



2015 Annual
Water Quality Report

MCWA PWSID# 2701047
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MCWA RICHMOND PWSID# 3401158



Monroe County
Water Authority

2015 Annual
Water Quality Report



The Monroe County Water Authority

is pleased to provide you this report on the quality of your drinking
water which describes its sources, treatment and test results.

MCWA - Water Quality Table									
Detected Substances									
Supply (Source)				Shoremont & Webster WTPs (L.Ontario)	Corfu WTP (Well)	Purchased Water Hemlock WTP (Hemlock L.)	Purchased Water ECWA (L. Erie & Niagara R.)		Meets EPA Standards
Substances	Units	MCLG	MCL	Range of detected values				Likely Source	
Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.018-0.021	0.140-0.160	0.015-0.017	0.019-0.024	Erosion of natural deposits	Yes
Chloride	mg/L	NA	250	25-28	40-65	33-37	21-23	Naturally occurring	Yes
Chromium	ug/L	100	100	ND	ND-1	ND	ND	Naturally occurring	Yes
Dacthal (DCPA)	ug/L	NA	50	ND-0.13	ND	ND	ND	Herbicide	Yes
Dalapon	ug/L	NA	50	ND	ND	ND	ND-1	Herbicide	Yes
Fluoride	mg/L	NA	2.2	0.1-1.5	NR	0.5-1.0	0.1-1.0	Natural and additive - promotes strong teeth	Yes
Manganese	ug/L	NA	300	ND	11-63	ND	ND-0.6	Naturally occurring	Yes
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	0.26-0.36	ND	ND-0.21	ND-0.22 (2014)	Erosion of natural deposits	Yes
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NS	15-17	25-64*	20	12	Naturally occurring	Yes
Sulfate	mg/L	NA	250	28-31	46	33-37	21-22	Naturally occurring	Yes
Treatment Requirements - 95% of samples each month must be less than 0.3 NTU. Range and lowest monthly percentage are listed. Turbidity is a measure of water clarity and is used to gauge filtration performance.									
Turbidity - Entry Point	NTUs	NA	TT	0.03-0.13 (100%)	NR	0.04-0.16 (100%)	0.01-0.83 (99.5)%	Soil Runoff	Yes
Microbial - No more than 5% of monthly samples can be positive. The highest monthly % positive is listed.									
Coliform	% Positive	0	5%	1.1% Sept	ND	1.1% Sept **	ND	Naturally occurring	Yes
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-products (DBPs) - Chlorine has a MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) and MRDLG (MRDL Goal) rather than an MCL and MCLG (Average and range are listed). For the DBPs (THMs and Haloacetic acids) the highest individual location annual average and the range for all locations are listed.									
Chlorine Residual - Entry Pt	mg/L	4	4	1.0 (0.3-2.2)	0.7 (0.4-1.2)	0.9 (0.6-1.9)	1.5 (0.7-1.9)	Additive for control of microbes	Yes
Total THMs	ug/L	NA	80	64 (43-80)	52 (19-74)	64 (43-80)	52 (19-74)	Byproduct of water chlorination	Yes
Haloacetic Acids	ug/L	NA	60	18 (ND-24)	13 (ND-18)	18 (ND-24)	13 (ND-18)	Byproduct of water chlorination	Yes
Lead and Copper - 90% of samples must be less than the Action Level (AL). The 90th Percentile, the number of samples exceeding the AL, and the range of results are listed.									
Copper (Customer Tap Samples)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	0.094 (None) 0.005 - 0.500	0.119 (None) 0.007 - 0.550	0.094 (None) 0.005 - 0.500	0.119 (None) 0.007 - 0.550	Corrosion of household plumbing	Yes
Lead (Customer Tap Samples)	ug/L	0	AL=15	12 (Four) ND - 63	1.8 (None) ND - 3.8	12 (Four) ND - 63	1.8 (None) ND - 3.8	Corrosion of household plumbing	Yes
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR3) - Every few years the USEPA issues a new list of up to 30 unregulated contaminants for which public water systems must monitor. This provides baseline occurrence data that the EPA combines with toxicological research to make decisions about future drinking water regulations. MCWA completed monitoring for the third list (UCMR 3) in 2014. For more information on this process go to http://www.drinktap.org/home/water-information/water-quality/ucmr3.aspx .									
Supply (Source)			Shoremont WTP		Corfu WTP		ECWA	Hemlock WTP	
	Units	MCL	At Entry Point to Svsstem	At End of System	At Entry Point to Svsstem	At End of System	At Entry Point to MCWA Svsstem	At Entry Point to Svsstem	At End of System
Chromium (total)	ug/L	100	ND-0.23 (2014)	ND-0.44 (2014)	ND-0.2 (2014)	ND-0.22 (2014)	ND-0.26 (2014)	ND	ND-0.1
Molybdenum	ug/L	NS	1.2-1.3 (2014)	ND-1.3 (2014)	ND (2014)	ND (2014)	1.0-1.2 (2014)	ND	ND-0.1
Strontium	ug/L	NS	160-190 (2014)	130-210 (2014)	120-260 (2014)	150-240 (2014)	130-170 (2014)	50-57	56-140
Vanadium	ug/L	NS	ND-0.2 (2014)	0.24-0.50 (2014)	ND (2014)	ND-0.2 (2014)	ND-0.2 (2014)	ND	ND-0.1
Chromium-6	ug/L	100	0.074-0.085 (2014)	0.16-0.24 (2014)	ND (2014)	ND-0.061 (2014)	0.065-0.090 (2014)	ND-0.04	ND-0.1
Chlorate	ug/L	NS	ND-130 (2014)	120-350 (2014)	43-270 (2014)	40-140 (2014)	ND (2014)	ND-43	21-120
Chloromethane	ug/L	5 (NYS)	ND (2014)	ND (2014)	ND-0.023 (2014)	ND (2014)	ND (2014)	ND	ND-0.1
*There is no MCL set for sodium in water. However, EPA has recommended that 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.									
** 1 out of 12 samples October (Town of Richmond WD)									

