LIVINGSTON COUNTY
WSA
WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Town of Springwater Public Water System
Livingston County Water & Sewer Authority
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www.lcwsa.us

(Public Water Supply NYID: NY2510300)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Livingston County Water and Sewer Authority (LCWSA), 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 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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

The Town of Springwater water system serves approximately 430 people through 178 service connections. Our water sources are groundwater wells: groundwater drawn from two 30-foot deep drilled wells, which are located on Kellogg Road near Main Street. The water is filtered and chlorinated prior to distribution.

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for the contamination of the source water, it does not mean the water delivered to consumers is or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminates in our drinking water?" for a list of contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resources managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned earlier, our water is derived from two wells. The wells draw from an unconfined aquifer with unknown hydraulic conductivity. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium susceptibility to microbial, nitrate, pesticides, solvents, and other contaminants.

The county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting us, as the above address and phone number.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, 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. 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 Livingston County Health Department at (585) 243-7280.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)**	**Unit of Measurement**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit (MCL,TT or AL)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Turbidity[1] Distribution Sample	No	5 days per week	0.4 (0.2–0.66)	NTU	N/A	5 NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity[1] - After Treatment Sample	No	Daily	0.1 (0.04–0.25)	NTU	N/A	1 NTU (Monthly Avg)	Soil Runoff
Chlorine Residuals Measured in Distribution							
Chlorine Residual	No	Monthly	Range 0.54 – 1.01	mg/L	N/A	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)[4]	No	8/28/24	39	ug/L	N/A	80	By-products of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	8/28/24	15	ug/L	N/A	60	By-products of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.

Table of Detected Contaminants: Inorganic Chemicals (IOCs)							
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)**	**Unit of Measurement**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit (MCL,TT or AL)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Nitrate	No	8/28/24	0.677	mg/L	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	No	8/28/24	35.6	mg/L	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Sodium	No	8/28/24	22.6[2]	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste.
Barium	No	8/14/24	0.04	mg/L	2.0	MCL=2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes
Copper	No	8/2/23	0.076[3] (0.023 – 0.095)	mg/L	0	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives

Notes:

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
2. 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.
3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 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 lead and copper values detected at your water system. In this case, five samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the two highest results. The action level for lead or copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
4. The total of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform must not exceed 80 ug/L.

Definitions:

***Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)*:** A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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.
***N/A*:** Not applicable.
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).

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.

Although no action level for lead was exceeded, 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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING ALL RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2024, our system was in compliance with applicable State and Federal drinking water operating 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 WASTINGN 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 may 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.