Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

Village & Town of Lima
PO Box 20A, Lima, NY 14485
(Public Water Supply:
Village ID# NY2501021
Town ID# NY2525000)

INTRODUCTION

Each year, water suppliers in New York State are required under New York State Department of Health regulations to distribute a report to their customers that summarizes water quality data for the previous calendar year. Since the Village and Town of Lima water districts purchase their water from the City of Rochester, it is our practice to meet this requirement through the distribution of the City of Rochester annual report. Due to additional treatment (disinfection) and other conditions associated with our system, it is expected that the results of regulated components will differ/vary from those recorded in the City of Rochester report. As a result, this report acts as a supplement to the report provided by the City of Rochester. Both Annual Water Quality Reports can be found online at **https://villageoflima.us/water-quality-reports/.**

This report is intended to inform you (our customers) about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by local, state, and federal agencies. Our constant goal for the Village and Town of Lima is to provide our customers with an abundant supply of safe drinking water. We would like you to be aware of our continuing efforts to improve the quality and quantity of this valuable natural resource, which we supply to each and every customer. If you have any questions about this report, or concerning your drinking water, please contact Ben Luft, Village Superintendent of Public Works at (585)370-7143 or the Town of Lima customers may contact the LCWSA office at (585) 346-3523 or the Livingston County Department of Health (LCDOH) at (585)243-7280. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Village of Lima began purchasing water from the City of Rochester in the fall of 1989. This water primarily comes from Hemlock Lake, although we do receive some Lake Ontario water mixed in on rare occasions. This is probably the result of the City closing valves due to a water main break or performing maintenance on their mains. The Village receives the City's water from their system north of the Livingston County line on Route 15A. From there, we pump the water south along Route 15A through the Town of Lima supplying the customers of Water District Two along the way. The Town of Lima Water Districts One and Three receive City of Rochester water from North Bloomfield by a connection at Ontario Street. Water District 4 supplies water to Tupelo Trail by a service connection from the Village on Dalton Road.

At the time of pumping, we add a small amount of disinfectant (sodium hypochlorite solution) and a phosphate (Calciquest) to combat rust deposits and build ups in the mains and valves. Chlorine and Calciquest residuals are monitored every day to ensure proper dosage. Bacteria testing is performed monthly in the Town and the Village water supplies. In 2025, disinfection by-products were sampled quarterly in the Village of Lima water supply. The Town of Lima has been reduced to annual disinfection by-products sampling during the month of August due to demonstration of consistently low levels.

FACTS AND FIGURES

When pumping under normal circumstances, water flows to the Village distribution system and replenishes the water tower located on Seneca Ave. This is done automatically to keep the tower as full as possible at all times. The purpose of the water tower, which holds 500,000 gallons, is (1) to have a two-day supply in case there is a problem with our pumping system, (2) to keep a constant water pressure throughout the distribution system, and (3) to act as a reserve for fire protection. An emergency connection with the Town of Avon on Routes 5&20 is available to meet demands in an emergency.

In 2025, we pumped on average approximately 176,000 gallons per day to meet our daily demand. The total amount of water produced in 2025 was approximately 64,312,00 gallons. The amount of water delivered to Village customers was approximately 57.5 million gallons and the Town customers received approximately 6.8 million gallons. Our highest one-day total of water pumped into the distribution system was 243,000 gallons. The Village of Lima serves approximately

2,900 people through approximately 711 service connections. Water customers were charged a base charge of $11.50 per month and $6.75 per thousand gallons consumed.

The Town of Lima serves approximately 220 people through 126 service connections. The Town of Lima leases the water system operations and maintenance to the Livingston County Water Authority (LCWSA). All districts get charged a base charge of $41.00 a quarter and $5.50 per thousand gallons used. In District 2, there is one mobile home park that gets charged a $20.00 base rate per unit and $5.50 per thousand gallons used.

