

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Town of Rose
North Rose, New York
(Public Water Supply ID# 5801239)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Rose, 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. In 2025 our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements. 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 **Mike Sehm, Operator 315 587 9899, 315 587 4418 (town hall)** We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled Town Board meetings on the 3rd Tuesday of every month at 7.00 PM at the Town Hall, 5074 North Main Street, North Rose, NY 14516.

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

Our water system serves 1950 people through 610 service connections. Our water source is groundwater, which is drawn from 3 wells. Wells # 4 and #2 are located off Salter Colvin Road. Well #3 is on Catchpole Rd. Green sand filters and chlorine is the treatment used for now. An activated carbon unit is used by well 4 to help remove organic compounds. The water from well 2 is not filtered. Chlorination is used to disinfect the water prior to distribution. Well 2 can produce 200 gallons a minute, and Well 4 can produce 350 gallons a minute. Well #3 is good for 300 gpm. Two 400,000-gallon water tanks provide storage and pressure of the distribution system. Our system is connected to Wayne County Water Authority at the Town line on Rt. 414 for backup supply and Emergency use.

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it doesn't mean the water delivered to consumers is or will become contaminated. See section "are there contaminants in our drinking water" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future. Water suppliers and state health departments will use this information to direct future water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs.

As mentioned before, our water comes from 3-drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated Well#2 as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents, metals, pesticides, and petroleum products. While no significant sources of contamination have been identified in these areas, the wells draw greater than 100 gallons per minute (gpm) from an unconfined aquifer. Well #3 has been rated as having a high susceptibility to nitrates, a medium-high susceptibility to industrial solvents, petroleum products, metals, pesticides, and other industrial contaminants, and a medium susceptibility to microbials. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and or federal government) to the well and pasture in the assessment area. In addition, the well has detections of sulfate at levels consistent with a high chemical sensitivity and the well is screened in a confined aquifer with an estimated recharge area within the selected time of travel. Well #4 has been rated as having a high susceptibility to some microbials and a medium-high susceptibility to other microbials, industrial solvents, petroleum products, nitrates, metals, and pesticides. These ratings are due primarily to low intensity residential activities in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw greater than 100 gpm from an unconfined aquifer. While the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards from microbial contamination.

A copy of this assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us as noted below

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, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead, copper, volatile organic compounds, trihalomethanes, halo acidic acid, synthetic organic compounds and radiological. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test 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, might reasonably be expected to contain at least 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 State of New York Department of Health District Office in Geneva NY at 315 789 3030

Contaminant Inorganic Contaminants	Violation? Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL,TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate	No	09/25 09/25 09/25	Well #2 1.54 Well #3 .050 Well #4 4.03	Mg/l	10	10	Run off from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Copper-1	No	9/17/25	0.0029	Mg/l	0.137	1.3	Corrosion fo household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits. leaching from wood deposits
Lead-2	No	09/17/25	0.13	Mg/l	0.0042	0.015	Corrosion fo household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits. leaching from wood deposits
Barium	No	8/14/2023 12/9/2024 8/14/2023	Well #2 .262 Well #3 .290 Well #4 .123	Mg/l	2,000	2,000 Ug/l	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	8/14/2023 12/9/2024 8/14/2023	Well # 2 ND Well #3 0.2 Well #4 ND	MG/l	0	0.03	Erosion Of Natural Deposits
Uranium	No	10/25/2018	0.001	Mg/l	5		Erosion Of Natural Deposits
Radium 226/228	No	09/23/2025 10/18/2018 12/28/2023	Well #2 R226-.257, R228-1.81 Well #3 ND Well #4 ND	PCi/l	5		Erosion Of Natural Deposits

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMIANTS - ND - NONE DETECTED

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS - < 0.5 ug/l

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (AVG/Max) (Ranges)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL,TT,or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	8/13/2025	5.7	Ug/l	NA	80 PPb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are found when source contains large amounts of organic matter
Halo acetic Acid (HAA5)	No	8/13/2025	6.0	Ug/l	NA	60ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are found when source contains large amounts of organic matter
Chromium	No	8/21/2021 08/14/2023	Well #3 ND Well #4 .0051	Mg/L	NA	Ug/l = PPB 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Selenium	No	8/21/2021	Well #3 ND	Mg/L	0.055	0.05	Discharge from Petroleum and metal refineries
Nickle	No	8/14/2023	Well #4 .0022	Mg/L	NA	0.1	Electro-plated metal coatings, alkaline batteries, alloys like welding rods and solder

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected in your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 0.22mg/l value the action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 10 tested.

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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

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).

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

LESS, THAN(<)

- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, during 2024 our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. *The Town of Rose* is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact [Rose N.Rose Water](#)

Distract (315 587-4418 Ext6) Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://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 have made it publicly accessible by [contacting Town Of Rose Water Clerk At \(315\) 587-4418 Ext6](#)

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

"Rose-North Rose WD 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.

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 people 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 fire fighting 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 up 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 EXT

The Town of Rose will 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, or notice any unusual activity around our water system.