



2022 Annual Water Quality Report

SCAN CODE FOR AWQR REPORT:



The Monroe County Water Authority is pleased to provide you this report on the quality of your drinking water which describes its sources, treatment and test results.

MCWA | Established 1950

Monroe County Water Authority
475 Norris Drive
Rochester, New York 14610



2022 Annual Water Quality Report

MCWA PWS ID# NY2701047
MCWA GENESEE PWS ID# NY1800547
MCWA RICHMOND PWS ID# NY3401158

MCWA Water Quality Summary Table 2022 Calendar Year Results -

Detected Substances:	Supply Source -			MCWA Production Water:		MCWA Purchased Water:		Likely Sources in Drinking Water:	Water Quality Violation: Yes or No	
	Source - (Source Type)			Lake Ontario (Surface Water)	Well Field (Groundwater)	Rochester - (Surface Water)	ECWA - (Surface Water)			
	Units	MCLG	MCL	Range of detected values:						
Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.019 - 0.023	0.09 - 0.2	0.014	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits	No	
Chloride	mg/L	NA	250	25 - 29	49 - 93	27 - 38	19 - 24	Naturally occurring	No	
Fluoride	mg/L	NA	2.2	0.42 - 1.15	0.12 - 0.13	0.09 - 0.85	0.11 - 0.71	Naturally occurring & additive for dental health	No	
Manganese	µg/L	NA	300	ND	2.9 - 8.5	ND	ND	Naturally occurring	No	
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	ND - 0.4	ND	ND	0.55	Erosion of natural deposits	No	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 2.1	ND	ND	ND	Environmental releases from textile sources	No	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 2.8	ND	ND	ND - 2.7	Environmental releases from textile sources	No	
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NS	15 - 17	36 - 87 *	16 - 21 *	12 - 15	Naturally occurring	No	
Sulfate	mg/L	NA	250	25 - 27	44 - 48	10 - 26	19 - 22	Naturally occurring	No	
Turbidity - Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness or clarity of the water. Turbidity has no health effects. MCWA monitors turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration systems and water quality. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU in the combined filter effluent. The regulations also require that 95% of samples collected from the entry point have measurements below 0.3 NTU and the highest monthly average for distribution system samples be below 5 NTU. Averages, annual ranges and lowest monthly percentages are listed.										
Turbidity - Entry Point	NTU	NA	TT	0.04 (0.02 - 0.11) 100% < 0.3 NTU	NR	0.06 (ND - 0.15) 100% < 0.3 NTU	0.07 (0.01 - 0.26) 100% < 0.3 NTU	Soil Runoff	No	
Turbidity - Distribution	NTU	NA	5	4.22 - 3/24/2022	0.97 - 2/22/2022	4.22 - 3/24/2022	0.97 - 2/22/2022	Soil Runoff	No	
Microbial Parameters - No more than 5% of monthly samples can be positive. The highest monthly % positive and number of samples is listed.										
Total Coliform Bacteria	NA	0	TT	1.9% - August 7 samples	2.9% - October 1 sample	1.9% - August 7 samples	2.9% - October 1 sample	Naturally present in the environment	No	
Source Water Microbial Pathogens - The highest positive month and number of samples is listed. In our treatment processes, Cryptosporidium is removed / inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection alone.										
Cryptosporidium	OoCysts/L	0	TT	SWTP - 1 (Feb. & Nov.) 2 Samples	NR	ND	ND (2017)	Naturally occurring	No	