As you will notice, the City of Rochester has completed the bulk of this report (PAMPHLET) because they are our supplier. The City of Rochester is required to perform testing for contaminants in the water before it is delivered to Lima. Detected contaminants are listed in the enclosed City of Rochester report.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, in addition to testing performed by the City of Rochester, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform bacteria, lead and copper, and disinfection by-products. 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 Livingston County Health Department at (585)243-7280.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Location	Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample(s)	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (AL, MCL, MRDL, TT)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectant: Chlorine Residuals Measured in Distribution								
Village of Lima in distribution	Free Chlorine Residual	No	Monthly	Range 0.02 – 1.63	mg/l	N/A	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Town of Lima in distribution	Free Chlorine Residual	No	Monthly	Range 0.05 – 0.38	mg/l	N/A	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts								
Village of Lima 7024 W. Main St (TTHM Site)	Total Tri-halomethanes (TTHM)	No	Quarterly	Ave: 47.55[1] Range: 3.9 – 72.70[2]	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter
Village of Lima 7520 E. Main St (HAA-5 Site)	Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5)	No	Quarterly	Ave: 26.78[1] Range: 7.2 - 39.80[2]	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Town of Lima 1175 Bragg St. (DBP Site)	Total Tri-halomethanes (TTHM)	No	8/22/2025	58.4	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter
	Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5)	No	8/22/2025	2.6	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms

Notes:

[1] This represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

[2] The level presented is the range of results for the samples collected from Q2 2024 thru Q4 2025 used to determine the running annual quarterly averages for 2025.

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 contamination.
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.
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).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?
As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

Although we did not have a violation for Lead, the State requires that we provide you with the following information: 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. Village & Town of Lima are 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 Ben Luft at (585)370-7143. 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 FLUORIDE ADDITION
Fluoride is added to your water by the City of Rochester water treatment plant before it is delivered to us. The City of Rochester is one of the many New York water utilities providing drinking water with a controlled low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at an optimal level of 0.7 mg/l. To ensure optimal dental protection, the State Department of Health requires that the City of Rochester monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. In 2025, the fluoride levels in your water were within 0.1 mg/l of the CDC's recommended optimal level in 99% of the samples (1068 of 1079 samples).

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?
Our water system partners with the City of Rochester in order to comply with the Lead and Copper Rule. The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) recently completed an administrative review of the City of Rochester's compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule. Their review has concluded that in 1998, NYSDOH incorrectly approved the City's optimal corrosion control treatment designation. As a result, NYSDOH has revoked that approval, and issued the City a violation of the New York State Sanitary Code for failure to have an optimal corrosion control treatment in place. As our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did (and are doing) to correct this situation.

What does this mean?
It is important to note, **this is not an emergency**, and nothing has changed with regard to water quality or lead levels in the samples we collect. The City has operated under the approval granted by NYSDOH since 1998 and has never exceeded the lead Action Level since the Lead and Copper Rule was established in 1991. We work with the city to conduct routine sampling of our water at customers' taps for lead. The tests continue to show lead levels in the water below the limit, or "action level" of 15 parts per billion.

What is being done?
The City began a comprehensive corrosion control treatment study in 2022 in anticipation of the recently released Lead and Copper Rule Improvements. This study will identify a treatment method that will help further reduce lead in drinking water. It is anticipated that the study will be completed in the spring of 2026. Once approved, the City will then add the selected corrosion control technology to our treatment process which will bring us back into compliance.

What should I do?
Again, this is not an emergency, and nothing has changed with regard to the City's treatment processes, or lead levels. However, you can use these simple steps to minimize lead in your tap water:

- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula. Hot water dissolves lead more quickly.
- Flush your pipes any time water has been unused for more than 4-6 hours. Lead levels are highest when water has been sitting in the pipe. Run your cold water for 3 to 5 minutes to ensure complete flushing.
- Routinely clean faucet screens which can accumulate lead and rust particles.
- Use a water filter that is certified NSF 53 to remove lead. Find out more at www.nsf.org.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

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. For Village of Lima residents contact the Village of Lima office at 585-624-2210 and/or visit our website at https://www.villageoflima.us/water-quality. Town residents can contact the LCWSA office at 585-346-3523 and/or visit the website at: https://lcwsa.us/information-on-lead-in-drinking-water/.

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).

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 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

If you feel that there might be a problem with your water, please call the Village office and we will arrange for a sample to be collected and tested. We regularly send our employees to State certified courses to educate them about managing our water system and how to provide you with the safest drinking water possible.

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. If you should have any questions about this report or any water related topics, please feel free to call Benjamin Luft, Village Superintendent of Public Works at (585) 624-4525. Town of Lima customers may contact the LCWSA office at (585) 346-3523. You may also call the Village of Lima Clerks office at (585) 624-2210, or the Livingston County Department of Health at (585) 243-7280.