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 ***Red Creek North Service Area (SA)*** (PWS ID #NY5830010) supplied by the Village of Red Creek, located in the Town of Wolcott, North of Red Creek in Wayne County, New York.

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. We are proud to report that this 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 on 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 Mr. Martin J. Aman, Executive Director Telephone: (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 Departments and the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants which must provide the same protection for public health.

Water supplied to this service area is from the Village of Red Creek. This water comes from groundwater wells which are located on Sterling Station Road just outside the Village of Red Creek. Water from this source is chlorinated for disinfection purposes prior to entering the distribution system. The Village of Red Creek owns the property surrounding all the wells, having purchased the former Cuyler Farm on Sterling Station Road on March 29, 1995, in order to guarantee protection of the areas around the wells. The wells on Sterling Station Road are considered to be a single water source.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) 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 contamination of the source water; it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. See section “Are there contaminants in our drinking water?” for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessment program (SWAP) provides resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future. Water suppliers 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.

As mentioned before, the Village of Red Creek’s water is derived from one well field, the Sterling Station Road well field. The source water assessment has rated the Sterling Station Road well field as having a high susceptibility to microbials and nitrates and a medium-high susceptibility to industrial solvents, metals, pesticides, other industrial contaminants, and petroleum products. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) to the well and low intensity residential activity in the assessment area. In addition, the well has detections of nitrates at levels consistent with a high chemical sensitivity and the well draws from an unconfined aquifer of high hydraulic conductivity. While the source water assessment rates the Village of Red Creek source as being susceptible to microbials, please note that this water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State’s drinking water standards from microbial contamination. To effectively produce potable water, chlorination of raw water is utilized. Chlorine is added for treatment to disinfect the water and to maintain a residual disinfectant throughout the water distribution system that delivers water to your home. Chlorine residual is monitored weekly within the distribution system.

This assessment found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of residential lands in the assessment area results in an elevated potential for microbials contamination. There is also a high density of sanitary wastewater groundwater discharges, but this is unlikely to impact spring water quality. There are no noteworthy contamination threats associated with other discrete contaminant sources. Finally, it should be noted that underground water flows to springs can make these drinking water sources highly sensitive to existing and new sources of contamination from solvents and petroleum products.

FACTS AND FIGURES

This water system serves approximately 35 people through 11 service connections. The total water purchased by W.C.W. & S.A. in 2025 for the Red Creek North service area was approximately 475 thousand gallons. The total amount of water delivered to customers in 2025 was approximately 375 thousand 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 2024, 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, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes. 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 within the Village of Red Creek Service Area distribution system per month. No samples exceeded the New York State Health Department or EPA drinking water standards.

The accompanying table shows the ***detected results only*** of monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024 and any detected results taken in the past 5 years**.**

Contaminant	**Units**	**Violation Yes/No**	**MCL**	**Date of Sample**	**Red Creek Results-Sterling**	**Water Authority Results**	**Source**
Barium	ppm	No	2	2025	.227	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates	ppm	No	10	2025	3.81	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes *footnote 3	ug/l	No	80	2025	2.8	0 2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	ug/l	No	60	2025	6.0	0 2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Copper *footnote 1	ug/L	No	1300	2024	74 (12.2-200)	74 (12.2-200)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead *footnote 2	ug/L	No	15	2024	1.1 (ND-4.9)	1.1 (ND-4.9)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Gross Alpha	pCi/L	No	18	2023	0.1 +/- 1.1	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Bross Beta	pCi/L	No	18	2023	1.7 +/- 1.1	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	No	5	2023	0.0 +/- 0.7	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits

footnote 1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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 copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected in your water system, and the 90th percentile value was the 74 ug/l; the action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
footnote 2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected in this supply area. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the tested areas.
footnote 3 –This level represents the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) calculated quarterly from data collected.

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 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.
Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Not Sampled (NS): Contaminant not sampled by supplier.
Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/l): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
MRDL: Maximum Residual Level, 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.
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, 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.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the above 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.

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.

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.
- 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.
- Take showers instead of baths.
- 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, monitoring the cross connection back flow prevention program with three certified backflow testers, exercising of main line and gate valves throughout the system, and continuation of the residential water meter replacement program within the Authority's service area.

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.