception to the Total Coliform MCL. Biofilm is a layer of bacteria that can be found on almost all surfaces, including the inside wall of water pipes. The variance does not apply to *E. coli.* *Cryptosporidium and Giardia samples are collected from the reservoir effluent prior to chlorination.Sample frequency for Cryptosporidium or Giardia increases from twice per month to weekly within a given month whenever an oocyst is detected.*

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST % POSITIVE (MONTH)	LIKELY SOURCE	MEETS EPA STANDARDS
TOTAL COLIFORM	% Positive	0	NA	1.2% (Oct.) (0.1% Annual Av.)	Naturally Occurring	Yes

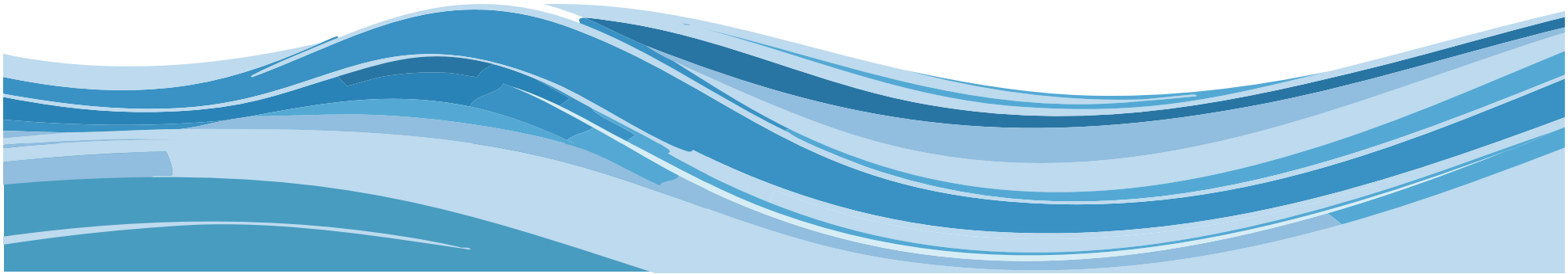


TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS CONTINUED

Water Clarity Treatment Requirements (TT) for the distribution system the highest monthly average and range are reported. Turbidity is a measure of water clarity and is used to gauge filtration process.

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	AVERAGE (RANGE)	LIKELY SOURCE	MEETS EPA STANDARDS
TURBIDITY - DISTRIBUTION	NTU	NA	<5 NTU monthly avg.	0.11 (<0.03 – 2.20)	Soil Runoff, Corrosion of Plumbing	Yes

Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-products (DBPs) Distribution System – Average (Highest LRAA for Total THMs and Haloacetic Acids) and Range are listed below. Chlorine has a MDRL (Maximum Disinfectant Residual Level) and MDRLG (MDRL Goal) rather than an MCL and MCLG. LRAA=Locational Running Annual Average

FREE CHLORINE	mg/L	4	4	0.94 (0.13-1.90)	Required treatment chemical	Yes
TOTAL THMS	ug/L	NA	80	43 (16-79) Max LRAA=50	By-product of chlorination	Yes
HALOACETIC ACIDS	ug/L	NA	60	27 (6-42) Max LRAA=34	By-product of chlorination	Yes

Lead and Copper (2024 Surveys) –Test results for 90% of distribution system samples must be less than the Action Level (AL) The 90th percentile and the range of results are listed below (90th percentile: 90% of samples were at, or below, the value reported).

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	MCLG	AL	90TH PERCENTILE (RANGE)	LIKELY SOURCE	MEETS EPA STANDARDS
LEAD	ug/L	0	15	8.9 (0) (ND-13.4), (103 samples collected; Q1/2) 9.0 (4) (ND-48.8), (107 samples collected; Q3/4)	Corrosion of plumbing	Yes
COPPER	ug/L	1300	1300	290 (0) (20- 410) (103 samples collected; Q1/2) 279 (0) (35- 585) (107 samples collected; Q3/4)	Corrosion of plumbing	Yes

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS CONTINUED

Distribution System Water Quality Parameters : Water Quality Parameter (WQP) samples were collected quarterly from 27 representative locations (approved coliform sampling sites) to comply with the lead and copper rule in 2024. Results are for first and last 6 months of the year.

