

Key Terms and Abbreviations Used:

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.
LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average - The annual average contaminant concentration at a monitoring site.
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 / Not reported. NS = No standard.
mg/L = Milligram (1/1,000 of a gram) per Liter = ppm = parts per million.
µg/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 measurement of water clarity.
SWTP = Shoremont Water Treatment Plant.
MCWA = Monroe County Water Authority.



Brockport Board of Trustees
49 State Street
Brockport, NY 14420



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

Brockport Water System

Brockport Board of Trustees
127 Main Street
Brockport, NY 14420

Public Water Supply
ID#2701039

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Brockport annually issues 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 our 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 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 Mayor Margaret B. Blackman, at (585) 637-5300 or Superintendent of Public Works, Dan Verace at (585) 637-1060. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings. The meetings are held in the Village Court, 49 State Street, on the first and third Monday of every month at 7:00 pm.

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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Departments and the FDA’s regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water source is Lake Ontario. It is filtered and disinfected by the Monroe County Water Authority (MCWA) in their Shoremont Treatment Plant, which is in the town of Greece. During 2024, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The water goes through a treatment process that consists of coagulation, filtration, and disinfection prior to distribution. Fluoride is also added to the water to help prevent tooth decay. The New York State Department of Health has evaluated the susceptibility of water supplies statewide to potential contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). In general, the Lake Ontario source used by MCWA is not very susceptible because of the size and

quality of the Great Lakes. Because storm and wastewater contamination are potential threats to any source water, the water provided to our customers undergoes rigorous treatment and testing prior to its delivery.

For more information on the State’s source water assessment and how you can protect your water, you can contact us at (585) 637-1060.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 7,111 residents through 1,762 residential metered connections. We also provide water for the faculty and students of both the Brockport Central School District and the State University College at Brockport.

In 2024, the Brockport Water Department purchased 221 million gallons of water from MCWA. Of the amount purchased, 206 million gallons were delivered to our metered and bulk water customers. The difference between the amount purchased from the MCWA and the amount delivered to our metered customers and bulk customers is 15 million gallons or 7% was used for Village operations, water main flushing, firefighting, and leakage. In 2024, Brockport water customers within the Village limits were charged \$5.51 per 1,000 gallons of water and Brockport water customers outside the Village limits (out of district users) were charged \$7.15 per 1,000 gallons. The annual average water bill per household for a family of 5 is \$330.00.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. A listing of the testing is presented on TABLE 2, “Detected Substances”. 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, is 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 the Monroe County Department of Public Health at (585) 753-5057.

In addition to the testing done at the plants by the MCWA, the Brockport Water System also tests the distribution system for Chlorine residual, Turbidity and Total Coliform. Of the 384 distribution samples taken by us in 2024, all of them met the EPA standards for drinking water as shown on Table 1.

2024 Village of Brockport	Chlorine Residual mg/L	Turbidity NTUs	Highest Coliform Positive Month
Max	1.25	3.19	None Detected
Min	0.02	0.04	
Average	0.58	0.2	
# of Samples	384	384	

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see from 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 level allowed by the State. We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Monroe County Water Authority and Village of Brockport are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family’s risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, 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>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

The US EPA Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requires public water systems to monitor for lead and copper in tap water. The Village of Brockport water system is scheduled to collect biannual lead and copper samples at a standard rate of 60 samples as noted in the sampling schedule.

The Village of Brockport is in violation of 10 NYCRR, Part 5, Subpart 5-1.42 and 40CFR 141.86 which establishes monitoring requirements and reporting requirements. The

Village of Brockport failed to submit biannual test results for stand monitoring lead and copper tap water samples from the periods [01/01/2022-06/30/2022], [01/01/2023-6/30/2023], [07/1/2023-12/31/2023], as well as the testing period beginning [01/01/2024-06/30/2024].

Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing (did) to correct the situation. There is nothing you need to do at this time.

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.

We have resumed sampling for lead and copper in your tap water after the communication error on behalf of Department of Health, and will continue to monitor at a biannual, 60 sample, frequency until we qualify for reduced monitoring.

Our most recent tests continue to show lead levels in the water below the limit, action level of 15 parts per billion.

For more information, please contact the Village of Brockport DPW.

INFORMATION ON FLUORIDE ADDITION

The 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 2024 the fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/L of the CDC's recommended optimal level 99.8% of the time. The highest monitoring result was 0.95 mg/L, below the 2.2 mg/L MCL for fluoride.