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-products (DBPs) - Chlorine has a MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) and MRDLG (MRDL Goal) rather than an MCL and MCLG (Averages and ranges are listed). For the DBPs (Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids) the annual system averages, ranges for all locations, and highest locational running annual averages for all locations are listed.										
Chlorine Residual - Entry Point	mg/L	NA	MRDL = 4	1.14 (0.71 - 1.44) 0.83 (0.35 - 1.26)	1.11 (0.5 - 1.69)	0.83 (0.69 - 1.85)	1.54 (1.33 - 1.74)	Additive for control of microbes	No	
Chlorine Residual - Distribution	mg/L	NA	MRDL = 4	0.59 (ND - 1.85)	0.6 (ND - 1.55)	0.59 (ND - 1.85)	0.6 (ND - 1.55)	Additive for control of microbes	No	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	µg/L	NA	80	38.6 (13 - 73) Max. LRAA = 55.8	41.5 (20 - 55) Max. LRAA = 46.5	38.6 (13 - 73) Max. LRAA = 55.8	41.5 (20 - 55) Max. LRAA = 46.5	Byproduct of water chlorination	No	
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	µg/L	NA	60	11.3 (ND - 30) Max. LRAA = 18.8	7.4 (ND - 32) Max. LRAA = 11.8	11.3 (ND - 30) Max. LRAA = 18.8	7.4 (ND - 32) Max. LRAA = 11.8	Byproduct of water chlorination	No	
Lead and Copper - 90% of samples must be less than the Action Level (AL). The 90th Percentile, the number of samples exceeding the AL, and the range of results are listed. (2021 monitoring period)										
Copper - Customer Tap Samples	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.130 (None) 0.008 - 0.47	0.142 (None) 0.004 - 0.29	0.130 (None) 0.008 - 0.47	0.142 (None) 0.004 - 0.29	Corrosion of household plumbing	No	
Lead - Customer Tap Samples	µg/L	0	AL = 15	3.2 (Two) ND - 130	0.63 (None) ND - 2.8	3.2 (Two) ND - 130	0.63 (None) ND - 2.8	Corrosion of household plumbing	No	
* There is no MCL set for sodium in water. However, EPA recommends that water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.										
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR4) - The EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. This provides baseline occurrence data that the EPA combines with toxicological research to make decisions about future drinking water regulations. UCMR4 was published in 2016 and required public water systems to participate in monitoring between 2018 - 2020. MCWA performed UCMR4 monitoring in 2018, 2019, and 2020.										
Alcohols, Indicators, Metals, Pesticides, SVOCs, and Cyanotoxins:	Entry Points:			Lake Ontario Supplies -		Purchased Water Supplies -		Groundwater Supply -	Water Quality Violation: Yes or No	
	Units	MCL		SWTP	WWTP	Rochester	ECWA	CWTP		
Manganese	µg/L	NA		ND	ND	ND	3.5 (0.77 - 6.3)	8.0 (6 - 10)	NA	
Bromide	µg/L	NA		36.3 (36 - 37)	36 (34 - 37)	ND - 22	NR	NR	NA	
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	NA		2.3 (2 - 2.4)	2.2 (1.9 - 2.3)	2.48 - 2.68	NR	NR	NA	
HAA Groups:		Distribution System:			Combined System Summary:					
Total HAA (5)	µg/L	60		14.1 (0.74 - 31)					No	
Total HAA (6) Br	µg/L	NA		7.4 (ND - 12)					NA	
Total HAA (9)	µg/L	NA		21 (7.4 - 42)					NA	
Bromochloroacetic acid	µg/L	NA		2.2 (ND - 4.4)					NA	
Bromodichloroacetic acid	µg/L	NA		3.1 (ND - 5.9)					NA	
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	µg/L	NA		1 (ND - 1.6)					NA	
Dibromoacetic acid	µg/L	NA		0.5 (ND - 1.4)					NA	
Dichloroacetic acid	µg/L	NA		6 (0.74 - 15)					NA	
Trichloroacetic acid	µg/L	NA		7.5 (ND - 15)					NA	