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	AVERAGE (BI-ANNUAL RANGE)	LIKELY SOURCE	MEETS EPA STANDARDS
PH	SU	NA	NA	7.88 (7.42-8.23) 7.92 (7.39-8.44)	Naturally occurring, Treatment Process	Yes
FREE CHLORINE	mg/L	4	4	0.99 (0.56-1.40) 0.79 (0.08-1.50)	Required Treatment Chemical	Yes
TURBIDITY	NTU	NA	5 NTU	0.07 (0.04-0.21) 0.11 (0.05-0.26)	Soil Runoff, Corrosion of Plumbing	Yes
ALKALINITY	mg/L	NA	NA	75 (60-105) 86 (63-119)	Naturally occurring	NA
SPECIFIC CONDUCTIVITY	Umhos/cm	NA	NA	301 (289-333) 305 (269-332)	Naturally occurring	NA
TEMPERATURE	Deg C	NA	NA	10 (5-21) 20 (13-26)	Seasonal	NA

Entry Point Water Quality Parameter (WQP) samples collected in 2024 to comply with the lead and copper rule.

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	AVERAGE (ANNUAL RANGE)	LIKELY SOURCE	MEETS EPA STANDARDS
PH	SU	NA	NA	7.77 (7.62-7.94) 7.77 (7.37-7.98)	Naturally occurring, Treatment Process	Yes
FREE CHLORINE	mg/L	4	4	0.94 (0.77-1.09) 0.95 (0.89-1.02)	Required Treatment Chemical	Yes
TURBIDITY	NTU	NA	0.3 NTU	0.04 (0.02-0.07) 0.06 (0.05-0.07)	Soil Runoff, Corrosion of Plumbing	Yes
ALKALINITY	mg/L	NA	NA	73 (67-88) 82 (70-116)	Naturally occurring	NA
SPECIFIC CONDUCTIVITY	Umhos/cm	NA	NA	293 (271-310) 291 (275-303)	Naturally occurring	Yes
TEMPERATURE	Deg C	NA	NA	9 (2-23) 17 (7-25)	Seasonal	NA

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS CONTINUED

EPA's Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UMCR5)

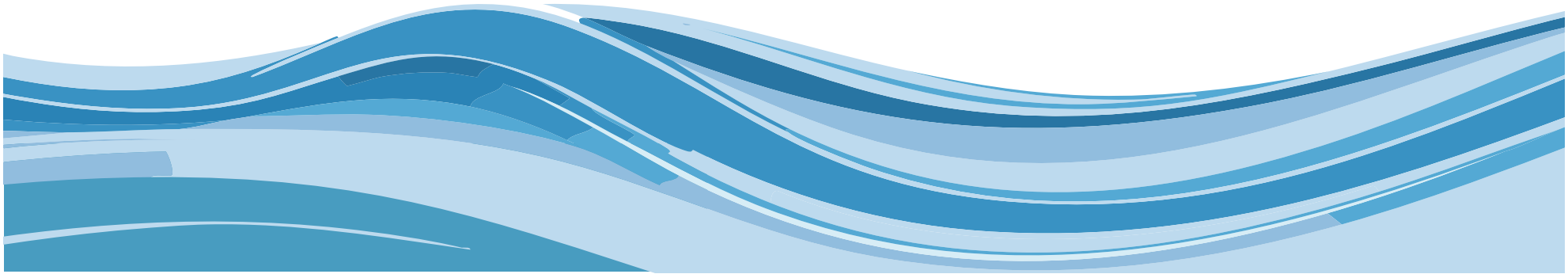
CONTAMINANT	ACRONYM	CONTAMINANT	ACRONYM
Perfluorobutanoic acid	PFBA	Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer acid	HFPO-DA
Perfluoropenatnoic acid	PFPeA	9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanona-ne-1-sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundeca-ne-1-1sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	4:2 FTS
Perfluorooctanoic acid (Regulated)	**PFOA**	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	6:2 FTS
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	8:2 FTS
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	NFDHA
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid	PFMPA
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	PFMBA
4,8 Dioxa-3H-Perfluorono-nanoic acid	ADONA	Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid acid	PFEESA
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoa-cetic acid	NEtFOSAA
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	N-methylyperfluorooctanesulfonamida-cetic acid	NMeFOSAA
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	PFHpS	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTA
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (Regulated)	**PFOS**	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTrDA
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid	PFPeS	Lithium	Li

