Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
for the Year 2025
"THE WATER WE DRINK"
WAYNE COUNTY WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY
3377 Daansen Road, Walworth, N.Y. 14568

For water customers in the Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority's ***Palmyra South Service Area*** (PWS ID #NY5830003) supplied by the City of Canandaigua, located in the town of Palmyra, Wayne County, NY.

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Wayne County Water & Sewer Authority 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Mr. Martin J. Aman, Executive Director, Phone: (315) 986-1929, Fax: (315) 986-1687 or email: maman@wcwsa.org. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. The meetings are held on the fourth (4th) Tuesday of each month at 4:00 p.m. at the Wayne County Water & Sewer Authority building, 3377 Daansen Road, Walworth. Or you may visit our website at www.wcwsa.org.

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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

For its Palmyra South Service Area, the Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority receives its water from the Town of Manchester as supplied by the City of Canandaigua, primarily to supply a portion of the Town of Palmyra. This Canandaigua Lake water is filtered; carbon can also be used for taste and odor control. The water is disinfected by injection of gaseous chlorine. Sodium hydroxide is added for pH control to reduce corrosion in the distribution system and fluoride is added before being pumped to the distribution system.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has evaluated the susceptibility of water supplies statewide for potential contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). For Canandaigua Lake, the assessment found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of agricultural lands in this assessment area results in elevated potential for protozoa, phosphorus, disinfection by-product (DBP) precursors and pesticides contamination. While there are some wastewater treatment facilities present, permitted discharges do not likely represent an important threat to source water quality based on their density in the assessment area. However, it appears that the total

amount of wastewater discharged to surface water in this area is high enough to further raise the potential for contamination (particularly for protozoa.) There are no noteworthy contamination threats associated with other discrete contaminant sources. Because storm and waste water contamination remain potential threats to any source water, the water provided to you undergoes rigorous treatment and testing prior to its delivery. For more information on the SWAP summary and how you can help protect the source of your drinking water contact NYSDOH.

FACTS AND FIGURES

This water system serves approximately 200 people through 68 service connections. The total amount of water delivered to customers in 2025 was approximately 6.8 million gallons. In this service area, the total water purchased was approximately 7.8 million gallons, the unsold water being water used for firefighting and flushing of mains, as well as water lost through leaks, slowed meters, unauthorized use of water, etc. In 2025, water customers were charged $5.50 per 1,000 gallons of water, and a $32.00 basic service charge per quarter. This rate would result in an annual water charge of $403.00 for a customer using 50,000 gallons per year, an average use for a family of three. ***The basic service charge reflects a ¾" – 1 ½" meter; meters larger than 1 ½" have a basic service charge based on size and type of meter.

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, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The Wayne County Water & Sewer Authority and its suppliers send their samples to independent New York State certified water quality testing laboratories. The accompanying 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.

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 log on to EPA's Drinking Water Website: www.epa.gov/safewater/. If you have questions or concerns about the quality of your water, please feel free to contact the Authority or the local office of the NYSDOH.

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The Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority is required to collect and analyze at least one (1) total coliform sample from within the Authority's distribution system per month. No samples exceeded New York State Health Department or EPA drinking water standards.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The accompanying table shows the ***detected results only*** of monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024, based upon information as provided by our suppliers**.**

Substance	**Units**	**Violation Yes/No**	**MCL**	**Date of Sample**	**City of Canandaigua**	**WCWSA**	**Source**
Barium	ppm	No	2	3/2025	0.025	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates	ppm	No	10	3/2025	0.23	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes *footnote 2	ug/l	No	80	2025	50.7 28.1-83.1	61.5 (38-58) 2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 *footnote 2	ug/l	No	60	2024	26.1 18.8-36	29.65 (20-29.9) 2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Copper *footnote 3	ug/l	No	AL=1300	6/2023	90% - 3.1 Range of detects (1.3-4.1)	28.6 (2.2-28.6) 2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead *footnote 3	ug/l	No	AL=15	6/2023	90% - 1.3 Range of detects (<1 – 9)	ND 2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity Combine Filter *footnote 4	NTU	No	TT=100% of samples = ≤ 0.3	2025	0.13 Max	N/A	Soil Runoff
Turbidity Individual Filter *footnote 4	NTU	No	TT=95% of samples = ≤0.3	2025	≤ 0.3	N/A	Soil Runoff
Nickel	ppb	No	100	3/2025	<0.5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	No	100	3/2025	1.3	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills
Fluoride *footnote 1	mg/L	No	2.2	2025	0.72	N/A	Natural and additive which promotes strong teeth
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ng/L	No	10	11/2025	<1.9	N/A	Fire fighting foam
Perflurorooctanoic acid	ng/L	No	10	11/2025	<1.9	N/A	Fire fighting foam
1,4-Dioxane	Ppb	No	1	2025	<0.07	n/a	Used in cleaners, degreasers and other household products

