VILLAGE OF SHORTSVILLE
2024 Annual Water Quality Report
Public Water Supply ID #3401165

We are pleased to present 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 and 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 Rich Vienna, Water Operator at (585) 289-6104. Normal daily operations are between 8 AM-3 PM. Appointments for meter service or technical questions please call the Village Office at (585) 289-6104 between 8AM-4:00 PM-Mon-Thur., and 8 AM-Noon on Fri. Public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality may be voiced at regular scheduled Village of Shortsville Board Meetings, held the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 6:00 PM, 6 East Main St, at the Village Hall.

SOURCE OF WATER

The Village of Shortsville purchases 100% of its water from the Village of Newark. We are allowed under contract to draw 300,000 gallons per day from them, with an additional 100,000 gallons per day for emergency purposes only. We serve approximately 1316 people with 535 service connections and its daily average purchase for the year of 2024 was 90,740 gallons per day.

The water source is Canandaigua Lake. The Village of Newark pipes the water from the Canandaigua Lake to the Water Treatment Plant located on Freshour Road. 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 1.2 parts per million for disinfection. Fluoride is also added to the water at a rate of 1 part per million. The water is treated to Finish Potable Water that meets or exceeds all New York State Department of Health EPA 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 Shortsville has its own pumping station, which is located on Freshour Road. The water is pumped from the Village of Newark Transmission line to the village of Shortsville's Distribution System and any water not used during this period of pumping goes to our storage facility on Standpipe Road where there is a 225,000 gallon standpipe.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 animal or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminates and radioactive contaminates.

WATER QUALITY

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and EPA prescribe regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminates in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Dept. and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminates in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Village of Newark routinely monitors for most contaminants in drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. They also test drinking water for inorganic compounds, nitrite, nitrate, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes and synthetic organic compounds. In addition, the water is tested daily for turbidity, PH and chlorine and two times each month for coliform bacteria. The table below depicts which compounds were detected in the drinking water. The state permits monitoring for certain contaminates less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of the date, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

The Village of Shortsville routinely monitors our distribution system for bacteriological contaminant levels. In the period from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024 there were no treatment plant or distribution systems bacteriological level violations. The quality of water provided to our customers consistently meets or exceeds all New York State Health Department and EPA Drinking Water Standards.

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 contaminates 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 at **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead** The Geneva office of the New York State Department of Health has jurisdiction over the Village of Shortsville water system. They can be contacted at New York State Department of Health – Geneva District Office, 624 Pre-Emption Road, Geneva, NY 14456-1334 at (315) 789-3030.

Parameter	EPA/NYS Limits	Units	Low	High	Violations	Samples in 2024
Coliform	*	colonies/100ml	NEG	NEG	0	22
E. Coli	*		NEG	NEG	0	22

- = 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 other people with severely compromised immune systems.

2024 Disinfection Byproducts	Violations	MCL	MCLG	Range	Highest Average	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform.)	No	80ug/l	n/a	46.1ug/l-56.6ug/l	52.2ug/l	By-products of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHM's 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	19.0ug/l-27.7ug/l	23.4ug/l	By-products of drinking water chlorination.

KEY:

AL=Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level, (MCL) = The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCL's are set as close as possible to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, (MRDL) = The highest level of a disinfectant in drinking water.
There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disectant Level Goal, (MRDLG) = The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
ND = Not detected, absent or present at less than testing method detection level. A; testing methods are EPA approved with detection limits much less than the MCL.
NEG = Negative results.
NTU = Turbidity unit of measure (Nephelometric Turbidity Units).
IT = Treatment Technique – a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Mg/L = Milligram per liter- corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million-ppm).
Pci/L = Picocuries per liter- a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Ug/L = Micrograms per liter – corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion – ppb).

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 those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have had organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These persons should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lesson the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium Giarde and other microbial pathogens contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

TYPE OF TREATMENT:

Our systems is one of 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 an optimal range from 0.7 to 1.2 mg/l, (parts per million). To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the State Department of Health requires that the Village of Newark monitor levels on a daily basis. During 2018, monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water system were in the optimal range 98% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

CONSERVATION:

The Village of Shortsville's 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 protect almost twice as much water as we produce 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. The Village distributed a flyer about conservation of water.

1. Fixing faucets that leak can save hundreds of gallons of water over the course of a year.
2. Water your lawn only when necessary. When you walk on the grass, does it spring up? If it does, your lawn doesn't need watering.
3. If water is needed, give your lawn a through 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.
4. When washing your car, use a bucket for washing and turn on the hose only for rinsing. Don't let the water run continuously from the hose when you are not using it.
5. Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants to hold the water for your plants. The mulch will also discourage weed growth.
6. If you have a swimming pool, fill it during the night when the demands on power and production systems are less.

Tier 3 Violation: Shortsville Village is 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 May 2024 we did not fully monitor or test for coliform and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Please note: The fourth quarter water testing was done on November 28, 2023 but not in the time frame required (November 17, 2023).

CLOSING:

Shortsville Village is 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.

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