

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022*  
**Groveland Correctional Facility**  
**Route 36**  
**Sonyea, New York 14556**  
*Public Water Supply ID # NY2500795*

## **INTRODUCTION**

To comply with State regulations, Groveland and Livingston Correctional Facilities 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 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 Randy Conrad, Plant Superintendent at (585) 658-2871 ext. 3950.

## **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 EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## **FACTS AND FIGURES**

Our water system serves approximately 1,500 individuals through 126 service connections. The total water produced in 2022 was 58,018,000. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 158,531 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 300,000 gallons. Our water source is groundwater under the direct influence of surface water and is drawn from three drilled wells. The wells range in depth from 30 to 50 feet and are located on the northeast corner of the correctional facility property. Our water is pumped from the wells and is pre-chlorinated prior to entering the water plant. The water is next channeled into the filters, post chlorinated and channeled to a 400,000 gallon clear well. Water softening chemicals are added to the water prior to its entering the distribution system. We have also been getting water supplied to us by Livingston County Water and Sewer Authority (LCWSA) since November 14, 2019. This water was added at an average rate of 50,000 to 65,000 gallons per day in 2022. LCWSA water is blended with the water from our 3 wells prior to entering our distribution system. For information on LCWSA annual report, it can be found at <https://www.livingstoncounty.us/550/Operations-Development>.

The 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 geology 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 assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned before, our primary water source has been derived from 3 wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a high susceptibility to microbial, nitrate, pesticides, solvents and other contaminants. While no significant sources of contamination have been identified in the assessment area, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer with unknown hydraulic conductivity. The wells are located relatively close to the Keshequa Creek, possibly making them vulnerable to direct surface water influence. Please note that, while the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to the contaminants listed above, our water is filtered, disinfected, and treated to make certain that the finished water is safe for human consumption. Furthermore, intensive water quality monitoring and source water protection activities will continue to ensure that Groveland Correctional Facility's water meets the New York State drinking water standards.

The Livingston County Department of Health and the NYSDOH will use this information to assist in the direction of future source water protection activities. These may include additional water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted below.

**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, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological particles, volatile organic chemicals, and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below 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, might 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 Livingston County Department of Health at (585) 243-7280.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected Avg/Max (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Turbidity <sup>1</sup>	No	Daily	0.34	NTU	N/A	MCL= 1	soil runoff
Turbidity <sup>1</sup>	No	Daily	99% of results ≤ 0.3	NTU	N/A	95% of samples < 0.3 NTU (TT)	soil runoff
Distribution Turbidity <sup>1</sup>	No	5 per week	0.05 - 0.34	NTU	N/A	MCL=5	pipe corrosion
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	No	7/31/19	0.0262	mg/l	2	MCL=2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	No	4/7/20	62	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Nitrate	No	4/7/20	0.87	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium <sup>4</sup>	No	4/7/20	70	mg/l	N/A	See health effects below	Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal wastes.
<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
Copper	No	7/8/20	0.19 <sup>2</sup> Range of Detections: 0.025 - 0.61	mg/l	1.3	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	No	7/8/20	ND <sup>3</sup> Range: (ND-2.7)	ug/l	0	AL= 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>							
Chloroform <sup>5</sup>	No	7/31/19	3.5 <sup>6</sup>	ug/L	N/A	MCL=80 (in distribution)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane <sup>6</sup>			3.4 <sup>6</sup>				
Dibromochloromethane <sup>6</sup>			4.2 <sup>6</sup>				

Bromoform <sup>6</sup>			2.2 <sup>6</sup>				
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	No	5/14/19 8/13/19 11/12/19 2/11/20 5/12/20 8/11/20 11/10/20	58 62.75 <sup>5</sup> Range 21 - 93	ug/l	N/A	MCL= 80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's)	No	5/14/19 8/13/19 11/12/19 2/11/20 5/12/20 8/11/20 11/10/20	8.35 <sup>5</sup> Range 1.1 - 17	ug/L	N/A	MCL=60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
<b>Chlorine Residuals Measured in Distribution</b>							
Chlorine Residual	No	Monthly	Range 0.16 - 1.1	mg/l	N/A	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon (TOC): Source Water	No	Monthly	Avg: 1.0 Range <1 - 1.4	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Disinfection Byproduct precursor