Giardia

Giardia is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and groundwater under the direct influence of surface water. In 2024, as part of our routine sampling plan, 8 source water samples from Lake Ontario were collected at our Shoremont and Webster water treatment plants and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Giardia was detected in one raw water sample collected in February at the Shoremont water treatment plant. In our treatment processes at this plant Giardia is removed/inactivated by a combination of filtration and disinfection.

MCWA encourages individuals with weakened immune systems to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection. Ingestion of Giardia may cause Giardiasis, an intestinal illness, and may spread through means other than drinking water. Person to person transmission may also occur in day care centers or other settings where handwashing practices are poor. For more information on Giardiasis, please contact your local county health department.

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 costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers.
- 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 and 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 appliances and then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

For 2024, Brockport Water Department continued with our semi-annual fire hydrant flushing program to ensure that our water mains are clean, and our hydrants are working effectively and freely. We will continue our leak detection survey semiannually. In 2024, the Department of Public Works replaced 700' of 6" ductile iron water main and replaced 1 new fire hydrant on Keable Ct for the entire road using funds from the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). Brockport DPW had 6 watermain breaks ranging from 6"-12" and repaired six 3/4" water service lines. Brockport Water Department updated 7 village residents' services with new 3/4" type K copper.

For 2025, we will be upgrading two new fire hydrants, and installing 12 new curb box shutoffs on Brookdale Rd.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

Brockport Department of Public Works plans to continue taking inventory of the service line materials throughout the village and mapping out the water shutoffs with a GIS unit.

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 available.

You can visit www.brockportny.org/publicworks/

(Lead Service Line Inventory heading) and/or https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY2701039.htm for further review. Contact the Village of Brockport DPW with help identifying sources of lead in your home's plumbing.

Village of Brockport Water Quality Summary Table						
2024 Calendar Year Results - Shoremont & Webster WTPs (Lake Ontario Surface Water)						
Detected Substances: (Provided by MCWA)	Units	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Range of detected values:	Likely Sources in Drinking Water:	Water Quality Violation: (Yes or No)
Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.019 - 0.024	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Chloride	mg/L	NA	250	26 - 31	Naturally occurring	No
Chromium	µg/L	100	100	ND - 1.1	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Color	Color Units	NA	15	ND - 2	Naturally occurring	No
Fluoride	mg/L	NA	2.2	0.3 - 0.95	Naturally occurring & additive for dental health	No
Manganese	µg/L	NA	300	ND	Naturally occurring	No
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	0.17 - 0.47	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 2.2	Environmental releases from textile sources	No
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 2.9	Environmental releases from textile sources	No
Selenium	µg/L	50	50	ND - 3.6	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NS	15 - 19	Naturally occurring	No
Sulfate	mg/L	NA	250	25 - 27	Naturally occurring	No
Turbidity - Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness or clarity of the water. Turbidity has no health effects. MCWA monitors turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration systems and water quality. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU in the combined filter effluent. The regulations also require that 95% of samples collected from the entry point have measurements below 0.3 NTU and the highest monthly average for distribution system samples be below 5 NTU. Averages, annual ranges and lowest monthly percentages are listed.						
Turbidity - Entry Point	NTU	NA	TT	0.04 (0.01 - 0.09)	Soil Runoff	No
				100% < 0.3 NTU		
Turbidity - Distribution	NTU	NA	5	2.62 - 5/21/2024	Soil Runoff	No
Microbial Parameters - For total coliform bacteria, a Treatment Technique violation occurs when more than 5% of monthly samples are positive. The highest monthly % positive and number of positive samples is listed. For E. coli bacteria, a MCL violation occurs when a total coliform positive sample is positive for E. coli and a repeat total coliform sample is positive or when a total coliform positive sample is negative for E. coli but a repeat total coliform sample is positive and the sample is also positive for E. coli. The number of positive E. coli samples is listed.						
Total Coliform Bacteria	NA	0	TT	0.3% - December 1 sample	Naturally present in the environment	No
Source Water Microbial Pathogens - The highest positive month and number of samples is listed. In our treatment processes, Cryptosporidium is removed / inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection alone.						
Giardia	Cysts/L	0	TT	SWTP - 1 (February) 1 Sample	Animal fecal waste	No
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-products (DBPs) - Chlorine has a MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) and MRDLG (MRDL Goal) rather than an MCL and MCLG (Averages and ranges are listed). For the DBPs (Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids) the annual system averages, ranges for all locations, and highest locational running annual averages for all locations are listed.						
Chlorine Residual - Entry Point	mg/L	NA	MRDL = 4	1.15 (0.87 - 1.42)	Additive for control of microbes	No
				0.87 (0.36 - 1.25)		
Chlorine Residual - Distribution	mg/L	NA	MRDL = 4	0.61 (ND - 1.96)	Additive for control of microbes	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	µg/L	NA	80	37.1 (18-65)	Byproduct of water chlorination	No
				Max. LRAA = 40.1		
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	µg/L	NA	60	10.3 (5.4-18)	Byproduct of water chlorination	No
				Max. LRAA = 11.4		
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. (2024 monitoring period/60 Samples)						
Copper - Customer Tap Samples	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	.111 (NONE)	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
				(.0037-.863)		
Lead - Customer Tap Samples	µg/L	0	AL = 15	2.7 (THREE)	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
				(ND-34)		
* There is no MCL set for sodium in water. However, EPA recommends 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.						
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR5) - The EPA issues lists of 30 unregulated contaminants or less to be monitored by public water systems. This provides baseline occurrence data that the EPA combines with toxicological research to make decisions about future drinking water regulations. UCMR5 was published in 2021 and requires public water systems to participate in monitoring between 2023 - 2025 using analytical methods developed by the EPA and consensus organizations. MCWA performed UCMR5 monitoring in 2023 and 2024. UCMR5 detected substances are listed. The complete list of UCMR5 substances may be found in the AWQR supplement.						
Metals:	Entry Points:		Lake Ontario Supplies -	Water Quality Violation:	For more information on the MCWA's water quality monitoring program Call Customer Service at 585-442-7200 or visit the website at: www.mcwa.com	
	Units	Regulatory Limit				
Lithium	µg/L	NA	ND	NA		

