LIVINGSTON COUNTY
WSA
WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Livingston County Water & Sewer Authority
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www.lcwsa.us

Public Water Supply ID Numbers:
LCWSA Consolidated District: NY2501019

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Livingston County Water & 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, we conducted tests for contaminants including microbiological and disinfection byproducts. 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 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 and the FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water source for the LCWSA Consolidated District is obtained from the Hemlock and Canadice Lakes which are located along the eastern boundary of Livingston County and into Ontario County. Treated water is delivered to our service area through a connection to the City of Rochester's transmission main located just north of Big Tree Road in Hemlock. This water is treated at the City of Rochester's Hemlock Lake Water Treatment Facility located on Rix Hill Road in Hemlock using coagulation, filtration, disinfection, and fluoridation. For more information on our source water for the Consolidated District, please see the City of Rochester's 2025 Annual Water Quality Report, available on-line at: https://www.cityofrochester.gov/departments/bureau-water#resources and is also posted on the LCWSA's website at: www.lcwsa.us/water-quality.

In addition to treatment and monitoring performed by the City of Rochester, LCWSA re-chlorinates in South Livonia, Lakeville, Conesus, Maple Beach Pump Station, Groveland Station, East Lake Road, and Scottsburg to maintain adequate disinfection, and free chlorine residuals throughout the entire distribution system. Water consumed by the Town of Geneseo Water District 3 and Groveland Correctional Facility is purchased from LCWSA. During 2025, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Consolidated District serves a population of about 10,560 people through over 3,520 service connections. The total water purchased in 2025 from the City of Rochester was approximately 422,280,683 gallons; the authorized consumption amount was 273,926,264 gallons. This leaves an unaccounted-for total of 148,354,419 gallons (35% of the total amount purchased). This water was used to flush hydrants, fight fires and for fire drill training by local fire departments**,** and normal flushing of mains. All other unaccounted-for water was a result of four (4) water main breaks, two (2) main line valve repairs, and two (2) water service repairs, slowed retail meters, un-metered water, and leakage. In 2025, most water customers were charged $4.25 per 1,000 gallons of water with an annual minimum water charge per connection of $160 per year.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, in addition to source water sampling that the City of Rochester does, the LCWSA routinely tests your drinking water for Total Coliform Bacteria, Asbestos and Disinfection By-products (Total Trihalomethanes – TTHM, Haloacetic Acids – HAA). The following table 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. Specific information regarding other districts is reported separately by those systems, including South Avon, Caledonia District 1, Caledonia District 3, Town of Lima, Town of Leicester, and Town of Springwater.

Coliform bacteria are a group of bacteria that are commonly used as a measure of the sanitary quality of drinking water. The presence of a specific type of coliform known as *E.coli* is considered to be a potentially serious compromise to the sanitary quality. Bacteria in drinking water not only originate at the source but also can be introduced through a variety of local distribution conditions. For this reason, we are required to test a minimum of ten times per month in the Consolidated District. These samples are analyzed by a New York State certified laboratory.

In 2025, the LCWSA took 127 Total Coliform Bacteria samples in the Consolidated water system, and none tested positive for the presence of total coliform bacteria.

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							
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily (Entry Point – City of Rochester water supply) Monthly (Measured throughout distribution system)	Range (0.5 – 1.7) Range (0.01-2.74)	mg/L	N/A	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive to control Microbes

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts[2]							
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Samples**	**Average Level Detected (Range)**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
TTHM – Site 1 7161 Groveland Hill Rd	**No**	quarterly	48 [1] (34 – 65)	ug/L	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
TTHM – Site 2 6170 East Lake Rd	**No**	quarterly	47 [1] (30 – 66)				
HAA – Site 1 7161 Groveland Hill Rd	**No**	quarterly	20 [1] (10 – 26)	ug/L	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
HAA – Site 2 6170 East Lake Rd	**No**	quarterly	20 [1] (10 – 24)				

