Village of Clifton Springs Water Supply
2024 Annual Water Quality Report
Public Water Supply ID # 3401154

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about our water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jason Lannon, at 315-462-3542. We want our valued customers to be informed about your water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings held the second Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. You can contact the Village Clerks Office for these dates. The Village Hall is located at 1 West Main Street, Clifton Springs, New York 14432.

Source of Water

The Village of Clifton Springs purchases 100% of its water from the Village of Newark. The Village of Clifton Springs is allowed under contract to draw 350,000 gallons per day from the Village of Newark, with an additional 100,000 gallons per day for emergency purposes only. The Village of Clifton Springs serves approximately 2,273 people and its daily average purchase was 188,000 gallons per day for the year 2024.

The Village of Newark uses Canandaigua Lake as its source of water. The New York State Department of Health has recently completed a Source Water Assessment of the Lake. This assessment found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for protozoa, phosphorous, DBP precursors, and pesticides contamination. There is also a moderate density of sanitary wastewater discharges, but the ratings for the individual discharges do not result in elevated susceptibility ratings. However, it appears that the total amount of wastewater discharged to surface water in this assessment 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. The Village of Newark pipes the water from Canandaigua Lake to the Water Treatment Plant located on Freshour Road, Shortsville, N.Y. At the treatment plant all water is filtered by either "Slow sand filtration or Diatomaceous Earth Pressure filtration." After filtration chlorine is added at approximately 1.9 parts per million for disinfection. Blended Phosphate is also added after filtration to form a protective film that helps as a corrosion control in our distribution system. It is added at a rate of .96 parts per million. Fluoride is also added to the water at a rate of 0.7 part per million. The water is treated to Finish Potable Water that meets or exceeds all New York State Department of Health and E.P.A Drinking Water Standards. The water from the Newark Treatment Plant as Finished water is then piped in transmission main lines toward Newark. The Village of Clifton Springs owns its own pumping station, which is located on Ladue Ave. We pump the water from the Village of Newark Transmission line to the Village of Clifton Springs Distribution System. Any water not used during this period of pumping goes to our storage facility located on Pearl Street Extension, where we have a 300,000-gallon standpipe and a 500,000-gallon standpipe. When the Village is not pumping, the water flows by gravity back to the Village.

Our 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 Village of Newark 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 Village of Newark monitors fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l at an optimal range from 07. To 1.2 mg/l, (parts per million) . During 2024, monitoring showed that fluoride levels in the Village of Newark water system were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level for 97% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

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.

Water Quality- How do you know your water is safe?

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. It can also 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. State Health Department and FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency, (EPA), sets national limits on contaminant levels to ensure safety of your drinking water. A **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, (MCLG),** is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety. A **Maximum Contaminant Level, (MCL),** is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG as possible. In accordance with New York State regulations, the Village of Clifton Springs routinely monitors your drinking water for various contaminants. Your water is tested for inorganic contaminants, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants and total trihalomethanes.
Additionally, your water is tested for coliform bacteria a minimum of two times a month. The contaminants detected in your drinking water are included in the Table of Detected Contaminants. Something every regulation has in common is the requirement to notify the public if there is a regulation violation. If we violate a regulation, we are required to let you know. The EPA also requires water suppliers to monitor for unregulated contaminants to provide occurrence data for future 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, people 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, (1-800-426-4791).

In New York, the State Health Department is responsible for enforcing EPA's regulations. The State has the option, which it has used in several cases, to implement its own regulations if they are equivalent or more stringent than the EPA's. The State Health Department reviews and approves treatment plant and distribution system modifications as well as new construction. They also review all our operating and monitoring data for compliance on a monthly basis.

TURBIDITY

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. The Village of Newark monitor's this because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Below is a table showing performance standards determined by the State and the results of the Village of Newark monitoring.

Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Highest Sample**	**Level Detected**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)**
Turbidity (Highest Annual Test Result)	No	11/17/24	.18 NTU	N/A	TT=<5 NTU
Lowest Monthly % of Samples meeting Requirements	No		99.9%	N/A	TT=95% of samples <1.0 NTU
Distribution Turbidity *	No	06/04/24	.87 NTU	N/A	MCL=5 NTU

Notes:

State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5 NTU. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1.0 NTU. 100% of the turbidity measurements of water leaving the Newark Filter Plant in 2024 were below 1.0 NTU.

*Distribution Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water found in the distribution system. The Village of Newark monitors this because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Our highest monthly distribution turbidity measurement during the year, (.87 NTU), occurred in June 2024. This is below the State's maximum contaminant level (5 NTU).

Tables of Detected Contaminates

Parameter	**Violations Yes/No**	**EPA/NYS Limits**	**Units**	**Results**	**Samples In 2023**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha (Sampled 9/19/23)	No	15	Pci/L	ND	1	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.
Gross Beta (Sampled 9/19/23)	No	50*	Pci/L	ND	1	Decay of natural and manmade deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.
Radium-226*	No	5	Pci/L	ND	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228*	No	5	Pci/L	ND	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	30	ug/l	ND	1	Erosion of natural deposits

*-Radium 226 and 228 is sampled by taking 1 grab sample per calendar quarter and analyzing the composite of those samples.

The State considers 50 Pci/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Tables of Detected Contaminants, (cont.)

