Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Water Commissioners of the Town of Waterford
127 Second St. Waterford, NY 12188
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4500173

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Water Commissioners of the Town of Waterford 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 of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to New York State standards. The Water Commissioners of the Town of Waterford remain dedicated to providing the citizens of the Town and Village with safe, reliable, potable water at rates as low as possible.

On May 14, 2009, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) began its dredging of the Hudson River to remove the PCB's deposited there many years ago. The dredging project has had both short-term and long-term impacts on the quality of water in the river. As a result, the Commissioners continue to purchase water from the City of Troy which obtains its water from the Tomhannock Reservoir and is unaffected by the dredging project. In 2018, the Commissioners also began purchasing water from the City of Cohoes as a redundant water source.

The Commissioners receive several inquiries each year regarding the ownership and maintenance of the water service that exists from the water main to an individual's home or business. The Commissioners' long-standing policy is that the Commissioners have ownership and maintenance responsibility for the water main and for the portion of the water service from the water main to the property line/curb stop of the property. The property owner is then responsible for the ownership and maintenance of the portion of the service from the property line/curb stop to the home or business.

We are happy to announce that as of March 2025, we have migrated to a new billing platform and are now able to provide online billing to our customers. For more information, please visit our website waterfordwater.org.

The Commissioners are nearing the end of a multi-year project to upgrade all water meters in the system to an automated meter reading (AMR) system. The new system allows the waterworks to reduce staff time reading meters and will reduce meter reading errors. In addition, the system will allow the meter readings to be digitally transferred into the billing system which will further reduce labor times and transcription errors. The long-term result will improve operational efficiencies and help us maintain water rates as low as possible. If your meter has not been updated, please contact our office.

If you have any questions concerning this report or concerning your drinking water please contact: *Water Commissioners of the Town of Waterford, PO Box 489, Waterford, NY 12188; Telephone (518) 237-0422.* We want our valued customers to be informed about their water service. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Water Board meetings. They are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month, 6:00 PM at the Water Commissioners of the Town of Waterford, 127 Second Street, Waterford, NY 12188.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Water Commissioners of the Town of Waterford purchases its water from the City of Troy and the City of Cohoes. We receive water from Troy that has been treated at the Troy Water Treatment Plant (TWTP). The water source for the city of Troy is the Tomhannock Reservoir, a man-made reservoir 6 ½ miles northeast of the city. The reservoir is 5 ½ miles long and holds 12.3 billion gallons when full. The quality of the water from the Tomhannock Reservoir is good to excellent. Water flows from the reservoir by gravity where seasonally, potassium permanganate is added. At the Melrose Chlorination Station the water is pre-disinfected with chlorine dioxide. The water then flows to the John P. Buckley Water Treatment Plant (WTP) a conventional water treatment plant utilizing coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, chlorination, and fluoridation processes.

The New York State Department of Health completed a Source Water Assessment for the Tomhannock Reservoir. It includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how likely contaminants could enter the reservoir and is only an estimate of the potential for contamination. It does not mean that the water delivered to your home is or will become unsafe to drink. The assessment found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of agricultural land in the assessment area results in an elevated potential for protozoa and pesticides contamination, however, there is reason to believe that the land cover data may overestimate the percentage of row crops in the assessment area. 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. In addition, it appears that the total amount of wastewater discharged to surface water in this assessment area is not 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 mines and closed landfills. Finally, it should be noted that hydrologic characteristics (e.g. basin shape and flushing rates) generally make reservoirs highly sensitive to existing and new sources of phosphorus and microbial contamination.

Water received from the City of Cohoes is obtained from the Mohawk River and treated at the city water filtration plant. The treatment process at Cohoes consists of potassium permanganate addition for taste and odor control; coagulation and flocculation using poly-aluminum chloride (PAC) to cause small particles to stick together when the water is mixed, making larger heavier particles; sedimentation to allow the newly formed larger particles to settle out naturally; filtration to remove smaller particles by trapping them in sand filters; along with orthophosphate corrosion inhibitor for iron and manganese control, and post chlorination to prevent bacterial contamination. During warmer months, the water is also re-chlorinated to provide additional control against bacterial contamination.

