2020 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (Supplemental Data)
Comprehensive Table of All Detected and Non-Detected Contaminants
CITY OF ROCHESTER NEW YORK

Introduction
The Rochester Water Bureau has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, and water system contacts.

This year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and state drinking water health standards. Our system vigilantly safeguards its surface water supply, and we are able to report that the department had no violation of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard in the previous year. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Source Water Information.
The City of Rochester Distribution System receives its drinking water from the Hemlock Water Treatment Plant (HWTP) located in Livingston County and Shoremont Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) located in Monroe County.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?
The sources of drinking water for Rochester are Hemlock Lake, Canadice Lake and Lake Ontario. The City also maintains three storage reservoirs. 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 activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban Storm water runoff, and septic systems

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The presence of some contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

About your drinking water and the data in this report.
The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Rochester Water Bureau conducts sampling for bacteriological; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic and volatile organic contaminants. Samples were collected in 2020 for almost 200 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the City of Rochester water supply. The EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

Lead and Copper Survey.
The lead and copper rule is one of the many federal and state regulations that exist to ensure the quality and safety of everyone's drinking water. The City of Rochester Public Water Supply is in compliance with these regulations. The City of Rochester is required by the EPA and the State of New York to sample for lead and copper every three years. This involved sampling 63 locations within the distribution system. Samples were collected from locations where the highest levels of these contaminants were likely to be found. The most recent survey was completed in 2018, and the next survey is scheduled to begin in June 2021. Six out of 63 locations exceeded the lead action level of 15 ug/L and 0 out of 63 locations exceeded the copper action level of 1300 ug/L in the 2018 survey. The next survey begins in 2021.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4).
The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments require that once every five years EPA issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. UCMR4 was published on December 20,2016 and required public water systems to participate in monitoring between 2018 and 2020. The monitoring results will provide the basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health. The City of Rochester partcipated in UCMR4 in 2018 and 2019. The proposed fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) was published on March 11, 2021. UCMR 5, as proposed, would require sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025.

The City of Rochester Water Quality Laboratory (New York State Department of Health Lab ID#10239) is approved as an Environmental Laboratory in conformance with the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference Standards (NELAC; 2003) for the Category ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS POTABLE WATER. All tests results generated for this report were performed in accordance with approved methods by the City of Rochester Water Quality Laboratory or by a NELAC contract laboratory certified for drinking water analysis. Monroe County Water Authority data was provided courtesy of the MCWA Water Quality Laboratory.
Samples analyzed for this report were collected at the Entry Point (Water leaving the filtration plant) or within the Distribution System (Network of pipes and storage facilities downstream of the filtration plant that are used to deliver potable water to the consumer).

For more information on your drinking water contact:
Hemlock Water Quality Laboratory at 585-428-6680 Ext 1 or by email at: watertest@cityofrochester.gov
New York State Department of Health at 1-800-458-1158 (within New York State)
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

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. MCLG's are not enforceable.
Maximum Contaminant level (MCL):	The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are enforceable.
Secondary MCL:	A secondary standard is a non-enforceable guidline that may cause aesthetic effects such as changes to the taste, odor or color of drinking water.
Action Level (AL):	The concentrations of a contaminant, which, when exceeded triggers additional treatment, or other requirements, that a water system must follow.
LRAA:	The annual average contaminant concentration at a monitoring site. A.k.a. Locational Running Annual Average.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):	The highest level of disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water.
MFL:	Millions of fibers per liter. A units of measure for absestos fibers longer than 10 micrometers.
Milligrams per Liter (mg/L):	A unit of measure for concentration of a contaminant that is also referred to as parts per million.. Anology: 8.34 pounds per million gallons of water.
Micrograms per Liter (µg/L):	A unit of measure for concentration of a contaminant that is also referred to as parts per billion. Anology: One pound per 120 million gallons of water.

Nanograms per Liter (ng/L): A unit of measure for concentration of a contaminant that is also referred to as parts per trillion. Anology: One ounce per 7.5 billion gallons of water.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units. A measure of water clarity. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The "<"symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of < 5, for example, means that the result is below the lowest concentration that can be detected by the analytical method for a given contaminant. Essentially means the same thing as not detected "ND".