For more information on MCWA's water quality monitoring program call Customer Service at 585-442-7200 or visit our website at: www.mcwa.com.

Key Terms Used In Water Quality Table

- MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as possible.
- MCLG** = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- MRDL** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - 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.
- MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - 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.
- LRAA** = Locational Running Annual Average - The annual average contaminant concentration at a monitoring site.
- pCi/L** = PicoCuries per liter.
- AL** = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ND** = Not Detected - Absent or present at less than testing method detection level. All testing methods are EPA approved with detection limits much less than the MCL.
- NA** = Not applicable.
- NR** = Not Required.
- NS** = No standard.
- mg/L** = Milligram (1/1,000 of a gram) per liter = ppm = parts per million
- µg/L** = Microgram (1/1,000,000 of a gram) per liter = ppb = parts per billion
- ng/L** = Nanogram (1/1,000,000,000 of a gram) per liter = ppt = parts per trillion
- NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of water clarity.
- CWTP** = Corfu Water Treatment Plant
- SWTP** = Shoremont Water Treatment Plant
- WWTP** = Webster Water Treatment Plant
- MCWA** = Monroe County Water Authority
- Rochester** = City of Rochester
- ECWA** = Erie County Water Authority

Compounds Tested For But Not Detected

Benzene	Trichlorofluoromethane	Glyphosate	Monochloroacetic acid
Bromobenzene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Heachlorobenzene	Trichloroacetic acid
Bromochloromethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Alpha Alpha Particles
Bromomethane	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	3-Nitrochlorobenzene	Radium 226
n-Butylbenzene	Vinyl Chloride	3,5-Dichlorobenzoic Acid	Radium 228
sec-Butylbenzene	o-Xylene	Methylol	Combined Radium 226/228
tert-Butylbenzene	m, p-Xylene	Metachlor	Uranium
Carbon Tetrachloride	Toluene	Menthane	11-dibromodifluoro-3-oxoundecanoic acid (1105 PF2045)
Chlorobenzene	Acetofluorene	Oxymyl (Hydraz)	1H,3H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (R-2P75)
Chloroethane	Allichol	Paraquat	1H,3H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (R-2P75)
Chloromethane	Allicarb	Perchlorate	1H,3H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (R-2P75)
2-Chloroethane	Allicarb sulfoxide	Picloram	4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorooctanoic acid (R2CMA)
4-Chloroethane	Allicarb sulfone	Propachlor	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxononane-1-sulfonic acid (HC-PF300)
Dibromomethane	Atrazine	Sinazine	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HPFO-DA)(GenX)
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Bacpam	2, 3, 7, 8-TCDF (Dioxin)	N-methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamideacetic acid (BASF05AA)
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Benazone	Antimony	N-methyl Perfluorotetrasulfonamideacetic acid (BASF05AA)
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Carbofuran	Beryllium	Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxahexanoic acid (NDHA)
Dichlorodifluoromethane	Chlordane	Chromium	Perfluoro-2-ethylhexanoic sulfonic acid (PFESA)
1,1-Dichloroethane	Dibromochloropropane	Cyanide	Perfluoro-3-methylpropionic acid (PFMA)
1,2-Dichloroethane	2, 4-D	Mercury	Perfluoro-4-methylbutanoic acid (PFMBA)
1,3-Dichloroethane	Endrin	Nickel	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
cis-1,2-Dichloroethane	Ethylene Dibromide	Nitrate	Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)
trans-1,2-Dichloroethane	Heptachlor	Selenium	Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDDA)
1,2-Dichloropropane	Heptachlor Epoxide	Silver	Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHSA)
1,3-Dichloropropane	Lindane (gamma-BHC)	Thallium	Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHFA)
2,2-Dichloropropane	Methoxychlor	Zinc	Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHSA)
1,1-Dichloropropane	p,p'-DDE	Surfactants (Foaming Agents)	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
1,3-Dichloropropane(isomer)	p,p'-DDE	Galectin Lambda	Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
1,3-Dichloropropane(isomer)	p,p'-DDT	Germanium	Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)
Ethylbenzene	PF2's Total	alpha-Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDDA)
Hexachlorobutadiene	Perchlorophenol	Chlorophylls	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTFA)
p-Isopropyltoluene	Touaphene	Dimethyltin	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTFA)
Methyl Tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	2, 4, 6-TP (Silvex)	Ethioniprop	Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTA)
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	Adrin	Onyflurane	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
n-Propylbenzene	Benobalylamine	Profenofos	Total Microcystin
Styrene	Butachlor	Tebuconazole	Microcystin-LA
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Carbaryl	Permethrin, cis & trans	Microcystin-LF
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Diazinon	Triphenyltin	Microcystin-LR
Tetrachloroethane	Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate	Butylated hydroxyanisole	Microcystin-LY
Toluene	Di(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	o-Toluidene	Microcystin-LR
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Diazinon	Quinaldine	Microcystin-YR
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1-Bacamp	1-Bacamp	Nodularin
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Dinoseb	2-Methoxyethanol	Anatoxin-A
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Diquat	2-Propen-1-ol	Cylindrospermopsin
Trichloroethene	Endosulfat	Monobromooacetic acid	

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MONROE COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

Abundant. Inexpensive. Pure.