The NYS DOH has completed a Source Water Assessment for the Mohawk River upstream of the Cohoes intake. The assessment is summarized below. The assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how likely contaminants could enter the Mohawk River. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination. It does not mean that the water delivered to your home is or will become unsafe to drink. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" of this report, for information concerning low levels of contaminants in your water.

This assessment found the amount of pasture in the Mohawk River assessment area results in the potential for protozoa contamination. While there are many facilities present along the Mohawk that are permitted to discharge, they do not represent an important threat to source water quality. However, it appears that the total amount of wastewater discharged to surface water in this assessment area is high enough to raise the potential for contamination (particularly for protozoa). Finally, it should be noted that relatively high flow velocities make river drinking water supplies highly sensitive to existing and new sources of microbial contamination.

The Cohoes water treatment plant performs multi-level treatment to insure you receive safe drinking water. Additionally, as this annual report shows, your water is routinely monitored for a great number of potential contaminants. A copy of the full Source Water Assessment, including a map of the assessment area, is available for review by contacting us at the number provided in this report.

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 NYS Department of Health (DOH) and EPA prescribe regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water, provided by public water systems.

The State Health Departments and the Federal Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Water Commissioners of the Town of Waterford provide water to 3,254 service connections to a population of approximately 9,800 people. In 2024 the Water Commissioners purchased 117,653,019 gallons of water from the City of Troy and 232,488,000 gallons from the City of Cohoes. Approximately 242,561,021 gallons of water were recorded as metered usage by Waterford's customers. Water unaccounted for can be attributed to the flushing of water mains, fighting fires, and water leaks. The Commissioners are in the process of evaluating options to decrease water losses in the system. In 2024, several leaks were found and repaired within the system. Our average daily demand was 983,542 gallons of water. Our highest monthly average daily flow was 1,075,659 gallons which occurred in July 2024. The minimum charge for water is $48.61 per thousand cubic feet or 7,480 gallons. Anything over 7,480 gallons is billed at a rate of $6.20 per thousand gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

The Water Commissioners of the Town of Waterford staff are responsible for testing the water in the distribution system. The water is tested monthly for Total Coliform bacteria (10 samples per month), quarterly for disinfection byproducts, and every three years for lead and copper. Source water monitoring is completed by the City of Troy and the City of Cohoes. Both sources are tested for inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, nitrate, and radiological. The tables presented below summarize what was detected in your drinking water. The State allows some contaminants to be tested less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old. For a listing of the parameters that were analyzed that were not detected along with the frequency of testing for compliance see the NYS Sanitary Code, Appendix A.

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 pose 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, Saratoga County Office at (518) 584-7460.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table below, 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.

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.

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. A LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. 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 on our website waterfordwater.org. In addition to the publicly available service line

inventory, homeowners will be notified on a yearly basis if their service line contains lead, galvanized iron, or if the material is unknown.

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 Troy 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 Troy monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 1.0 mg/l. During 2024 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level at all timed.

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 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:**

- Only run the dishwasher and clothes washer when there is a full load.
- Use water-saving showerheads and take shorter showers.
- Install faucet aerators in the kitchen and the bathroom to reduce the flow from 4 to 2.5 gallons per minute.
- Water gardens and lawns sparingly in the early morning or late evening.
- Don't cut the lawn too short; longer grass saves water.
- 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.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

In 2024, there were no major modifications to our water system.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. The Water Commissioners of the Town of Waterford remain dedicated to providing the citizens of the Town and Village with safe, reliable, potable water at rates as low as possible. Please call our office if you have questions at 518-237-0422.