NA or N/A not applicable

ND not detected.

Monitoring Results

The City of Rochester had no reporting violations in 2020

Information on health effects is provided for detected contaminants only.

Radiological Contaminants (Entry Point)

		Hemlock Water Filtration Plant							Monroe County Water Authority -SWTP			
Contaminant (units)	**Sample Year**	**No. Tests**	**Minimum**	**Avg**	**Maximum**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Violation**	**No. Tests**	**Minimum**	**Avg**	**Maximum**
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	2018	1		ND		0	15	N	1 (2012)		ND	
Uranium, Total (pCi/L)	2018	1		ND		0	30	N	1 (2012)		ND	
Combined Radium 226+228 (pCi/L)	2018	1		1.11± 0.54		0	5	N	1 (2012)		ND	
Health Effect:	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.											

Microbiological Contaminants (Entry Point)

		Hemlock Water Filtration Plant							Monroe County Water Authority-SWTP			
Contaminant (units)	**Sample Year**	**No. Tests**		**Total No. Positive**	**% Positive**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Violation**	**No. Tests**	**Minimum**	**Total No. Positive**	**% Positive**
Finished Water Coliform, Total (P/A)	2020	363		0	0.0	N/A	TT	N	366		0	0.0
E.Coli (P/A)	2020	363		0	0.0		0	N	366		0	0.0

Contaminant (units)	**Sample Year**	**No. Tests**	**Minimum**	**Avg**	**Maximum**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Violation**	**No. Tests**	**Minimum**	**Avg**	**Maximum**
Raw Water Cryptosporidium (Oocysts/L)	2020	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	TT	N	4		ND	
Raw Water Giardia (Oocysts/L)	2020	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	TT	N	4		ND	
Finished Water Turbidity (NTU)	2020	2,190	0.04	0.06	0.10		TT (mo. avg <0.3NTU for 95% of samples)	N (100%)	2,196	0.02	0.04	0.08
Health Effect:	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.											

Microbiological Contaminants (Distribution System)

Contaminant (units)	Sample Year	No. Tests	Total No. Positive	Highest Month % Positive	% Positive Annual Avg	MCLG	MCL	Violation
Coliform, Total (P/A)	2020	1,931	7	3.6 (11/2020)	0.4	N/A	TT	N
Health Effect:	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were NOT found in more samples than allowed.							
E. Coli (P/A)	2020	1,931	0	NA	0.0			N

Cyptosporidium and Giardia samples collected from reservoir effluent PRIOR to chlorination

Contaminant (units)	Sample Year	No. Tests	Minimum	Avg	Maximum	MCLG	MCL	Violation
Highland Reservoir Cryptosporidium (Oocysts/L)	2020	25	0.00	<0.01	0.02	0	TT	N
Health Effect:	Gastrointestinal Illness.							
Highland Reservoir Giardia (Oocysts/L)	2020	25	0.00	<0.01	0.02	0	TT	N
Health Effect:	Gastrointestinal Illness.							
Cobbs Hill Reservoir Cryptosporidium (Oocysts/L)	2020	23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	TT	N
Cobbs Hill Reservoir Giardia (Oocysts/L)	2020	23	0.00	0.00	0.02	0	TT	N
Turbidity (NTU)	2020	1,924	0.03	0.11	0.87		TT (mo. avg <5NTU)	N

Inorganic Contaminants (Entry Point)

