LIVINGSTON COUNTY
WSA
WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY

Executive Director
Jason Molino

Deputy Director
Lauren Monaghan

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Livingston County Water & Sewer Authority
1997 D'Angelo Drive, Lakeville, New York 14480

www.lcwsa.us

Public Water Supply ID Number:

Town of Leicester	NY2501014
Leicester-York	NY2501026

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Livingston County Water & Sewer Authority (LCWSA) annually issues 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 Mark Kosakowski, Director of Operations, at (585) 346-3523. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled LCWSA board meetings. The meeting times, dates and locations can be obtained by calling the LCWSA office at (585) 346-3523 or on our website at: https://lcwsa.us/lcwsa-governing-board/

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

There are two public water systems within the Town of Leicester that service approximately 800 people through 323 service connections. The Leicester-York public water system is located along Route 36 north of the Village of Leicester to the Town line of York and on Caledonia Rd, north of 4672 Caledonia Road to the Town line of York. The water in this district is purchased from the Town of York and which is treated at the Village of Geneseo Water Plant.

The Town of Leicester public water system is predominantly east of the Village of Leicester and is most commonly known as the Cuylerville District. This district includes areas of Brown Rd, Caledonia Rd, Chestnut St, Cuylerville Rd, High St, Jones Bridge Rd, River Rd, School St, and Wheelock Rd. This area is supplied water from the existing water tank located on Caledonia Rd. The tank is filled from a blended water source of approximately 70% from the Village of Mt. Morris via the Village of Leicester and approximately 30% from the Village of Geneseo via the Town of York. There are two additional smaller districts on South Street and Cuylerville Road (Route 20A) just outside the Village of Leicester that are supplied by water treated by the Village of Mt. Morris via the Village of Leicester.

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Both water sources are surface water from Silver Lake in Wyoming County and Conesus Lake in Livingston County. For more information on the water treatment from the Village of Geneseo and the Village of Mt. Morris water plants their 2024 Annual Water Quality Reports are also available on the LCWSA's website at: www.lcwsa.us/water-quality.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants in addition to source water testing that the Villages of Mt. Morris and Geneseo perform. These contaminants include total coliform, total trihalomethanes, and haloacetic acids. 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.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Livingston County Health Department at (585) 243-7280.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants – Town of Leicester							
Total Coliform[1]	**No**	Monthly	4 Positive	N/A	0	TT=2 or more positive routine samples in 1 month	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine Residual	No	Monthly (Measured throughout distribution system)	Range (0.14 – 0.8)	mg/L	N/A	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive to control Microbes
Microbiological Contaminants - Leicester-York							
Total Coliform[1]	**No**	Monthly	4 Positive	N/A	0	TT=2 or more positive routine samples in 1 month	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine Residual	No	Monthly (Measured throughout distribution system)	Range (0.06 – 1.22)	mg/L	N/A	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive to control Microbes

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts[2]

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Samples	Highest Average Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measurement	MC LG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM 4830 Upper River Rd	**No**	Quarterly	54[2] (27-65)	ug/L	N/A	80.0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
TTHM 2750 Cuylerville Rd	**No**	Quarterly	**58[2]** (37-80)				
HAA 2892 Canandaigua St	**No**	Quarterly	20[2] (7.8-32)	ug/L	N/A	60.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
HAA 2750 Cuylerville Rd	**No**	Quarterly	**16[2]** (<1–37)				

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Notes:
1 – 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. Following a positive sample, repeat/confirmation samples must be collected. A violation occurs if any of the samples test positive for E. coli bacteria.
2 – Stage 2 TTHM and HAA samples were collected quarterly. Compliance is based on a locational running annual average, calculated quarterly. This represents the highest running annual quarterly average calculated from data 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.
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.
Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).
Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).
Total Trihalomethanes(TTHM***):*** means the sum of the concentration of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform
Haloacetic Acids (HAA***):*** means the sum of the concentrations of five specific haloacetic acid compounds: (mono-,di- and trichloracetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid)

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. We are required to present 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 breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The LCWSA 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. 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 can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking 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, or 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 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 LCWSA. 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.

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IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2024, 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 calling our office at 585-346-3523 and/or visiting our website at: https://lcwsa.us/information-on-lead-in-drinking-water/.

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 FOR NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING RESIDENTS

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you need a translated copy, please reach out to our office.

Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

French

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

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 several reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both necessities of life.
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct new 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.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. It is our mission to maintain a safe and dependable water supply and additional improvements may be necessary in the future. We will keep you informed of any significant changes in services. For current updates please visit our website at www.lcwsa.us or call our office at (585) 346-3523 if you have any questions.