WATER COMMISSIONERS TOWN OF WATERFORD
TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4500173

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity in Distribution System	N	0.47	NTU	N/A	5.0 NTU	Iron Pipe, Tuberculation
Total Coliform	N	ND	N/A	0	TT = 2 or more positive samples[1]	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper (samples from 2024) Range of copper concentrations	N	0.124 0.0077-0.239	mg/L	1.3	AL= >1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (samples from 2024) Range of lead concentrations	N	0.0037 <0.001 – 0.005	mg/L	0	AL= >0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts Stage 2 (3/5/2024 to 12/3/2024)						
Range of values for HAA5 Highest LRAA[4]	N	Northside 33.73 (22-48) St Mary's 42.78 (33-47)	ug/L	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Range of values for TTHM Highest LRAA[4]	N	Northside 60.85 (28-77) St Mary's 67.1 (36-84)	ug/L	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

FOOTNOTES-

1. A treatment technique trigger occurs at systems collecting less than 40 samples per month when two or more samples are total coliform positive in one month
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 20 sites.
3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 20 sites.
4. The level presented represents the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) calculated for 2024 for each site followed by the range of the individual sample results. The locational running annual average is calculated each quarter by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected. The highest LRAA occurred during the 2nd quarter for the Northside tank and St. Mary's tank THMs, during the 4th quarter for Northside tank HAA5s, and during the 1st quarter for St. Mary's tank HAA5s.

Glossary of Terms

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)- one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
90th Percentile Value- The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. 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 lead and copper values detected at your water system.
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 treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal **-**The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.
N/A- Not applicable

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS
City of Troy

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date or Frequency of Sample	Level Detected			Unit Measurement	MCLG / MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, MRDL, AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
			Value or Average	Range Low	Range High				
Physical and Chemical Analytes									
Color	No	Daily	**<1**	<1	5	color units	n/a	15	Large quantities of organic chemicals, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand and the potential for production of excess amounts of disinfectant byproducts such as trihalomethanes, the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese; Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter
Turbidity	No	Daily	**0.58**	0.05	3.63	NTU	n/a	5	Soil runoff
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily	**0.84**	0.58	1.27	mg/L	4	4.0	Water additives used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide Residual	No	Daily	**0.006**	0.00	0.09	mg/L	0.8	0.8	
Fluoride	No	Daily	**0.96**	0.12	1.33	mg/L	n/a	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Disinfection By-Products									
Trihalomethanes (THM)									By-product of drinking water
Campbell Ave FS	No	Quarterly	**52.8**	24.5	87.5	ug/L	n/a	80.0	

Griswold Heights	No	Quarterly	**58.8**	31.8	58.8	ug/L	n/a	80.0	chlorination/disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter
Cookie Factory	No	Quarterly	**58.5**	31.7	91.1	ug/L	n/a	80.0	
Deli & Brew	No	Quarterly	**56.7**	28.6	92.9	ug/L	n/a	80.0	
Haloacetic acids (HAA)									
Campbell Ave FS	No	Quarterly	**30.1**	20.9	44.3	ug/L	n/a	60.0	
Griswold Heights	No	Quarterly	**24.1**	15.2	28.1	ug/L	n/a	60.0	
Cookie Factory	No	Quarterly	**29.8**	25.0	37.7	ug/L	n/a	60.0	
Deli & Brew	No	Quarterly	**26.4**	20.7	33.7	ug/L	n/a	60.0	
Chlorite	No	Monthly	**0.71**	0.00	0.88	mg/L	n/a	1.00	By-product of drinking water disinfection at treatment plants using chlorine dioxide
Chlorate	No	Monthly	**0.16**	0.00	0.26	mg/L	n/a	n/a	
Lead and Copper									
Lead [1] (Jan-June 2024)	Yes	Bi-annually	**22.9**	<0.1	154.0	ppb	0.0	(AL) 15.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives (Cu)
Copper [1] (Jan-June 2024)	No	Bi-annually	**49.6**	3.5	196.0	ppb	1300	(AL) 1300	
Lead [1] (July-Dec 2024)	Yes	Bi-annually	**34.7**	<0.1	112.0	ppb	0.0	(AL) 15.0	
Copper [1] (July-Dec 2024)	No	Bi-annually	**56.7**	3.2	143.0	ppb	1300	(AL) 1300	
Inorganic Chemicals									
Barium	No	7/1/2024	**0.0255**	-	-	mg/L	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	No	7/1/2024	**19.5**	-	-	mg/L	n/a	250.0	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Iron	No	Weekly	**0.01**	<0.01	0.05	mg/L	n/a	0.3	Naturally occurring
Manganese	No	Weekly	**0.01**	<0.01	0.02	mg/L	n/a	0.3	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination
Nitrate-as N	No	7/1/2024	**0.150**	-	-	mg/L	10.0	10.0	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium [2]	No	7/1/2024	**10.6**	-	-	mg/L	n/a	**	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	7/1/2024	**17.1**	-	-	mg/L	n/a	250.0	Naturally occurring
Organic Chemicals									
PFOA [3]	No	Yearly	**0.0019**	0.0016	0.0020	ug/L	0	0.0040	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
PFBA [4]	No	Yearly	**0.0019**	0.0019	0.0020	ug/L	n/a	n/a	
Radiological									
Gross Alpha Particles	No	10/17/2022	**-0.088**	1 sample every 6 years		pCi/l	0	15.0	Decay/erosion of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Gross Beta Particles	No	10/17/2022	**0.819**			pCi/l	0	4.0	
Radium 226	No	10/17/2022	**0.082**			pCi/l	0	5.0	
Radium 228	No	10/17/2022	**0.450**			pCi/l	0	5.0	