		Hemlock Water Filtration Plant							Monroe County Water Authority- SWTP			
Contaminant (units)	Sample Year	No. Tests	Minimum	Avg	Maximum	MCLG	MCL	Violation	No. Tests	Minimum	Avg	Maximum
Alkalinity (CaCO3) (mg/L)	2020	11	65	72	77		NA	N	4	87	90	93
Health Effect:	Alkalinity has no health effect. It is a measure of a waters ability to neutralize acid.											
Calcium (mg/L)	2020	9	25	26	27		NA		4	33	34	34
Health Effect:	Calcium is a beneficial nutrient found in potable water. Multiplying the calcium concentration by 2.5 converts the result to a value expressed as mg/L of calcium hardness (as CaCO3). Calcium hardness can contribute to scale formation on plumbing fixtures.											
Chloride (mg/L)	2020	7	34	36	39		250	N	4	22	25	25
Health Effect:	Low to moderate concentrations of chloride add palatability to water. The EPA Secondary Drinking Water Regulations recommend a maximum concentration of 250 mg/L for chloride. At this concentration water may taste salty.											
Sulfate (mg/L)	2020	9	12	12	13		250	N	4	25	26	28
Health Effect:	Low to moderate concentrations of sulfate add palatability to water. The EPA Secondary Drinking Water Regulations recommend a maximum concentration of 250 mg/L for sulfate. At this concentration water may taste salty.											

		Hemlock Water Filtration Plant							Monroe County Water Authority- SWTP			
Contaminant (units)	**Sample Year**	**No. Tests**	**Minimum**	**Avg**	**Maximum**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Violation**	**No. Tests**	**Minimum**	**Avg**	**Maximum**
Fluoride (mg/L)	2020	1,087	0.08	0.69	0.78	2.2	2.2	N	2,194	0.50	0.70	0.93
Health Effect:	Fluoride has been shown to prevent tooth decay at the levels that exist within our distribution system. Fluoride occurs naturally (0.10 mg/L in Hemlock Lake) and is added as a treatment chemical. The average fluoride concentration within our water supply is 3 times lower than the NYS MCL. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of 4 mg/L over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones.											
Nitrate(mg/L)- Internal Testing (HWFP Only)	2020	11	0.01	0.08	0.16	10	10	N	NA			
Health Effect:	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.											
Nitrate (mg/L)	2020	1		<0.10		10	10	N	4	0.21	0.28	0.35
Health Effect:	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.											
Nitrite (mg/L)	2020	1		<0.01		1	1	N	4		ND	
pH (SU)	2020	366	7.02	7.87	8.13		6.5-8.5 SU	N	366	7.25	7.48	8.24
Health Effect:	There is no health effect for pH. The EPA Secondary Drinking Water Regulations recommend a range of 6.5-8.5 SU for pH. Low pH can results in a bitter metallic taste and increased corrosivity; High pH can results in a soda taste and contribute to scale formation.											
Total Hardness (mg/L)	2020	1		95			NA	N	4	120	120	120
Health Effect:	No health effect is associated with total hardness. Total hardness is the sum of both calcium and magnesium hardness and is expressed in mg/L. Total hardness is sometimes expressed in grains per gallon (gpg). The grains of hardness in City water is 5 gpg.											
Finished Water Specific Conductivity (umhos/cm)	2020	362	266	290	312		NA	N	50	280	297	320
Health Effect:	Conductivity is a measure of the waters ability to carry and electrical current and is correlated with the amount of total dissolved solids in the water. Conductivity is dependent on source water quality and is used by the water quality laboratory to differentiate between drinking water sourced from Hemlock Lake and Lake Ontario within the distribution system.. The conductivity of potable water sourced from Lake Ontario is approximatley 20 umhos/cm higher than potable water from sourced from He											
Total Dissolved solids (mg/L)	2020	1		160			500	N	4	160	170	180
Health Effect:	Contributes to the hardness, color and taste of the water. The EPA has established a secondary maximum contaminant level concentration of 500 mg/L for TDS.											
Iron (mg/L)	2020	1		<0.020				N	4		ND	
Magnesium (mg/L)	2020	1		6.7			NA	N	1		8.5	
Health Effect:	Magnesium is a beneficial nutrient found in potable water. Multiplying the magnesium concentration by 2.5 converts the result to a value expressed as mg/L of magnesium hardness (as $MgCO_3$). Magnesium hardness can contribute to scale formation on plumbing fixtures.											
Potassium (mg/L)	2020	1		1.4			NA	N	1		1.1	
Health Effect:	Potassium is an essential nutrient and is present in very low levels in drinking water.											
Sodium (mg/L)	2020	1		20			50	N	4	14	15	16
Health Effect:	Sodium is an essential nutrient in small levels. People on severely restricted sodium diets should avoid drinking water containing more than 20 mg/L sodium. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.											
Aluminum (ug/L)	2020	1		8.7			200	N	4	28	85	200
Health Effect:	High levels of aluminum can lead to colored water. The EPA Secondary Drinking Water Regulations recommend a maximum concentration of 0.2 mg/L (=200 ug/L) for aluminum.											
Antimony (ug/L)	2020	1		<1.0		6	6	N	4		ND	
Arsenic (ug/L)	2020	1		<1.0		0	10	N	4		ND	
Barium (ug/L)	2020	1		16		2000	2000	N	4	20	21	23
Health Effect:	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.											
Beryllium (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.3		4	4	N	4		ND	
Cadmium (ug/L)	2020	1		<1.0		5	5	N	4		ND	
Chromium, Total (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.9		100	100	N	4		ND	