Parameters **(all sampled 10/10/24)**	**EPA/NYS Limits**	**Units**	**Results**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium	**2**	**Ppm**	**.024**	**Erosion of natural deposits;** **Discharge of drilling wastes;** **Discharge from metal refineries.**
Nickel	**N/A**	**Ppm**	**ND**	**Nickel enters groundwater and surface water by dissolution of rocks and soils, from atmospheric fallout, from biological decays and from waste disposal.**
Chromium	**.1**	**ppm**	**ND**	**Discharge from steel and pulp mills;** **Erosion of natural deposits**
Nitrate **(sampled 10/8/24)**	**10**	**ppm**	**0.27**	**Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits**
Fluoride	**2.2**	**ppm**	**0.50**	**Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum refineries.**
1,4-Dioxane **(sampled 01/06/24)**	**1**	**ppb**	**ND**	**Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.**
Perflourooctanoic acid **(sampled 03/05/24)**	**10**	**ppt**	**1.5**	**Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.**

Below is a summary of the 2024 test results. A percentage of these samples were collected within the Village of Clifton Springs Distribution System. In 2024, results from testing showed that copper levels are reduced and under EPA/NYS action limits.

Parameter Sampled 06/04/24-06/14/24	**EPA/NYS Limits**	**Range of Values**	**90th Percentile Value**	**% Homes Exceeding Action Level**
Lead	AL=15 ug/l	ND – 6.2 ug/l	1.8 ug/l	0 %
Copper	AL=1.3 mg/l	.059 mg/l – .60 mg/l	.50 mg/l	0 %

The chart above is the results supplied to the Village of Clifton Springs from the Village of Newark.

What should I do?

Call us at the number below to find out where to get your water tested for copper.
Run your water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes any standing copper from the pipes.
Don't cook or drink water from the hot water tap: copper dissolves more easily in hot water.
Do not boil you water to remove copper. Excessive boiling makes the copper more concentrated.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours.
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 water 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.
The addition of an orthophosphate sequestering agent to our finished water in September 2013 has worked to reduce the copper levels in your drinking water and continues to maintain acceptable water quality.
The Village of Clifton Springs has worked closely with Department of Health to resolve the previous problem. For more information, please contact Jason Lannon at 315-462-3542 or the Geneva office of the Department of Health at 315-789-3030.

Lead Service Line Inventory

The United States EPA has required all water providers to complete an inventory of the materials making up the water service lines in our distribution system and the Village of Clifton Springs is committed to providing safe drinking water to all those we serve. In doing this inventory, we at the Villag have compiled a spreadsheet showing service line materials for all properties we service. In many cases, the material is shown as unknown, because we have not been physically able to gather the information. Locations where we have been able to get this information, the material is labeled, i.e. copper, plastic, galvanized. The spreadsheet maybe accessed at the Village of Clifton Springs, Village Clerks office.

Disinfection Byproducts 2024

Disinfection Byproducts (stage 2)	Violations Yes/No	MCL	MCLG	Range	Average	Likely source of contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No	80ug/l	n/a	25-60 ug/l	**45 ug/l	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic material
HAA 5- (Dibromoacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Monobromoacetic acid, Monochloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid)	No	60ug/l	n/a	19-25 ug/l	**21 ug/l	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

**This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

The Village of Clifton Springs is required to collect and analyze a minimum of two, (2), total coliform samples from various points within the Village each month. The table below summarizes total coliform testing for 2024.

Parameter	**EPA/NYS Limits**	**Units**	**Low**	**High**	**Violation**	**Samples in 2024**
Coliform (see notation below)	*	Colonies/100 ml	NEG	Present	No	24
E. Coli	*		NEG		No	24

*= a violation occurs when two or more samples a month are total coliform positive.

Total Coliforms- Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.
Fecal Coliform/E. Coli-Fecal coliforms and E. Coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

KEY:
Mg/l= Milligrams per liter= ppm = parts per million
Ppb= parts per billion
Action Level= The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL= Maximum Contaminant Level = The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG=Maximum Contaminant Level Goal= The "Gal" (MCLG) is 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.
Pci/L=Picocuries per liter-a measure of the radioactivity in water.
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.
Ug/l= micrograms per liter-corresponds to one part of liquid to one billion parts of liquid
NEG= Negative results

A water quality monitoring program summary is available for your review at the Village of Clifton Springs office located at 1 West Main Street, Clifton Springs, NY 14432. If you would like a copy of this report mailed to you, please call the Village office at (315) 462-5151.

Is Our Water Safe for Everyone?

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as person 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

Conservation

The Village of Clifton Springs share of water from the Village of Newark is sufficient to supply our current as well as our future needs. Even with this in mind, we need to use water wisely. It takes energy and resources to treat and deliver water to your home. On hot summer days we sometimes have to produce almost twice as much water as we do during winter months. In the effort to promote the wise use of water, to avoid waste and reduce energy demands, we offer the following tips:

- Fixing leaking faucets can save hundreds of gallons of water over the course of a year.
- Water your lawn only when necessary. When you walk on the grass, does it spring up? If it does, your lawn does not need watering.
- If water is needed, give your lawn a thorough soaking. The most effective time to water is before 10:00 AM because more of the water soaks into the ground. After that time, you will lose water through evaporation. This also helps minimize energy and production peaks during the driest parts of the year.
- When washing your car, use a bucket for washing and turn on the hose only for rinsing. Do not let the water run continuously from the hose when you are not using it.
- Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants to hold water for your plants. The mulch will also discourage weed growth.
- If you have a swimming pool, fill it during the night when demand for power and production systems are less.

Closing:

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources. Our water sources are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future. Please call our office at 315-462-3542 if you have any questions.