Total Uranium	No	10/17/2022	**ND**		ug/L	0	30.0	

TABLE OF NON-DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Chemicals
Antimony (Graphite), Arsenic, Asbestos, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Mercury, Nickel, Nitrite (as N), Selenium, Silver, Thallium, Zinc
Organic Chemicals
1,4 Dioxane, Alachlor, Aldrin, gamma-BHC (Lindane), Chlordane (Technical), Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Methoxychlor, PCB Screen, Toxaphene, Dicamba, Dinoseb, Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), Aldicarb, Aldicarb sulfone, Aldicarb sulfoxide, Carbofuran, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Methomyl, Oxamyl, Carbaryl, Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene, Butachlor, bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate, bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Propachlor, Simazine, Benzene, Bromobenzene, Bromochloromethane, Bromomethane, n-Butylbenzene, sec-Butylbenzene, tert-Butylbenzene, Carbon tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, Chloroethane, Chloromethane, 2-Chlorotoluene, 4-Chlorotoluene, Dibromomethane, 1,2-Dichlorobenzene, 1,3-Dichlorobenzene, 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, Dichlorodifluoromethane, 1,1-Dichloroethane, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethene, 1,2-Dichloropropane, 1,3-Dichloropropane, 2,2-Dichloropropane, 1,1-Dichloropropene, cis-1,3-Dichloropropene, trans-1,3-Dichloropropene, Ethylbenzene, Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, Isopropylbenzene(Cumene), p-Isopropyltoluene, Methylene Chloride, Methyl-tert-butyl ether, n-Propylbenzene, Styrene, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, Tetrachloroethene, Toluene, 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethene, Trichlorofluoromethane, 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, Vinyl chloride, m&p-Xylene, o-Xylene, 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB), 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane, 2,4-D, Dalapon

MICROBIOLOGICAL TABLE

Total Coliform Bacteria	No	Weekdays	**0.00%**	-	-	%	0	5%	Naturally present in the environment
E.Coli [5]	No	Weekdays	**0**	-	-	-	0	***	Human and animal fecal waste

1 Lead/Copper are reported at the 90th percentile, where the result shown is the 90th % sample of the total number of samples collected.

2 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.

3 Samples collected 5/14, 9/30, 11/19/24. Results are above MDL (Method Detection Limit), but below PQL (Practical Quantitation Limit) and current RL (Reporting Limit).

4 Samples collected 5/14, 9/30, 11/19/24. Results are above MDL but below PQL, there is not current RL for PFBA.

5 A violation occurs when a total coliform positive sample is positive for E. coli or when a total coliform positive sample is negative for E. coli but a repeat total coliform sample is positive and the sample is also positive for E. coli.