		Hemlock Water Filtration Plant							Monroe County Water Authority- SWTP			
Contaminant (units)	**Sample Year**	**No. Tests**	**Minimum**	**Avg**	**Maximum**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Violation**	**No. Tests**	**Minimum**	**Avg**	**Maximum**
Copper (ug/L)	2020	1		4		1300	1300	N	4		ND	
Health Effect:	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilsons Disease should consult their personal doctor.											
Cyanide (mg/L)	2020	1		<0.020		0.2	0.2	N	4		ND	
Lead (ug/L)	2020	1		<1		0	15	N	4		ND	
Manganese (ug/L)	2020	1		<2.0			50	N	4		ND	
Nickel (ug/L)	2020	1		<1.0			100	N	4		ND	
Selenium (ug/L)	2020	1		<2.0		50	50	N	4		ND	
Silver (ug/L)	2020	1		<2.0			100	N	4		ND	
Thallium (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.30		0.5	2	N	4		ND	
Zinc (ug/L)	2020	1		<5.0			5000	N	4		ND	
Mercury (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.1		2	2	N	4		ND	

Inorganic Contaminants and/or Analytes (Distribution System)

Contaminant (units)	Sample Year	No. Tests	Minimum	Avg	Maximum	MCLG	MCL	Violation
Fluoride-Distribution System (mg/L)	2020	323	0.55	0.68	0.73	4	4	N
1776 Dewey Ave Asbestos (MFL)	2014	1		ND		7	7	N

Lead and Copper Survey (Distribution System)

Contaminant (units)	Sample Year	No. Locations	Minimum	Avg	Maximum	90th Percentile	MCLG	AL	Violation
Copper (ug/L)	2018	63	<1	1.40	630	217	1300	1300	N
Health Effect:	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper 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.								
Lead (ug/L)	2018	63	<1	6.58	63	11.7	0	15	N
Health Effect:	Infants and children who drink water containing lead could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.								

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products (Entry Point)

Contaminant (units)	Sample	No. Tests	Minimum	Avg	Maximum	MCLG	MCL (MRDL for Chlorine)	Violation
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (mg/L)	2020	1	2.26	2.26	2.26	N/A	TT	N
Health Effect:	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.							
UV254 (abs/cm)	2020	1	0.028				NA	N
Health Effect:	There is no health hazard associated with UV-254. There is a relationship UV-254 absorbance and total organic carbon concentrations and UV-254 can be used a a surogate for TOC measurement.							
Free Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	2020	2,182	0.71	0.84	1.10	4	4	N
Health Effect:	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.							
Bromodichloromethane (ug/L)	2020	1		2.2			NA	N

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products (Entry Point)