2023 SAMPLE EVENTS - UNIT - UG/L (PARTS PER BILLION)							
SE1 (2/23)		SE2 (5/23)		SE3 (8/23)		SE4 (11/23)	
RWW	MCWA	RWW	MCWA	RWW	MCWA	RWW	MCWA

ALL NOT DETECTED

RWW = ROCHESTER WATER WORKS
[**SAMPLE SITE =** HEMLOCK TREATMENT PLANT]

MCWA = MONROE COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY
[**SAMPLE SITE =** MT. READ BOOSTER PUMP]



NOTE: The following contaminants were tested for but not found in HWTP effluent: Benzene, Bromobenzene, Bromochloromethane, Bromomethane, n-Butylbenzene, sec-Butylbenzene, tert-Butylbenzene, Carbon tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, Chloroethane, Chloromethane,2-Chlorotoluene, 4-Chlorotoluene, 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP), 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB), 1,2-Dichlorobenzene, 1,3-Dichlorobenzene, 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, Dichlorodifluoromethane, 1,1-Dichloroethane, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Dichloromethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, 1,3-Dichloropropane, 2,2-Dichloropropane, 1,1-Dichloropropylene, cis-1,3-Dichloroproylpene, trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene, Ethyl benzene, Hexachlorobutadiene, Isopropylbenzene, 4-Isopropyltoluene, Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE), Naphthalene, n-Propylbenzene, Styrene, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, Tetrachloroethylene, Toluene, 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethylene, Trichlorofluoromethane, 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, Vinyl chloride, o-Xylene, m,p-Xylene, Total Xylene, 2,3,7,8- Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-Dioxin, 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP), 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB), PCB Screen, Chlordane, Toxaphene, 2,4-D, Dacthal, Dalapon, Dicamba, Dinoseb, Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), Alachlor, Aldrin, Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene, Gama-BHC (Lindane), Butachlor, Dieldrin, Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, Aldicarb, Aldicarb Sulfoxide, Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate, Endrin, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Methoxychlor, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Propachlor, Simazine, Aldicarb, Aldicarb sulfone, Aldicarb sulfoxide, Carbaryl, Carbofuran, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Methomyl, Oxamyl, Glyphosate, Endothall, Diquat, Gross Alpha, Total Uranium, Aluminum, Antimony, Beryllium, Cadmium, Total Cyanide, Iron, Manganese, Mercury, Nitrite, Selenium, Silver, Zinc, Foaming Agents (MBAS), Asbestos 1,4-Dioxane and Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances.

Refer to the supplemental report (found at https://www.cityofrochester.gov/2024-water-quality-report) for the complete list of contaminants that were tested for in 2024 and/or in prior years. The supplemental report also provides information on health effects associated with all detected contaminants.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Abs/cm = The unit of measure for UV absorbance: Absorbance per centimeter (abs/cm), referring to how much UV is absorbed at a specific wavelength

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

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).

NA: Not applicable

Nanograms per liter (ng/L): One part of liquid in 1 trillion partsof liquid (parts per trillion = ppt).

pCi/L= picocurie/L: A unit of measure for radioactivity.

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Umhos/cm = The unit of measurement for conductivity: Expressed as micromhos (umho/cm).