CITY OF COHOES TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY01000192

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (Highest turbidity)	N	2/22/24	1.76[1]	NTU	N/A	TT=1.0 NTU	Soil runoff

			100%			TT= 95% samples < 0.3	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	9/18/24	25.4	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N	9/18/24	47.5	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Chromium	N	9/18/24	2.1	µg/l	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper Range of copper concentration	N	8/29/22-9/28/22	0.113 .0.0081-0.132	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;
Lead Range of lead concentration	N	8/29/22-9/28/22	ND[3] ND- 2.5	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	N	9/18/24	19.7	µg/l	N/A	MCL=300	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	9/18/24	1.5	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	N	9/18/24	0.690	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Odor	N	9/18/24	2	units	N/A	MCL=3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.
pH	N	9/18/24	7.58	units	N/A	6.5-8.5	
Sodium[4]	N	9/18/24	26.8	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring, Road salt
Sulfate	N	9/18/24	18.8	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	
Radiological Parameters							
Gross Alpha	N	11/27/23	3.99	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs), (THM & HAA5							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)] (Average)[5] Range of Values for HAA5	N	2/8/24 5/9/24 8/12/24 11/14/24	LRAA1 30.3 15.2-28.2 LRAA2 29.5[5] 14.8-28.9 LRAA3 35.1[5] 1-31.1 LRAA4 25.4[5] 1-24.5	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes] TTHM (Average)[5] Range of values for Total Trihalomethanes	**N**		LRAA1 45.38[5] 12.8-61.2 LRAA2 50.5[5] 31.7-79.2. LRAA3 61.45[5] 35.5-75.5 LRAA4 43.65[5] 26.4-51.6	µg/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.
Chlorine (average) Range of chlorine residual	N	Daily testing	1.06 0.13-2.60	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
Total Organic Carbon Compliance Ratio	**N**	Monthly samples 2024	1.07-1.80	N/A	Compliance ratio >=1	TT[6]	Organic material both natural and manmade; Organic pollutants, decaying vegetation
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 5							
PFBA	N	4/3/23	1.1	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10 [7,8,9]	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFOA	N	7/5/23	1.1				
PFOS	N		2.5				
PFHxA	N		2.2				
PFBS	N		1.0				
PFHxS	N		1.1				
PFBA	N		2.1				
PFPeA	N		1.6				
PFOS	N	11/15/23	2.0				
PFHxA	N		1.4				
PFBA	N	11/15/23	1.7	ng/l	N/A		
PFPeA	N		2.0				
Unregulated Polyfluoroalkyl Substances and Regulated PFOA and PFOS Highlighted in Boldface							

PFBA	N	8/27/24	2.34	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10 [7,8,9]	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

FOOTNOTES-

1.Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Level detected represents the highest level detected. The regulations require 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. We met the standard 100% of the time. We also collect a distribution turbidity sample 5 times a week. Our average distribution turbidity for 2022 was 0.12 NTU.

2 The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 30 test sites. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 30 sites tested

3.The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 30 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 30 sites tested

4.Water containing more than 20 ppm should not be consumed by persons 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**.**

5. The average shown is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). The LRAA3 shown is the highest of the 4 sample sites. The highest THM was in the 2nd quarter and the highest HAA5 was in the 1st quarter.

6. The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) requires monitoring of raw and finished water Total Organic Carbon (TOC). Depending on the raw water alkalinity value, proper water treatment should remove between 15% to 35% of the raw water TOC thus reducing the amount of disinfection byproducts produced**.** The removal or compliance ratio should be 1 or greater for each quarter.