Contaminant (units)	Sample	No. Tests	Minimum	Avg	Maximum	MCLG	MCL (MRDL for Chlorine)	Violation
Bromoform (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			NA	N
Chloroform (ug/L)	2020	1		4.1			NA	N
Dibromochloromethane (ug/L)	2020	1		0.6			NA	N
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	2020	1		7			80	N
Health Effect:	Increased risk of cancer associated with long-term exposure above the MCL.							
Dibromoacetic Acid (ug/L)	2020	1		<1.0			NA	N
Dichloroacetic Acid (ug/L)	2020	1		3.2			NA	N
Monobromoacetic Acid (ug/L)	2020	1		<1.0			NA	N
Monochloroacetic Acid (ug/L)	2020	1		<2.0			NA	N
Trichloroacetic Acid (ug/L)	2020	1		1.9			NA	N
Haloacetic Acids (5) (ug/L)	2020	1		5			60	N
Health Effect:	Increased risk of cancer associated with long-term exposure above the MCL							

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products (Distribution System)

Contaminant (units)	Sample	No. Tests	Minimum	Avg	Maximum	MCLG	MCL (MRDL for Chlorine)	Violation	Maximum LRAA
Free Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	2020	2,975	0.11	0.80	2.00	4	4	N	
Health Effect:	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.								
Bromodichloromethane (ug/L)	2020	32	7	9	12		NA	N	
Bromoform (ug/L)	2020	32	0	0	1		NA	N	
Chloroform (ug/L)	2020	32	10	29	46		NA	N	
Dibromochloromethane (ug/L)	2020	32	1	3	6		NA	N	
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	2020	32	20	41	60		80	N	50
Health Effect:	Increased risk of cancer associated with long-term exposure above the MCL.								
Dibromoacetic Acid (ug/L)	2020	32	0	0	0		NA	N	
Dichloroacetic Acid (ug/L)	2020	32	4	11	18		NA	N	
Monobromoacetic Acid (ug/L)	2020	32	0	0	0		NA	N	
Monochloroacetic Acid (ug/L)	2020	32	0	0	3		NA	N	
Trichloroacetic Acid (ug/L)	2020	32	4	12	18		NA	N	
Haloacetic Acids (5) (ug/L)	2020	32	9	23	32		60	N	34
Health Effect:	Increased risk of cancer associated with long-term exposure above the MCL								

Semi-Volatile Organic Contaminants (Entry Point)

		Hemlock Water Filtration Plant							Monroe County Water Authority-SWTP			
Contaminant (units)	Sample Year	No. Tests	Minimum	Avg	Maximum	MCLG	MCL***	Violation	No. Tests	Minimum	Avg	Maximum
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP) (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.01		0	0.2	N	1		ND	
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.01		0	0.05	N	1		ND	
1,4-Dioxane (ug/L)	2020	4	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	NA	1	N	2		ND	
Aroclor 1016 (PCB) (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.08			NA	N	0			
Aroclor 1221 (PCB) (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.19			NA	N	0			
Aroclor 1232 (PCB) (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.23			NA	N	0			
Aroclor 1242 (PCB) (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.26			NA	N	0			
Aroclor 1248 (PCB) (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.1			NA	N	0			

Semi-Volatile Organic Contaminants (Entry Point)