Key Terms Used In Water Quality Table

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as possible.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

pCi/L = picoCuries per liter

TT = Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

AL = Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ND = Not Detected, absent or present at less than testing method detection level. All testing methods are EPA approved with detection limits much less than the MCL.

NA = Not applicable

NR = Not Required

NS = No standard

mg/L = milligram (1/1,000 of a gram) per liter = ppm = parts per million

ug/L = microgram (1/1,000,000 of a gram) per liter = ppb = parts per billion

ng/L = nanogram (1/1,000,000,000 of a gram) per liter = ppt = parts per trillion

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of water clarity.

Note: The following contaminants were tested for but not found: 1,1 Dichloroethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethene, 1,1-Dichloropropene; 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, 1,2,3-trichloropropane, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane, 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB), 1,2-Dichlorobenzene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, 1,3-butadiene, 1,3-Dichlorobenzene, 1,3-Dichloropropane, 1,3-Dichloropropene(Cis), 1,3-Dichloropropene(Trans), 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dioxane, 2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex), 2, 4-D, 2,2-Dichloropropane, 2-Chlorotoluene, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, 4-Chlorotoluene, Alachlor, Aldicarb, Aldicarb Sulfone, Aldicarb Sulfoxide, Aldrin, Androstene, Antimony, Arsenic, Atrazine, Benzene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Beryllium, Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate, Bromobenzene, Bromochloromethane, Bromomethane, Butachlor, Cadmium, Carbaryl, Carbofuran, Carbon Tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, Chloroethane, Chloromethane, cis-1,2-Dichloroethene, Cobalt, Radium 226/228, Cryptosporidium, Cyanide, Di(2-Ethylhexyl)Adipate, Dibromomethane, Dicamba, Dichlorodifluoromethane, Dichloromethane, Dieldrin, Dinoseb, Dioxin, Diquat, Endothall, Endrin, Equilin, Estradiol, Estriol, Estrone, Ethylbenzene, Ethynylestradiol, Giardia, Glyphosate, Gross Alpha, Gross Beta, Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorobutadiene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Iron, Isophorone, Isopropylbenzene, Lead, Lindane (gamma-BHC), Mercury, Methomyl, Methoxychlor, MTBE, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, n-Butylbenzene, Nickel, Nitrite, n-Propylbenzene, Oxamyl, p,p' DDD, p,p' DDE, p,p' DDT, PCBs, Pentachlorophenol, Perchlorate, PFBS, PFHpA, PFHxS, PFNA, PFOA, PFOS, Pichloram, p-Isopropyltoluene, Propachlor, sec-Butylbenzene, Selenium, Silver, Simazine, Styrene, Surfactants, tert-Butylbenzene, Testosterone, Tetrachloroethene, Thallium, Toluene, Total Chlordane, Toxaphene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethene, Trichloroethene, Trichlorofluoromethane, Uranium, Vinyl Chloride, Xylenes, Zinc

For more information on MCWA's monitoring program call Customer Service at 585-442-7200.

The Monroe County Water Authority is the third largest water supplier in New York State, producing and delivering an average of 18 billion gallons of drinking water every year. As a public benefit corporation organized in 1950 under the New York State Public Authorities Law, our sole purpose is to provide clean, safe water and reliable service at an affordable price.

