Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024 ***Report #2***
Town of Hopewell Water Districts
4439 County Road 50
Canandaigua, NY 14424-8304

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Town of Hopewell Water Districts 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. 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.

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

Hopewell Water Districts is comprised of four (4) water districts: Hopewell Water District #I (Public Water System #3401168), Hopewell Water District #II (PWS #3401182), Canandaigua/Hopewell W.D. (PWS #3411948), and Hopewell Central W.D. (PWS # 3430031). The combined system serves approximately 5280 people through 827 service connections in the Town of Hopewell.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact **Joe Eckam, Water Superintendent, at (585) 394-3960, or email water@townofhopwellny.gov, or the New York State Department of Health at (315) 789-3030.** We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings. The meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month at the Hopewell Town Hall, 2716 County Road #47. Board Meetings begin at 7:00 P.M.

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 and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

We purchase our water from the Town of Gorham, which is treated surface water from Canandaigua Lake. The water is treated by a process of pumping the water through a Diatomaceous Earth Filtration System, which removes turbidity, a measure of cloudiness of water, and removes and inactivates microorganisms. As the water exits the filters, a final dose of disinfecting chlorine is added. The Town of Gorham **does not fluoridate** their water. The water is also treated with ultraviolet disinfection equipment.

HOW HARD IS MY WATER?

On average the hardness of the water delivered to you is 130 mg/L (parts per million) or 7.5 grains.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The New York State Department of Health completed a source water assessment of our water. This assessment found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for protozoa, phosphorus, DBP (disinfection by product) precursors, and pesticide contamination. There is also a moderate density of sanitary wastewater discharges, but the ratings for the individual discharges do not result in elevated susceptibility ratings. However, it appears that the total amount of wastewater discharged to surface water in this assessment area is high enough to further raise the potential for contamination (particularly for protozoa).

There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discreet contaminant sources, and these facility types include: hazardous waste sites, chemical bulk storage, landfills and mines.
Further information on Source Water Assessment of our community water supply is available on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) website at ny.water.usgs.gov.

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, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological 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, 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 Geneva District Office of the New York State Department of Health at (315) 789-3030. Internet Information: Hopewell Water Superintendent – water@townofhopewellny.gov , EPA – www.epa.gov/ , CDC – www.cdc.gov , NYSDOH – www.health.ny.gov .

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.
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.
Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
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).
Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).
Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Dates of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
(1) Total Coliform Bacteria	No	Monthly 2023	NO	N/A	0	MCL = 2 or more positive samples in 1	Naturally present in the environment
(2) Turbidity at Filters	No	Jan.-Dec. 2024	0.34 (0.30-0.40) 100% < 1 NTU	NTU	N/A	MCL TT = 95% of samples < 1 NTU	Soil Run-Off
(2) Turbidity (before treatment)	No	August 2024	3.37**	NTU	N/A	TT = 5.0	Soil Run Off
Radiological							
Gross Alpha	No	10/2022	None Detected	pCi/L	0	MCL 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 and 228	No	10/2022	1	pCi/L	0	MCL 5 ***	Erosion of Natural Deposits Some people who drink water containing radium 226 and 228 in excess of MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Uranium	No	10/2022	0.359	Ug/1	0	MCL 30	Erosion of natural deposits. Some people who drink water containing Uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Chemicals							
Barium	No	12/2024	0.024	mg/1	2	MCL 2	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	12/2024	0.11	mg/1	N/A	MCL 2.2	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	12/2024	0.186	mg/1	N/A	MCL 10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper							
(3) Copper	No	8/2023	* .87 (0.45 – 0.88)	ppm	N/A	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing erosion of natural deposits
(3) Lead	No	8/2023	*2.0 (ND – 2.5)	ppb	N/A	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products							
(4) Total Trihalomethanes Stage 2	No	2024	57 (36-77)	ppb	N/A	MCL 80	By-products of drinking water chlorination

(4) Haloacetic Acids Stage 2	No	2024	23 (7.4-30)	ppb	N/A	MCL 60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

** Highest Monthly Average
*** MLC For Combined Radium 226 and 228. A MCL violation occurs when the annual composite of 4 quarterly samples or average of the analysis of 4 quarterly samples exceeds the MCL
**** This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

1. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.
2. Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of effectiveness of the filtration system.
3. During 2023 we collected and analyzed 5 samples for lead and copper. The level included in the table represents the average of the two highest levels detected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
4. This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

Lead:
As you can see by the table, our system exceeded the action level on 1 sample out of 5. The high level was determined to be from the internal plumbing of that site. We are required to present the following information on lead in our 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. *Hopewell/Canandaigua Water Districts 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*.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and has made it publicly accessible on the web site of the Town of Hopewell. Visit townofhopewell.gov

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2024, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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; and
- 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 about 6 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.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call or email our office if you have questions at 585-394-3960, or water@townofhopewellny.gov .