		Hemlock Water Filtration Plant							Monroe County Water Authority-SWTP			
Contaminant (units)	**Sample Year**	**No. Tests**	**Minimum**	**Avg**	**Maximum**	**MCLG**	**MCL*** **	**Violation**	**No. Tests**	**Minimum**	**Avg**	**Maximum**
Aroclor 1254 (PCB) (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.1			NA	N	0			
Aroclor 1260 (PCB) (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.2			NA	N	0			
Total PCB's (ug/L)	2020	0				0	0.5	N	4		ND	
Chlordane (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.1		0	2	N	1		ND	
Toxaphene (ug/L)	2020	1		<1.0		0	3	N	4		ND	
2,4-D (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.1			50	N	1		ND	
Dalapon (ug/L)	2020	1		<1.0		200	200	N	1		ND	
Dacthal, mono & di acid, DCPA (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			50	N	1		ND	
Dicamba (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.1			50	N	1		ND	
Dinoseb (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.1		7	7	N	1		ND	
Pentachlorophenol (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.04		0	1	N	1		ND	
Picloram (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.1		500	500	N	1		ND	
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) (ng/L)	2020	5	<2.00	<2.00	<2.00	0	10	N	2	2.50	2.55	2.60
Health Effect:	PFOS caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOS in animals.											
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ng/L)	2020	5	<2.00	<2.00	<2.00	0	10	N	2	2.10	2.10	2.10
Health Effect:	PFOA caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOA in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOA as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOA in animals.											
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.1		50	50	N	1		ND	
Alachlor (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.1		0	2	N	4		ND	
Aldrin (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.1			50	N	4		ND	
Atrazine (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.1		3	3	N	4		ND	
Benzo(a)pyrene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.02		0	0.2	N	4		ND	
gama-BHC (Lindane) (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.02		0.2	0.2	N	4		ND	
Butachlor (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.1			50	N	4		ND	
Dieldrin (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.1			50	N	4		ND	
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.6		400	400	N	4		ND	
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.6		0	6	N	4		ND	
Endrin (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.01		2	2	N	4		ND	
Heptachlor (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.04		0	0.4	N	4		ND	
Heptachlor epoxide (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.02		0	0.2	N	4		ND	
Hexachlorobenzene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.1		0	1	N	4		ND	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.1		50	50	N	4		ND	
Methoxychlor (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.1		40	40	N	4		ND	
Metolachlor (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.1			50	N	4		ND	
Metribuzin (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.1			50	N	4		ND	
Propachlor (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.1			50	N	4		ND	
Simazine (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.07		4	4	N	4		ND	
Aldicarb (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			50	N	4		ND	
Aldicarb sulfone (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.7			50	N	4		ND	
Aldicarb sulfoxide (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			50	N	4		ND	
Carbaryl (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			50	N	4		ND	
Carbofuran (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.9		40	40	N	4		ND	

Semi-Volatile Organic Contaminants (Entry Point)

		Hemlock Water Filtration Plant							Monroe County Water Authority-SWTP			
Contaminant (units)	Sample Year	No. Tests	Minimum	Avg	Maximum	MCLG	MCL***	Violation	No. Tests	Minimum	Avg	Maximum
Glyphosate (ug/L)	2020	1		<6.0		700	700	N	1		ND	
Endothall (ug/L)	2020	1		<9.0		100	100	N	4		ND	
Diquat (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.4		20	20	N	4		ND	
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin) (pg/L)	2020	1		<5.00		0	30	N	4		ND	

Volatile Organic Contaminants (Entry Point)

		Hemlock Water Filtration Plant							Monroe County Water Authority			
Contaminant (units)	Sample Year	No. Tests	Minimum	Avg	Maximum	MCLG	MCL***	Violation	No. Tests	Minimum	Avg	Maximum
Benzene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5		0	5	N	4		ND	
Bromobenzene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
Bromochloromethane (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
Bromomethane (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
n-Butylbenzene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
sec-Butylbenzene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
tert-Butylbenzene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
Carbon tetrachloride (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5		0	5	N	4		ND	
Chlorobenzene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
Chloroethane (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
Chloromethane (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
2-Chlorotoluene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
4-Chlorotoluene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
Dibromomethane (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
Dichlorodifluoromethane (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
1,1-Dichloroethane (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5		0	5	N	4		ND	
1,2-Dichloroethane (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5		0	5	N	4		ND	
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5		5	5	N	4		ND	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5		5	5	N	4		ND	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5		5	5	N	4		ND	
Dichloromethane (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5		0	5	N	4		ND	
1,2-Dichloropropane (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5		0	5	N	4		ND	
1,3-Dichloropropane (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
2,2-Dichloropropane (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
1,1-Dichloropropylene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
1,3-Dichloropropylene, cis & trans (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
Ethyl benzene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5		5	5	N	4		ND	
Hexachlorobutadiene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
Isopropylbenzene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
4-Isopropyltoluene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE) (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			10	N	4		ND	
Naphthalene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
n-Propylbenzene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	

Volatile Organic Contaminants (Entry Point)