Many communities have been unable or unwilling to make the investments necessary to maintain their water systems. That's not the case with the Monroe County Water Authority. In 2015 we invested 12.5 million dollars in infrastructure improvements. Our commitment to efficiency and cost control is shown in our water rate history. Our rates are below the national average and the lowest 25% for northeast suppliers. It costs an average Authority residential customer about \$19 a month for all the water they need.

The Monroe County Water Authority's 221 employees are dedicated to providing you all the clean, safe drinking water you need, whenever you need it.

This annual water quality report is being provided to all of our customers in



compliance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and New York State Department of Health regulations. For more news check our website at www.MCWA.com.

Our primary water source is Lake Ontario which is treated at Greece and our Webster Plant. We also operate the Corfu Plant, a Village of Corfu, and purchase water from the City of Rochester Water Authority (ECWA). The Distribution System Map in this report shows the area for each of the treatment plants. The boundaries between these areas change day to day as we manage the sources to optimize water service.

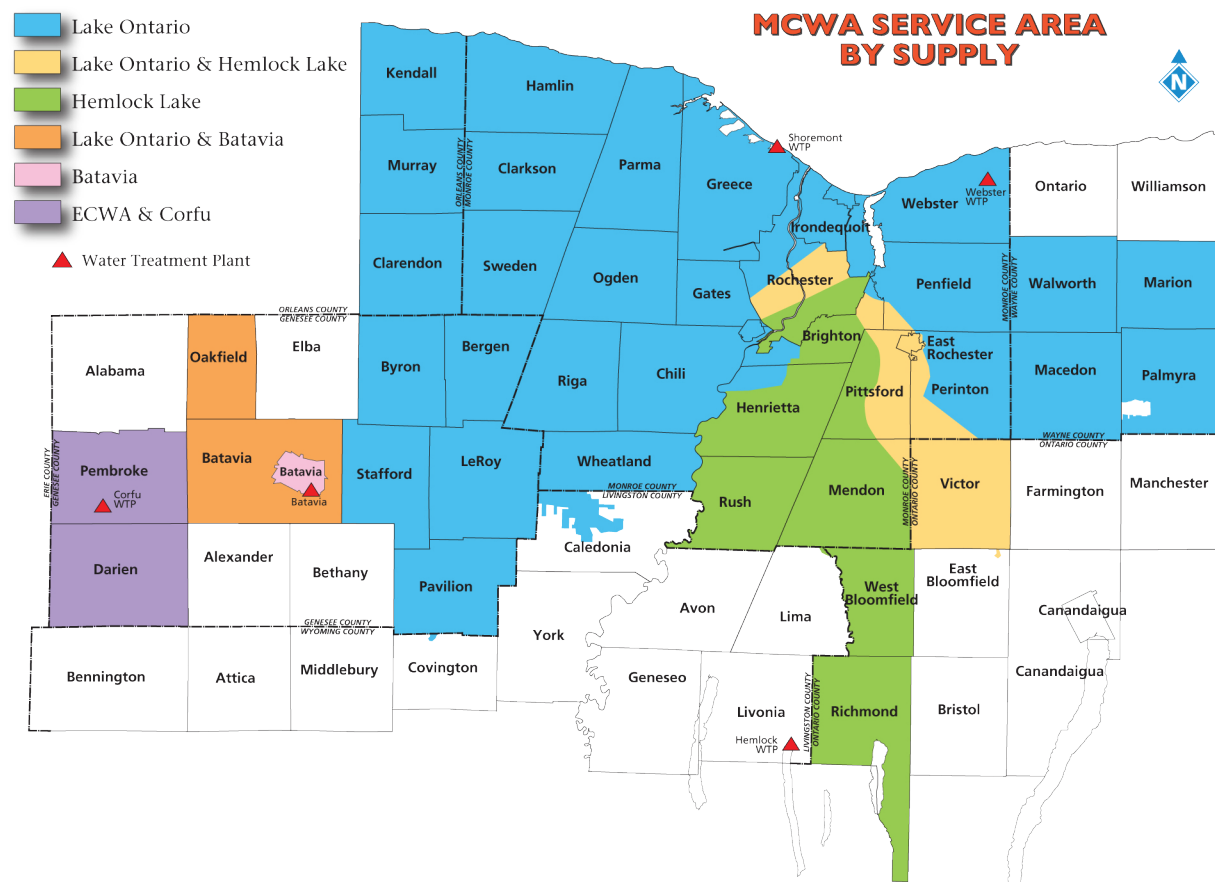
The New York State Health Department has evaluated the susceptibility of water supplies statewide to potential contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). In general, the Great Lakes sources used by Shoremont and ECWA are not very susceptible because of the size and quality of the Great Lakes. Hemlock and Canadice Lakes, used by the Hemlock Plant, are also not very susceptible because of their size and controlled watersheds. The well water used by the Corfu Plant is more

susceptible but the confined nature of the aquifer provides protection against the few nearby potential contaminant sources. Because storm and waste water contamination are potential threats to any source water, the water provided to our customers undergoes rigorous treatment and testing prior to its delivery.