The Monroe County Water Authority is the third largest water supplier in New York State, producing and delivering an average of 21 billion gallons of drinking water each year. As a public benefit corporation organized in 1950 under the New York State Public Authorities Law, our sole purpose is to provide you with quality water and reliable service at an affordable price.

Many communities have been unable to or unwilling to make the investments necessary to maintain their water systems. That's not the case with the Monroe County Water Authority. In 2022, we invested \$22.37 million in infrastructure improvements. Our commitment to efficiency and cost controls is shown in our water rate history. Our rates are below national average and the lowest 25% for northeast U.S. suppliers. It costs an average Water Authority residential customer about \$28 a month for all the water they need.

The Monroe County Water Authority's 205 employees are dedicated to providing you all the clean, safe drinking water you need, whenever you need it.

This annual water quality report is being provided to all of our customers in compliance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and New York State

Department of Health (NYSDOH) regulations. For more information visit our website at www.MCWA.com.

Source and Treatment.

Our primary water source is Lake Ontario, one of North America's five Great Lakes. Surface water is treated at our Shoremont Plant in the town of Greece and at our Webster Plant in town of Webster. We also operate the Corfu Plant, a small groundwater source supply in the village of Corfu and purchase water from the city of Rochester (Rochester) and the Erie County Water Authority (ECWA). All the water supply sources we use are located within the Great Lakes watershed area. The boundaries between the supply areas change daily as we manage the sources to optimize delivery of water to our customers.

The New York State Department of Health has evaluated the susceptibility of water supplies statewide to potential contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). In general, the Great Lakes sources used by MCWA and ECWA are not very susceptible because of their size and quality. Hemlock and Canadice Lakes, sources for Rochester's Hemlock Plant, are not very susceptible because of their size and controlled watersheds. The groundwater aquifer source used by the Corfu Plant

is more susceptible, but the confined nature of the aquifer provides protection against the few nearby potential contamination sources. Because storm and wastewater contamination are potential threats to any source water, the water provided to our customers undergoes rigorous treatment and testing prior to its delivery.

The Shoremont and Webster Plants and the purchase water suppliers all use a similar treatment process that includes pH adjustment, coagulation, filtration, and disinfection. Coagulants are added to clump together suspended particles in the source waters, enhancing their removal during filtration. Chlorine is used to disinfect the water and to provide the residual disinfectant preserves the quality of the water as it travels from each plant to your home. Fluoride is added to help prevent tooth decay. The treatment process at the Corfu Plant consists of filtration, softening, and disinfection with chlorine. These water treatment plants operate in compliance with all the NYSDOH and USEPA regulatory requirements that apply.

For more information on the SWAP and how you can help protect the source of your drinking water, contact MCWA's Customer Service Department at (585) 442-7200 or visit our website at www.MCWA.com.

MCWA STATISTICS

LAKE ONTARIO WATER WITHDRAWAL:	54.5	Million Gallons Per Day
AVERAGE SYSTEM USE:	58.8	Million Gallons Per Day
NON-BILLABLE WATER: (FIREFIGHTING, FLUSHING, MAINTENANCE, LEAKS)	7.83	Million Gallons Per Day
AVERAGE RESIDENTIAL ANNUAL COST:	\$334.69	Per Year
POPULATION SERVED:	785,892	Retail and Wholesale
NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS:	189,577	
MILES OF WATER MAINS:	3,435	
NUMBER OF FIRE HYDRANTS:	27,350	

Water Quality.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all federal and state drinking water health standards. The MCWA is proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminate level or any other water quality standard. This report is an overview of last year's water quality. Drinking water sources (both tap and bottled water) include lakes, reservoirs, rivers and streams, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activities. Contaminates that may be present in untreated water include inorganic and organic chemicals, pesticides and herbicides, and radioactive and microbiological contaminants. In order to ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, the NYSDOH and USEPA establish regulations that set limits on contaminate levels in water provided by public water systems. These limits are known as Maximum Contaminate Levels (MCLs). The regulations also specify testing, reporting, and public notification for each contaminate. The MCWA's monitoring program substantially exceeds NYSDOH and USEPA requirements.