Compounds Tested For But Not Detected:

Benzene	2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex)
Bromobenzene	Aldrin
Bromochloromethane	Benzo(a)pyrene
Bromomethane	Butachlor
n-Butylbenzene	Carbaryl
sec-Butylbenzene	Dalapon
tert-Butylbenzene	Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate
Carbon Tetrachloride	Di(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)
Chlorobenzene	Dicamba
Chloroethane	Dieldrin
Chloromethane	Dinoseb
2-Chlorotoluene	1, 4-Dioxane
4-Chlorotoluene	Diquat
Dibromomethane	Endothall
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Glyphosate
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Hexachlorobenzene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Dichlorodifluoromethane	3-Hydroxycarbofuran
1,1 Dichloroethane	3,5-Dichlorobenzoic Acid
1,2-Dichloroethane	Methomyl
1,1-Dichloroethene	Metolachlor
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Metribuzin
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Oxamyl (vydate)
1,2-Dichloropropane	Paraquat
1,3-Dichloropropane	Perchlorate
2,2-Dichloropropane	Picloram
1,1-Dichloropropene	Propachlor
1,3-Dichloropropene(cis)	Simazine
1,3-Dichloropropene(trans)	2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD (Dioxin)
Ethylbenzene	Antimony
Hexachlorobutadiene	Beryllium
p-Isopropyltoluene	Cyanide
Methyl Tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	Mercury
Methylene Chloride(Dichloromethane)	Nickel
n-Propylbenzene	Nitrite
Styrene	Silver
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Thallium
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Zinc
Tetrachloroethene	Surfactants (Foaming Agents)
Toluene	Cryptosporidium
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Monobromoacetic acid
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Monochloroacetic acid
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Tribromoacetic acid
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Gross Alpha Particles
Trichloroethylene	Radium 226
Trichlorofluoromethane	Radium 228
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Combined Radium 226/228
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Uranium
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	11-chloroicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)
Vinyl Chloride	1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)
o-Xylene	1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)
m, p-Xylene	1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)
Total Xylene	4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)
Acifluorfen	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)
Alachlor	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)(GenX)
Aldicarb	N-ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NetFOSAA)
Aldicarb sulfoxide	N-methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMFOSAA)
Aldicarb sulfone	Nonafuoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)
Atrazine	Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEEESA)
Baygon	Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)
Bentazon	Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)
Carbofuran	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
Chlordane	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)
Dibromochloropropane	Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)
2, 4-D	Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDDoA)
Endrin	Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)
Ethylene Dibromide	Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
Heptachlor	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
Heptachlor Epoxide	Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)
Lindane (gamma-BHC)	Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
Methoxychlor	Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)
p,p' DDD	Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)
p,p' DDE	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)
p,p' DDT	Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTA)
PCB's Total	Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)
Pentachlorophenol	
Toxaphene	