Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Canandaigua Consolidated Water District and Bristol # 1 Water District
5440 Route 5 & 20
(Public Water Supply NYID# 3430041 and 3430008)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Canandaigua Consolidated Water District and the Bristol water district # 1, 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. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We detected zero of those contaminants and only found zero of those contaminants at a level higher than the State allows. 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 James Fletcher at 585-394-3300 or at jfletcher@townofcanandaigua.org. 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 every third Monday of each month for the Town of Canandaigua. The meetings are being held in the town hall beginning at 6 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 the surface water source, Canandaigua Lake. The Canandaigua Town Consolidated Water Districts are supplied from the City of Canandaigua. The City of Canandaigua operates a Water Filtration Plant located on West Lake Road in the Town of Canandaigua. After filtration, carbon can also be added for taste and odor control. The water is disinfected by injection of liquid chlorine, sodium hydroxide is added for pH control to reduce corrosion in the distribution system and then fluoride is added before being pumped to the distribution system. The treated water enters the Town of Canandaigua Water Districts through meter pits located at the City of Canandaigua municipal line or at the connection point with the City of Canandaigua's transmission main. The Town of Canandaigua Consolidated Water District supplies treated water from the City of Canandaigua to the Town of East Bloomfield through a meter pit located at the Canandaigua-East Bloomfield town line. Also, the Town of Canandaigua Consolidated Water District supplies treated water from the City of Canandaigua to the Bristol Water District Extension #1 through a pump station located on Goodale Road in the Hamlet of Cheshire. The Town of Canandaigua also provides water to the Towns of Farmington, Hopewell, and Gorham.

The New York State Department of Health has completed a source water assessment for Canandaigua Lake with the following results:

This assessment found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The number of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for protozoa, phosphorus, DBP precursors, and pesticides contamination. While there are some facilities present, permitted discharges do not likely represent an important threat to source water quality based on their density in the assessment area. 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 discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include: IHWS, CBS, landfills, mines, RCRA, and TRI.. During 2024, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves

The **Town of Canandaigua Water District** purchases its water separately from the City of Canandaigua and serves approximately 7,410 residents through 2,853 service connections. The total water purchased in 2025 was 235,660.100 gallons. The daily average for the Distribution System was 645,644 gallons per day. The single highest day was 884,000 gallons. The amount of water sold to customers was 186,041,074 gallons. Approximately 49,619,026 gallons of water were lost due to water leaks in the water system, water main breaks, installing of new water main, flushing watermains, fire hydrants, fight fires, sale of bulk water etc. In 2025, water customers were charged a minimum quarterly bill of $32.28 for a ¾ inch water meter, for the first 6,000 gallons of water usage. Any usage in addition to that was $ 5.98 per thousand gallons of water used.

The **Town of Bristol Water District** purchases its water from the Town of Canandaigua Consolidated Water system and serves approximately 207 people through 69 service connections. The total water purchased in 2025 was 5,159,460 gallons. The daily average for the Distribution System was 9,575 gallons per day. The single highest day was 31,000 gallons. The amount of water sold to customers was 3,495,000 gallons. Approximately 1,664,460 were used to flush water mains due to stage two disinfection byproducts levels that exceeded the limits of the EPA, flush fire hydrants, and fight fires. In 2025, water customers were charged a minimum quarterly bill of $36.00 for the first 6,000 gallons of water for a ¾ inch water meter. Any usage in addition to that was $ 6.75 per thousand gallons of water used.

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, halo acetic 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.

Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Regulatory Limit (MCL/AL)	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform[1]	No	Monthly	1	N/A	2	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity[2]	No	2025	0.13 Max	NTU	TT = <1 NTU	N/A	Soil run-off
Turbidity[2]	No	2025	100% ≤0.3	NTU	TT = 95% <0.3 NTU	N/A	Soil run-off
Distribution Turbidity[3]	No	Daily	1.7	NTU	MCL > 5NTU	N/A	Soil run-off
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead[4]	No	Jun-23	1.33 Range = <1-1.9	ug/L	15 (AL)	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Eros natural deposits
Copper[5]	No	Jun-23	0.031 Range = 0.0013-0.041	mg/L	1.3 (AL)	1.3	Corrosion of plumbing systems; Erosion of natu Leaching from wood preservatives
Barium	No	March-25	25	mg/L	2.0 (MCL)	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries; e natural deposits
Chromium	No	March-25	1.3	ug/L	100 (MCL)	100	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from sta factories
Fluoride	No	July-25	AVG 0.72	mg/L	2.2 (MCL)	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; disc aluminum and Fertilizer Factories
Nickel	No	March-25	<0.5	ug/L	100 (MCL)	100	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from sta factories
Nitrate	No	March-25	0.23	mg/L	10 (MCL)	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic erosion of natural deposits
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts							
Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Regulatory Limit (MCL/AL)	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Halo acetic Acids	No	2025	24.3 AVG 21.8 26.1 Range	ug/L	60 (MCL)	N/A	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes	No	2025	46.4 AVG 30-79.7 Range	ug/L	80 (MCL)	N/A	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
Synthetic Organic Compounds including herbicides and pesticides							
Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Regulatory Limit (MCL/AL)	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	Nov-25	<.10	ng/L	10 (MCL)	N/A	Firefighting foam; water repellent, industrial pr
Perfluorooctano-ic acid (PFOA)	No	Nov-25	<1.9	ng/L	10 (MCL)	N/A	Firefighting foam; water repellent, industrial pr
1,4 Dioxane	No	2025	<0.07	ug/L	1 (MCL)	N/A	Used in cleaners, degreasers, and household pr
Synthetic Organic Compounds including herbicides and pesticides (Continued)							
2,4-D	No	2025	<0.10	ug/L	50 (MCL)	N/A	Used to control broadleaf weeds in Agriculture use
Dalapon	No	2025	<1.5	ug/L	200 (MCL)		Used to control grasses in Agriculture; Resident
Disinfectant							
Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Regulatory Limit (MCL/AL)	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily	1.02 AVG 0.77-1.41 Range	mg/L	4	N/A	Water Additive used to control microbes
Radiological							
Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Regulatory Limit (MCL/AL)	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination

Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	No	Feb-22	1.0 +/- 1.4	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	No	Feb-22	1.6 +/- 0.9	pCi/L		0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	No	Feb-22	-0.15 +/- 0.3	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	No	Feb-22	0.32 +/- 0.4	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	No	Feb-22	0.32	pCi/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

[1]Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacter present.

[2]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is monitored as an indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Stat regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of monthly samples be bel NTUs. Measured in lab.

[3] Distribution Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water found in the distribution system. We monitor distribution turbi because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

[4] The level presented is the 90th percentile of the (30) sites tested. The action level for lead was not exceeded at the 30 sites tested.

[5]The level presented is the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percentage measurements that is equal to or below it. This means in our system copper levels in 27 sites are below the 90th percentile value and 3 above the 90th percentile. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule UCMR5

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Regulatory Limit (MCL/AL)	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
11CipF3oUdS	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
9CIPF3ONS	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
ADONA	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
HFPO-DA	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
NFDHA	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
PFBA	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
PFBS	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
8:2 FTS	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ

PFDA	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
PFDoA	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
PFEESA	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
PFHpS	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
PFHpA	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
4:2 FTS	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
PFHxS	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
PFHxA	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
PFMPA	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
PFMBA	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
PFNA	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
6:2 FTS	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
PFOS	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
PFOA	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
PFPeS	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
PFUnA	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
NEtFOSAA	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
NMeFOSAA	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
PFTA	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
PFTrDA	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Manufacturing Facilities, airports, firefighting fo Wastewater treatment plants, consumer produ
Lithium	No	2023	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Erosion; consumable products; wastewater effl

Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHM (ppb) **[Total trihalomethanes]** **Stage 2: Canandaigua Consolidated** **Cooley site** **Onanda Site** **Town of Bristol**	 NO No Yes	 2025 2025 2025	 56.0 AVG. 63 AVG. 81 Avg.	 41-85 41-85 41-85		 80 80 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Total Halo acetic Acids (ppb) **Stage 2:** **Canandaigua Consolidated Cooley Site** **Onanda Site** **Town of Bristol**	 No No No	 2025 2025 2025	 21.4 avg. 16.80 avg. 21.3 avg	 25-50 25-50 25-50	 N/A N/A N/A	 60 60 60	Discharge from metals, plastic or fertilizer plant

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 New York State Department of Health Geneva location at 315-789-3030

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic compounds None of the compounds we analyzed for were detected in your drinking water.

---

1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement (0.9 NTU) for the year occurred on (give date). State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. Although (give date) was the month when we had the fewest measurements meeting the treatment technique for turbidity, the levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

2 – The level presented is the 90th percentile of the (include number, e.g., 10) sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent measurements that is equal to or below it. This means in our system copper levels in (insert number, e.g., 8) sites are below the 90^{th} percentile value and (insert number, e.g., 2) sites are above the 90^{th} percentile. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3 – The level presented is the 90th percentile of the (include number, e.g., 10) sites tested. The action level for lead was exceeded at two of the 10 sites tested.

4 – This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of 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.
Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. The duration of the violation was Trihalomethanes in the Bristol # 1 water district. The potential adverse health effects are Some people who drink water containing halo acetic acids more than the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. We are correcting this issue by flushing the water main every month to reduce the level of THHM in the system.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2025, our system was following applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 Canandaigua. Visit www.townofcanandaigua.org/water/LCRR

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

Our system is one of the 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 City of Canandaigua water treatment facility 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 a properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the City of Canandaigua water treatment facility monitors fluoride levels daily to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of .75 mg/l. During 2024 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level

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 few reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs are 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; 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 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, then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask all our customers to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.