Inorganic contaminants							
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Samples**	**Detection Level Average (Range)**	**Unit Measured**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)**	**Likely Source**
Lead [2]	No	Jan-June, 2025	6.2 [3] (ND – 3.6)	ug/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing
		July-Dec, 2025	6.8 [3] (ND – 1.7)				
Copper [2]	No	Jan-June, 2025	0.232 [3] (0.212-0.334)	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing
		July-Dec, 2025	0.217 (0.118-0.262)				
Asbestos – Rt 63 LCWSA (Sewer Plant)	No	12/21/20	2	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos – Groveland Hill Rd	No	12/21/20	2	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos – 5909 Big Tree Rd	No	12/21/20	1	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Notes

1. Stage 2 TTHM and HAA samples were collected quarterly. This represents the highest running annual quarterly average calculated from data collected.

2. Lead and Copper: (2025 survey) 90% of samples must be less than the Action Level (AL) 90th percentile. The City of Rochester collected 219 samples for lead and copper in 2025. Ten (10) of the 219 samples were collected from homes in the LCWSA Consolidated District. None of those samples exceeded the AL for lead or copper.
3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 219 total samples collected within the City of Rochester system. The range reported is the range of samples collected with the LCWSA Consolidated District.

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)
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 from the table, the Consolidated District 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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING ALL RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?
During 2025 our systems were in compliance with applicable State drinking water operation, monitoring and reporting requirements.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Our water system partners with the City of Rochester in order to comply with the Lead and Copper Rule. The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) recently completed an administrative review of the City of Rochester's compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule. Their review has concluded that in 1998, NYSDOH incorrectly approved the City's optimal corrosion control treatment designation. As a result, NYSDOH has revoked that approval, and issued the City a violation of the New York State Sanitary Code for failure to have an optimal corrosion control treatment in place. As our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did (and are doing) to correct this situation.

What does this mean?

It is important to note, **this is not an emergency**, and nothing has changed with regard to water quality or lead levels in the samples we collect. The City has operated under the approval granted by NYSDOH since 1998 and has never exceeded the lead Action Level since the Lead and Copper Rule was established in 1991. We work with the city to conduct routine

sampling of our water at customers' taps for lead. The tests continue to show lead levels in the water below the limit, or "action level" of 15 parts per billion.

What is being done?

The City began a comprehensive corrosion control treatment study in 2022 in anticipation of the recently released Lead and Copper Rule Improvements. This study will identify a treatment method that will help further reduce lead in drinking water. It is anticipated that the study will be completed in the Spring of 2026. Once approved, the City will then add the selected corrosion control technology to our treatment process which will bring us back into compliance.

What should I do?

Again, this is not an emergency, and nothing has changed with regard to the City's treatment processes or lead levels.

In the meantime, you can use these simple steps to minimize lead in your tap water:

- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula. Hot water dissolves lead more quickly.
- 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. Run your cold water for 3 to 5 minutes to ensure complete flushing.
- Routinely clean faucet screens which can accumulate lead and rust particles.
- Use a water filter that is certified NSF 53 to remove lead. Find out more at www.nsf.org.

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.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the LCWSA, for additional information please visit our website at: *https://lcwsa.us/information-on-lead-in-drinking-water/*
Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*

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.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The following improvements were completed in 2025:

- Numerous curb boxes were repaired and/or replaced.
- At least eight (8) mainlines, valves, and service leaks were discovered and repaired.
- At least six (6) hydrants were repaired and/or replaced.
- Construction of the new 2 MG water storage tank started at Shelly Rd in Livonia.
- Construction started on the new Groveland Water District #1

The following projects are in progress for 2026:

- Groveland Water District #1 – Construction of a new water district to service approximately 155 properties.
- Hydrant and Valve Maintenance will be on going in all districts.

- Curb box replacements will be on going in all districts.

BULK WATER AVALIBILITY

Water fill stations are located at the Town of Livonia Highway Department (50 Commercial St) and at the Town of Sparta Community Center (7351 Route 256).

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.