7. Only PFOA and PFOS have a regulatory limit of 10 ng/l each.

8. All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MC =0.05 mg/L. or 50,000 ng/l.

9.USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available. PFBS (2000 ng/l) and HFPO-DA (10 ng/l) also have Health Advisory Levels.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

90th Percentile Value- The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. 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 lead and copper values detected at your water system

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The LRAA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each individual *N/A* :*Not applicable*

Appendix A

New York State Sanitary Code Compliance Monitoring Requirements- Compounds Analyzed that were Below Limits of Detection

CITY OF COHOES TEST RESULTS ***Public Water Supply Identification Number NY01000192***					
CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY		CONTAMINANT	CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY
Asbestos	Every 9 years *Sample from 5/26/20*		***POC's (Volatile Organic Compounds)***		
			Benzene	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Monitoring requirement is one sample annually. Sample results from 9/18/24
			Chloromethane	Chloroethane	
Antimony	Sample results from 9/18/24 **NON DETECT**		Bromobenzene	Ethylbenzene	
Arsenic			Bromochloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	
			Bromomethane	Isopropylbenzene	
Beryllium			N-Butylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene	
Cadmium			sec-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride	
			Tert-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	
Mercury			Carbon Tetrachloride	Styrene	
Silver			Chlorobenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Selenium			2-Chlorotoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Thallium			4-Chlorotoluene	Tetrachloroethene	
Fluoride			Dibromethane	Toluene	
Cyanide			1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	
			1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	
			1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	
			Dichlordifluoromethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
			1,1-Dichloroethane	Trichloroethene	

Iron	Monitoring requirement is at State discretion **Sample results from** Sample results from 9/18/24 *NON DETECT*		1,2-Dichloroethane	Trichlorofluoromethane	**NON DETECT**
Silver			1,1 Dichloroethene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
Zinc			cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
Color			Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
			1,2 Dichloropropane	o- Xylene	
			1,3 Dichloropropane	m- Xylene	
			2,2 Dichloropropane	p-Xylene	
			1,1 Dichloropropene	Vinyl Chloride	
			Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	MTBE	
Microbiological Contaminants					
Total Coliform/ E. coli	15 samples monthly		Radiological Parameters		
			Radium 226		Requirement is one sample every six-nine years. 11/27/23
			Radium 228		
Synthetic Organic Chemicals					
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group I)			Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group II)		
Alachlor	Aldicarb		Aldrin	Benzo(a)pyrene	Monitoring requirement is
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Aldicarb Sulfone		Butachlor	Carbaryl	
Atrazine	Carbofuran		Dalapon	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	

Chlordane	Dibromochloropropane		Di(2-ethylhexyl)pthalate	Dicamba	every 18 months NON DETECT Sample results from 10/6/23 ***State waiver does not require monitoring these compounds**
2,4-D	Endrin		Dieldrin	Dinoseb	
Ethylene Dibromide	Heptachlor		Diquat*	Endothall*	
Lindane	Heptachlor epoxide		Glyphosate*	Hexachlorobenzene	
PCB's	Methoxychlor		Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Toxaphene		Methomyl	Metolachlor	
1,4-Dioxane	Simazine		Metribuzin	Oxamyl vydate	
Pentachlorophenol	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)*		Pichloram	Propachlor	

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances / Regulated			
pfbs	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	NA	Hfpo-da
pfhpa	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	pfba	Perfluorobutanoic acid
pfhxs	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	6:2 fts	Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid
pfna	Perfluorononanoic acid	4:2 fts	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid
pfos	***Perfluoroctane sulfonic acid***	8:2 fts	Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid
pfoa	***Perfluoroctanoic acid***	pfmpa	Perfluoro
pfda	Perfluorodecanoic acid	pfpea	Perfluoropentanoic acid
pfdoa	Perfluorododecanoic acid	pfmba	Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid
pfhxa	Perfluorohexanoic acid	pfeesa	Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulphonic acid
pfunda	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	nfdha	Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid
NA	n11cl-pf3ouds	pfpes	Perfluoropentane sulfonic acid
NA	9cl-pf3ons	pfhps	Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid

NA	Adona

Notes: The two regulated compounds are in italics and have MCLs of 10 ng/L each.
The remaining 23 compounds are unregulated.
All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an
MCL = 0.05 mg/L. or 50,000 ng/L