2,4-D	ug/L	No	50	2025	<0.10	NS	Used to control broadleaf weeds in agriculture; residential use
Dalapon	ug/L	No	200	2025	<1.5	NS	Used to control grasses in agriculture; residential use
Chlorine Residual	mg/L	No	4	Daily	1.02 0.77-1.41	NS	Water additive used to control microbes

*__footnote 1__ (Fluoride) – Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The NYS Department of Health recommends an optimal fluoride concentration range of 0.7 ppm to 1.2 ppm. Measured on laboratory's finished water.

*__footnote 2__ (TTHM & HAA5) – This level represents the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) calculated quarterly from data collected.

__*footnote 3__ (Lead & Copper) - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 samples collected. The action level for copper or lead was not exceeded at any of the 5 sites tested.

__*footnote 4__ (Turbidity) -Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. This is tested because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. At no time in 2025 did the turbidity exceed 1.0 NTU. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below $\leq$ 0.3 NTU.

Lead: 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 Wayne County Water & Sewer Authority 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 Wayne County Water & Sewer Authority office at (315) 986-1929. 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.

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 at the following link:
https://wcwsa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=bb78fbb0a3224f3988cfcb2dd9708c41

Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short period of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing in excess of the action level over many years

could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS IN TABLE

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.

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 (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts (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).

Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).

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.

Not applicable (NA)

Not Sampled (NS)

Not Required (NR)

Not Required to Sample (NRS)

The contaminants that were analyzed but not detected include the following: *Strontium, Alkalinity, Total Organic Carbon, Dissolved Organic Carbon, UV254, Specified Ultraviolet Absorbance, Gross Alpha, Gross Beta, Radium 226/228*

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 average level allowed by the state. While the Wayne County Water & Sewer Authority did not have any violations

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?
During 2025 our system was in compliance with 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
This supplier's 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. Fluoride is added to your water by the City of Canandaigua before it is delivered to us. 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, the City of Canandaigua monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/L (parts per million). During 2025 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water averaged 0.75 mg/L. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that exceeded 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 transmission mains, wells, 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 fire fighting 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. Conservation tips include:

- Automatic dishwashers use 4-6 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So, get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn water off while shaving and/or brushing your teeth. Take showers instead of baths.
- 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 can 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.
- Replace older fixtures with water-saving devices.
- When washing your car, use a bucket for washing and turn on the hose only for rinsing.
- Curb lawn watering – water your lawn only when necessary, and water between the hours of 8:00 p.m. - 10:00 a.m.
- Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants to hold water for your plants.
- If you have a swimming pool, fill it during the night when demands on power and water production systems are less.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS:
The Authority continued to work on the distribution system maintenance program. This included flushing of dead end watermains, maintenance and painting of fire hydrants, exercising of main line and gate valves throughout the system and continuation of the residential water meter replacement program throughout the overall service area, and also monitoring the cross connection back flow prevention program with three certified backflow testers. As the Authority crews go about the system they are always looking for possible leaks.

CLOSING:
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 and systems, which are the heart of our community. In addition to helping us with the conservation measures as outlined in this report, we also ask for your co-operation in reporting any unusual or suspicious activity around any of our water facilities, including tanks, hydrants, pump stations, etc. We encourage you to notify us immediately at (315) 986-1929 if you observe any suspicious activities, or if you notice any new or unusual wet spots or other signs that may indicate a leak in the water system. As always, please feel free to call at any time if you have any questions or concerns about your water supply or our operation in general.