County and state Departments of Health also review our operating, monitoring, and testing data for regulatory compliance and independently monitor quality in our water distribution system.

Some constituents we tested for were detected but at concentrations well below the allowable MCLs. It is important to remember all drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a risk to health. Additional information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease-causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as chemotherapy patients, organ transplant recipients, people with HIV / AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. USEPA / CDC (U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia, and other microbiological contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791, the Monroe County Department of Public Health, 111 Westfall Road, Rochester, New York 14620, (585) 753-5564, or your local county health department.

Cryptosporidium.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters and groundwater under the direct influence of surface water. Cryptosporidium is removed / inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection.

In 2022, the MCWA analyzed a total of four source water samples for Cryptosporidium taken from Lake Ontario at the Shoremont and Webster water treatment plants. Cryptosporidium was detected in two raw water samples, one collected in February and one collected in November, at the Shoremont water treatment plant. In our treatment processes at this plant, Cryptosporidium is removed / inactivated by a combination of filtration and disinfection.

The MCWA encourages individuals with weakened immune systems to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an intestinal illness, and may spread through means other than drinking water. Person to person transmission may also occur in day care centers or other settings where handwashing practices are inadequate. Please contact your local health department for more information on cryptosporidiosis.

Fluoride.

The MCWA is one of many New York state public water utilities providing water with a controlled, low level concentration of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present at an optimum level of 0.7 mg/L or part per million. To ensure optimal dental protection, the NYSDOH requires that we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. In 2022, the fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/L of the CDC's recommended optimal level 97.7% of the time with an

average concentration of 0.69 mg/L for water produced by the Shoremont and Webster Plants. The highest monitoring level was 1.15 mg/L, below the 2.2 mg/L MCL for fluoride in water.

Lead in Drinking Water.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. There is no detectable lead in the water we deliver to your home. Lead in drinking water is primarily from lead-bearing materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Although our testing indicates this is not a problem for our customers, it is possible that lead levels at your home might be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Monroe County Water Authority 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 faucet 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 at: www.MCWA.com/my-water/water-quality/my-water-lead-in-drinking-water or from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 and website: www.EPA.gov/safewater/lead.

Taste and Odor.

Sometimes you may find your water tastes or smells like chlorine. The water is safe to drink. We are required to maintain a chlorine residual in the water supply distribution system prevent the growth of bacteria. To eliminate or reduce the taste of chlorine in your water, simply store tap water in a container overnight in your refrigerator. An inexpensive carbon media filter can also be used for this purpose.

Home Treatment Units.

There are businesses that sell home treatment units by telling you water supplied by the Monroe County Water is not safe. Save your money. The water we supply is consistently better than the drinking water regulations require and we can prove it.

Conservation.

Lake Ontario and the other Great Lakes provide an abundance of water to the communities we serve, and our customers greatly benefit by having this natural resource close to home. However, it takes power to treat and deliver water to your house. Therefore, conserving energy is helpful to providing clean, safe water to you.

Although our water rates are below the national average, no one wants to pay for water that is wasted whether by accident or on purpose. To save water, fix leaky faucets and toilets promptly, replace washer gaskets when garden hoses start to drip, and water your lawn in the early morning. After 10:00 am the sun's heat draws water from the lawn through evaporation. When you irrigate early, you can water less because more of the water is absorbed into the lawn and soil. To find more water saving tips, visit us online at: www.MCWA.com.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

If you have questions about this report, your bill, or Monroe County Water Authority operations, then call (585) 442-7200.

To view the MCWA Board of Directors meeting schedule, visit us online at www.MCWA.com.

