INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Village of Brockport 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 Mayor Margaret B Blackman at (585) 637-5300 or Superintendent of Public Works, Harry Donahue 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 2020, 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 8,366 residents through 1,755 residential metered connections. We also provide water to the faculty and students of both the Brockport Central School District and the State University College at Brockport.

In 2020, the Brockport Water Department purchased 250 million gallons of water from the MCWA. Of the amount purchased, 197 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 66 million gallons or 21% was used for Village operations, water main flushing, firefighting, and leakage. In 2020, Brockport water customers within the Village limits were charged $5.05 per 1,000 gallons of water and Brockport water customers outside the Village limits (out of district users) were charged $6.50 per 1,000 gallons. The annual average water bill per household for a family of 5 is $303.00.

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 387 distribution samples taken by us in 2020, all but 1 July sample met the EPA standards for drinking water as shown on Table 1 below.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

2020 Village of Brockport	Cl2 mg/L	Tu NTUs	Highest Coliform Positive month
Max	1.24	1.4	July 2.86% 1 Sample
Min	0.05	0.04	
Average	0.52	0.11	
# of Samples	387	386	

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 well below the level allowed by the State.

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 woman, 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. Village of Brockport 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/

Brockport Board of Trustees
49 State Street
Brockport, NY 14420

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2020

Brockport Water System

Brockport Board of Trustees
127 Main Street
Brockport, NY 14420

Public Water Supply
ID#270103

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

Monitoring Requirements Met for Brockport Water System

During 2020, 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).

INFORMATION ON FLUORIDE ADDITION

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 2020 the fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/L of the CDC's recommended optimal level 99.5% of the time. The highest monitoring result was 1.0 mg/L, below the 2.2 mg/L MCL for fluoride.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and groundwater under the direct influence of surface water. Cryptosporidium is removed / inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection.

In 2020, the MCWA analyzed a total of 16 source water samples for Cryptosporidium taken from Lake Ontario at our Shoremont and Webster water treatment plants. Cryptosporidium was detected in one raw water sample collected in March at the Webster water treatment plant. In our treatment processes at this plant Cryptosporidium 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 Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, 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 cryptosporidiosis, 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, 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 using appliances, and then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2020, the 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 semi-annually. We repaired six water main breaks, on mains ranging from 6" – 12". We also had three water service leaks that we replaced with copper tubing on our side. We had one main line valve that we had to replace the packing material.

For 2021 we are working on replacement of the remaining six 2-barrel fire hydrants. We will be working with our meter company to upgrade our radio read water meter system. We are working on abandoning the 6" water main on Market Street and switching service and fire hydrants over to the existing 10" water main.

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, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

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.

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.

Village of Brockport Water Quality Summary Table

2020 Calendar Year Results

Detected Substances: **2020 Calendar Year**

Shoremont & Webster WTPs (Lake Ontario Surface Water)

Substances (Provided by the WCWA)	Units	MCLG	MCL	Range of detected values:	Likely Source:	Water Quality Violation: Yes or No
Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.019 - 0.023	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Chloride	mg/L	NA	250	22 - 29	Naturally occurring	No
Fluoride	mg/L	NA	2.2	0.5 - 1	Natural and additive - promotes strong teeth	No
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	0.21 - 0.39	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ng/L	NS	NS	ND - 2	Used to manufacture textiles	No
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ng/L	NS	10	2.5 - 2.8	Used to manufacture textiles	No
Perfluorooctanoic acid	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 2.2	Used to manufacture textiles	No
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NS	14 - 17	Naturally occurring	No
Sulfate	mg/L	NA	250	25 - 28	Naturally occurring	No

Turbidity - Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness 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 (0.02 - 0.09) 100% < 0.3 NTU	Soil Runoff	No
Turbidity - Distribution	NTU	NA	5	7 - 11/19/2020	Soil Runoff	No

Microbial Pararmeters - No more than 5% of monthly samples can be positive. The highest monthly % positive and number of samples is listed.

Total Coliform Bacteria	NA	0	TT	0.39% - November 2 samples	Naturally occurring	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.

Cryptosporidium	Cysts/L	0	TT	WWTP - 1 (March) 1 Sample	Naturally occurring	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 average, range for all locations, and highest locational running annual average for all locations are listed.

Chlorine Residual - Entry Point	mg/L	NA	MRDL = 4	1.15 (0.78 - 1.38) 0.77 (0.46 - 0.97)	Additive for control of microbes	No
Chlorine Residual - Distribution	mg/L	NA	MRDL = 4	0.55 (ND - 1.83)	Additive for control of microbes	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	µg/L	NA	80	41.9 (25-69) Max. LRAA = 49.5	Byproduct of water chlorination	No
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	µg/L	NA	60	18.9 (7.5-39) Max. LRAA = 20.5	Byproduct of water chlorination	No

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. (2018 Monitoring period)

Copper - Customer Tap Samples	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.160 (None) 0.005 - 0.200	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Lead - Customer Tap Samples	µg/L	0	AL = 15	7.2 (Two) ND - 29	Corrosion of household plumbing	No

* 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 (UCMR4) - 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 monitor for the fourth list from 2018 - 2020. For more information on this process go to https://drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR.