#### Notes:

- 1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the filtered water turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. Distribution Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water found in the distribution system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Our highest average monthly distribution turbidity measurement detected during the year (0.34 NTU) occurred in October 2020. Five distribution turbidity samples are required at five different locations each week. Turbidity values in the distribution system may not exceed 5 NTU.
- 2 – The level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> 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 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value was the second highest value (0.19mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- 3 – The level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 10 samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested.
- 4 – Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on very 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.
- 5 – This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected every 90 days.
- 6 - The total of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform (TTHM) must not exceed 80 ug/L in the distribution system at the maximum residence time when calculated as a locational running annual average. The samples collected here as part of IOC monitoring are collected at the entry point to distribution.

#### Definitions:

- 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.
- Non-Detect (ND):** Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- 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.

**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 of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

**Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM):** The sum of four of ten possible isomers of chlorine/bromine/methane compounds, all known as trihalomethanes (THM). TTHM is the arithmetic sum of the concentrations in micro grams per liter of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform rounded to two significant figures.

**Haloacetic Acids (HAAS):** The sum of the concentrations in milligrams per liter of the haloacetic acid compounds (monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid), rounded to two significant figures after addition.

## 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 current federal drinking water requirements. Although we did not have a lead and copper violation we are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. 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 Groveland Correctional Facility 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>.

## IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2020, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water 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 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 fire fighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water you are 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 of water for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So load the dishwasher to capacity before running a cycle.
- ❖ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- ❖ Check every faucet and report leaks when identified. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. A repaired leak can save almost 6,000 gallons a year.
- ❖ Toilets can be checked for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes, you have a leak 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. One repaired toilet leak can save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

- ❖ Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off the taps and water using appliances, check the meter after 15 minutes. If it has moved, you have a leak
- ❖ Use low flow shower heads and faucets.
- ❖ Water your lawn sparingly early morning or late evening.
- ❖ Do only full loads of laundry or dishes.
- ❖ If washing a vehicle use a bucket and a hose with a nozzle.
- ❖ Don't cut the grass too short; longer grass saves water.

### **CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS TO OUR WATER SYSTEM:**

In November 2019, the New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision in conjunction with the Livingston County Water and Sewer Authority (LCWSA) ran a pipeline connecting the LCWSA Consolidated Systems to Groveland Correctional Facility Water Treatment Plant to begin the process of supplying the facility from the City of Rochester Water Treatment Plant at Hemlock Lake. A new control system to regulate flow and supply chlorine for added disinfection was installed and has been running since November 14, 2019. Throughout 2020 the Groveland Correctional Facility Water Treatment Plant continued to provide water treatment for the water from our original three wells and blend that water with the treated water from Livingston County Water and Sewer Authority. Tests are ongoing to ensure acceptable water quality as the Facility plans to transition to 100% supply from Livingston County Water and Sewer Authority in 2021. Once the transition to 100% LCWSA has been made, Groveland Correctional Facility plans to decommission the existing three wells, as well as the filtration components at the water treatment plant.

The following are links to Livingston County Water Authority's and City of Rochester's 2022 Annual Water Quality Reports:

[HTTPS://WWW.LIVINGSTONCOUNTY.US/550/OPERATIONS-DEVELOPMENT](https://www.livingstoncounty.us/550/OPERATIONS-DEVELOPMENT)

[HTTPS://WWW.CITYOFROCHESTER.GOV/WATERQUALITY/](https://www.cityofrochester.gov/waterquality/)

### ***INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS***

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien

[This report must be published separately and provide copies (or direct links) to the LCWSA and City of Rochester AWQRs.]