		Hemlock Water Filtration Plant							Monroe County Water Authority			
Contaminant (units)	Sample Year	No. Tests	Minimum	Avg	Maximum	MCLG	MCL***	Violation	No. Tests	Minimum	Avg	Maximum
Styrene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
Tetrachloroethylene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5		0	5	N	4		ND	
Toluene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5		5	5	N	4		ND	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5		5	5	N	4		ND	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5		3	3	N	4		ND	
Trichloroethylene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5		0	5	N	4		ND	
Trichlorofluoromethane (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
Vinyl chloride (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5		0	2	N	4		ND	
1,2-Xylene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
1,3 + 1,4-Xylene (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			5	N	4		ND	
Xylenes, Total (ug/L)	2020	1		<0.5			15	N	4		ND	

Taste and Odor Causing Chemicals (Entry Point)

Contaminant (units)	Sample Year	No. Tests	Minimum	Avg	Maximum	MCLG	MCL	Violation
Geosmin (ng/L)	2020	1		<2.0			NA	N
IBMP (ng/L)	2020	1		<2.0				N
IPMP (ng/L)	2020	1		<2.0				N
MIB (ng/L)	2020	1		<2.0			NA	N
2,4,6-Trichloroanisole (TCA) (ng/L)	2020	1		<2.0				N

Surfactants (Entry Point)

Contaminant (units)	Sample Year	No. Tests	Minimum	Avg	Maximum	MCLG	MCL	Violation
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (mg/L)	2020	1		ND				N

Emerging Contaminants (Entry Point)- MCL Not Established- Not Regulated

Contaminant (units)	Sample Year	Hemlock Water Filtration Plant				Monroe County Water Authority- Shoremont			
		No. Tests	Minimum	Avg	Maximum	No. Tests	Minimum	Avg	Maximum
Chromium, Hexavalent (ug/L)	2020	1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0			
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (ng/L) PFHxS	2020	1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	2	ND	1	2
Health Effect:	PFHxS caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFHxS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFHxS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFHxS in animals.								

Emerging Contaminants (Entry Point)- MCL Not Established- Not Regulated									
Contaminant (units)	Sample Year	Hemlock Water Filtration Plant				Monroe County Water Authority- Shoremont			
		No. Tests	Minimum	Avg	Maximum	No. Tests	Minimum	Avg	Maximum
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid, PFBS (ng/L)	2020	1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	2		ND	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid, PFHpA (ng/L)	2020	1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	2		ND	
Perfluorononanoic acid, PFNA (ng/L)	2020	1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	2		ND	
Perfluorodecanoic acid, PFDA (ng/L)	2020	1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	2		ND	
Perfluorohexanoic acid, PFHxA (ng/L)	2020	1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	2		ND	
Perfluorododecanoic acid, PFDoA (ng/L)	2020	1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	2		ND	
Perfluorotridecanoic acid, PFTrDA (ng/L)	2020	1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	2		ND	
Perfluoroundecanoic acid, PFUnA (ng/L)	2020	1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	2		ND	
N-ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (ng/L)	2020	1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	2		ND	
N-methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (ng/L)	2020	1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	2		ND	
HFPO-DA/GenX (ng/L)	2020	1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	2		ND	
ADONA (ng/L)	2020	1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	2		ND	
9Cl-PF3ONS/F-53B Major (ng/L)	2020	1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	2		ND	
11Cl-PF3OUdS/F-53B Minor (ng/L)	2020	1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	2		ND	
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid, PFTeDA (ng/L)	2020	1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	2		ND	