Alcohols, Indicators, Metals, Pesticides, SVOCs, and Cyantoxins:	Entry Points:		Lake Ontario Supplies:		Water Quality Violation:
	Units	MCL	SWTP	WWTP	Yes or No
Manganese	µg/L	NA	ND	ND	NA
Bromide	µg/L	NA	36.3 (36 - 37)	36 (34 - 37)	NA
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	NA	2.3 (2 - 2.4)	2.2 (1.9 - 2.3)	NA
HAA Groups:	**Distribution System:**		**Combined System Summary:**		
Total HAA (5)	µg/L	60	14.1 (0.74 - 31)		No
Total HAA (6) Br	µg/L	NA	7.4 (ND - 12)		NA
Total HAA (9)	µg/L	NA	21 (7.4 - 42)		NA
Bromochloroacetic acid	µg/L	NA	2.2 (ND - 4.4)		NA
Bromodichloroacetic acid	µg/L	NA	3.1 (ND - 5.9)		NA
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	µg/L	NA	1 (ND - 1.6)		NA
Dibromoacetic acid	µg/L	NA	0.5 (ND - 1.4)		NA
Dichloroacetic acid	µg/L	NA	6 (0.74 - 15)		NA
Trichloroacetic acid	µg/L	NA	7.5 (ND - 15)		NA

Compounds Tested For But Not Detected

Benzene
Bromobenzene
Bromochloromethane
Bromomethane
n-Butylbenzene
sec-Butylbenzene
tert-Butylbenzene
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
Chloroethane
Chloromethane
2-Chlorotoluene
4-Chlorotoluene
Dibromomethane
1,2-Dichlorobenzene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Dichlorodifluoromethane
1,1 Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethene
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
1,2-Dichloropropane
1,3-Dichloropropane
2,2-Dichloropropane
1,1-Dichloropropene
1,3-Dichloropropene(cis)
1,3-Dichloropropene(trans)
Ethylbenzene
Hexachlorobutadiene
p-Isopropyltoluene
Methyl Tert-butyl ether (MTBE)
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)
n-Propylbenzene
Styrene
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Tetrachloroethene
Toluene
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Trichloroethene
Trichlorofluoromethane
1,2,3-Trichloropropane
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Vinyl Chloride
o-Xylene
m, p-Xylene
Total Xylene
Alachlor
Aldicarb
Aldicarb sulfoxide
Aldicarb sulfone
Atrazine
Carbofuran
Chlordane
Dibromochloropropane
2, 4-D
Endrin
Ethylene Dibromide
Heptachlor
Heptachlor Epoxide
Lindane (gamma-BHC)
Methoxychlor
p,p' DDD
p,p' DDE
p,p' DDT
PCB's Total
Pentachlorophenol
Toxaphane
2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex)
Aldrin
Benzo(a)pyrene
Butachlor
Carbaryl
Dalapon
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)
Dicamba
Dieldrin
Dinoseb
Diquat
Endothall
Glyphosate
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
3-Hydroxycarbofuran
Methomyl
Metolachlor
Metribuzin
Oxamyl (vydate)
Perchlorate
Picloram
Propachlor
Simazine
2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD (Dioxin)
Antimony
Beryllium
Chromium
Cyanide
Mercury
Nickel
Nitrite
Selenium
Silver
Thallium
Zinc
Surfactants (Foaming Agents)
Giardia Lamblia
Germanium
alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane
Chlorpyrfos
Dimethipin
Ethoprop
Oxyfluoren
Profenofos
Tebuconazole
Permethrin, cis & trans
Tribufos
Butylated hydroxyanisole
o-Toluidene
Quinoline
1-Butanol
2-Methoxyethanol
2-Propen-1-ol
Monobromoacetic acid
Monochloroacetic acid
Tribromoacetic acid
1, 4-Dioxane
N-ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid
N-methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid
Perfluorodecanoic acid
Perfluorododecanoic acid
Perfluoroheptanoic acid
Perfluorohexanoic acid
Perfluorononoic acid
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid
Perfluorotridecanoic acid
Perfluoroundecanoic acid
Total Microcystin
Microcystin-LA
Microcystin-LF
Microcystin-LR
Microcystin-LY
Microcystin-RR
Microcystin-YR
Nodularin
Anatoxin-A
Cylindrospermopsin

For more information on MCWA's water quality monitoring program call Customer Service at 585-442-7200 or visit our website at www.mcwa.com