The Shoremont Plant and the purchased water producers all use a similar treatment process: coagulation, filtration and disinfection. Coagulants are added to clump together suspended particles, enhancing their removal during filtration. Chlorine is used to disinfect the water and to provide the residual disinfectant that preserves the sanitary quality of the water as it travels from each plant to your home. Fluoride is also added to help prevent tooth decay. The treatment process at the Corfu Water Plant consists of filtration, softening and disinfection with chlorine.

These plants are in full compliance with all New York State and USEPA operational and monitoring requirements.

For more information on the State's Source Water Assessment plan and how you can help protect the source of your drinking water, contact MCWA Customer Service at (585) 442-7200 or visit our website at www.MCWA.com.



Water Quality

A close-up photograph of a person's head in profile, drinking water from a clear glass. The water is being poured from the glass into the person's mouth. The background is a solid light blue color.

Drinking water sources (both tap and bottled water) include lakes, reservoirs, rivers and streams, springs and wells. As water travels over land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in untreated water include inorganic and organic chemicals, pesticides and herbicides, and radioactive and microbiological contaminants. In order to ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, the State and the USEPA established regulations that set limits on contaminant levels in water provided by public water systems. These limits are known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). The regulations also specify testing, reporting, and public notification requirements for each contaminant. MCWA's monitoring program substantially exceeds USEPA and State Health Department requirements. The Health Department also reviews our operating and monitoring data for compliance and independently monitors our distribution system.

Some constituents we tested for were detected, but at levels well below the allowable MCL. A table of these detected contaminants is provided on the next page. It's important to remember all drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Additional information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease-causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as chemotherapy patients, organ transplant recipients, 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 providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia*, and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or the Monroe County Department of Public Health, 111 Westfall Road, Rochester, NY 14620, (585) 753-5057.

Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. There is no detectable lead in the water we deliver to your home. Lead in drinking water is primarily from lead-bearing materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Although our testing indicates this is not a problem for our customers, it is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Monroe County Water Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

WATER WITHDRAWN FROM LAKE ONTARIO	53.5 Million Gallons Per Day
AVERAGE SYSTEM USE	56.3 Million Gallons Per Day
NON-BILLABLE WATER (MAINTENANCE, FLUSHING, FIREFIGHTING, LEAKS)	8.0 Million Gallons Per Day
ANNUAL COST FOR AVERAGE RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMER	\$227 Per Year
POPULATION SERVED	741,000 Wholesale and Retail
NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS	182,394
MILES OF WATER MAINS	3,260
NUMBER OF FIRE HYDRANTS	25,875

Conservation

Lake Ontario provides an abundance of water to the communities we serve, and our customers greatly benefit by having this natural resource close to home. However, it takes power to treat and move the water to your houses. Therefore, conserving energy is helpful to providing clean, safe water to you.

Although our water rates are below the national average, no one wants to pay for water that is wasted whether by accident or on purpose. To save water, fix leaky faucets and toilets promptly, replace washers when garden hoses start to drip, and water your lawn in the early morning. After 10 a.m. the sun's heat draws water from the lawn through evaporation. When you water early, you can water less because more of the water is absorbed into the lawn. To find more water saving tips, visit us online at www.MCWA.com.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

If you have questions about this report, your bill, or Monroe County Water Authority operations, call Customer Service at **(585) 442-7200**. To view the MCWA Board of Directors meeting schedule, visit us online at **www.MCWA.com**.

Fluoride

MCWA is one of the many New York water utilities providing drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at an optimal level of 0.7 mg/L. To ensure optimal dental protection, the State Department of Health requires that we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. In 2015 the fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/L of the CDC's recommended optimal level 97% of the time. The highest monitoring result was 1.5 mg/L, well below the 2.2 mg/L MCL for fluoride.

Taste and Odor

Sometimes you may find your water tastes or smells like chlorine. The water is safe to drink. We are required to maintain a chlorine residual in the distribution system to prevent the growth of bacteria. To eliminate or reduce the taste of chlorine in your water, simply store tap water in a container overnight in your refrigerator. An inexpensive carbon filter can be used for this also.

Home Treatment Units

There are businesses that sell home treatment units by telling you water supplied by the Monroe County Water Authority is not safe. Save your money. The water we provide is consistently better than the drinking water regulations require and we can prove it.