UCMR4 Entry Points - Alcohols, Metals, Pesticides, SVOCs and Cyanototoxins**- 2019							
Contaminant	Units	Hemlock Water Filtration Plant			MCWA - Mt. Read Blvd. Booster Pump		
		No. Tests	Minimum	Maximum	No. Tests	Minimum	Maximum
Germanium	ug/L	3	<0.300	<0.300	3	<0.300	<0.300
Manganese	ug/L	3	<0.400	<0.400	3	<0.400	0.776
alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane	ug/L	3	<0.010	<0.010	3	<0.010	<0.010
Chlorpyrfos	ug/L	3	<0.030	<0.030	3	<0.030	<0.030
Dimethipin	ug/L	3	<0.200	<0.200	3	<0.200	<0.200
Ethoprop	ug/L	3	<0.030	<0.030	3	<0.030	<0.030
Oxyfluoren	ug/L	3	<0.050	<0.050	3	<0.050	<0.050
Profenofos	ug/L	3	<0.300	<0.300	3	<0.300	<0.300
Tebuconazole	ug/L	3	<0.200	<0.200	3	<0.200	<0.200
Permethrin, cis & trans	ug/L	3	<0.040	<0.040	3	<0.040	<0.040
Tribufos	ug/L	3	<0.070	<0.070	3	<0.070	<0.070
Butylated hydroxyanisole	ug/L	3	<0.030	<0.030	3	<0.030	<0.030
o-Toluidene	ug/L	3	<0.007	<0.007	3	<0.007	<0.007
Quinoline	ug/L	3	<0.020	<0.020	3	<0.020	<0.020
1-Butanol	ug/L	3	<2.000	<2.000	3	<2.000	<2.000
2-Methoxyethanol	ug/L	3	<0.400	<0.400	3	<0.400	<0.400
2-Propen-1-ol	ug/L	3	<0.500	<0.500	3	<0.500	<0.500
Total Microcystin/Nodularin	ug/L	8	<0.300	<0.300	8	<0.300	<0.300
Anatoxin-A	ug/L	8	<0.030	<0.030	8	<0.030	<0.030
Cylindrospermopsin	ug/L	8	<0.090	<0.090	8	<0.090	<0.090

UCMR4 Indicators - Source Water (Hemlock Lake)- 2019				
Contaminant	**Units**	**Hemlock Water Filtration Plant**		
		No. Tests	**Minimum**	**Maximum**
Bromide	ug/L	3	<20	22
Total Organic Carbon	ug/L	3	2,480	2,680

UCMR4 Haloacetic Acids - Disinfection Byproducts- 8 Sample Sites- 2019				
Contaminant	**Units**	**No. Tests**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**
Total HAA (5)*	ug/L	24	14	39
Total HAA (6) Br**	ug/L	24	6	10
Total HAA (9)***	ug/L	24	22	48
Bromochloroacetic acid	ug/L	24	1.490	4.340
Bromodichloroacetic acid	ug/L	24	1.940	4.240
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	ug/L	24	<0.300	0.760
Dibromoacetic acid	ug/L	24	<0.300	0.510
Dichloroacetic acid	ug/L	24	4.300	20.700
Monobromoacetic acid	ug/L	24	<0.300	0.348
Monochloroacetic acid	ug/L	24	<2.000	<2.000
Tribromoacetic acid	ug/L	24	<2.000	<2.000
Trichloroacetic acid	ug/L	24	7.500	18.800

* Sum of dibromoacetic acid+dichloroacetic acid+monobromoacetic acid+monochloroacetic acid+Trichloroacetic acid. Currently regulated by the EPA with an MCL of 60 ug/L.

**Sum of the 6 haloacetic acids in the above table that contain bromide. No MCL established.

***Sum of all 9 haloacetic acids in the above table. No MCL established.

Footnotes:

******* In Part 5, Subpart 5-1 of the New York State Sanitary Code general organic chemicals are catagorized as Principle Organic Contaminants (POCs) or Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOCs). A POC is defined as any organic compound belonging to the following classes, except for chloroform, dibromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane, bromoform and any other chemical contaminant with a specific MCL listed in Subpart 5-1.52:

(1) Halogenated Alkane.
(2) Halogenated Ether.
(3) Halobenzenes and Substituted Halobenzenes.
(4) Benzene and Alkyl- or Nitrogen-Substituted Benzenes.
(5) Substituted, Unsaturated Hydrocarbons.
(6) Halogenated Nonaromatic Cyclic Hydrocarbons.

A UOC is defined as any organic compound not otherwise specified in this Subpart.

Per Table 3 of Subpart 5-1.52 a POC is assigned an MCL of 0.005 mg/L (5 ug/L) and a UOC has an MCL of 0.05 mg/L (50 ug/L). The Total POCs+UOCs MCL is 0.1 mg/L (100 ug/L).