

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023

## *Water Commissioners, Town of Waterford*

127 Second Street, 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 awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, your drinking 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 Commissioners goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We continually monitor the water treatment process to protect our water resources.

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.

The Commissioners have also received several inquiries requesting online bill pay services. We are currently evaluating the costs and upgrades required to provide this service. In the interim, please be aware that most banks offer online bill pay which allows customers to pay their water and sewer bills online without the need to write a check or come into the water office. We currently have many customers that use this service through their bank. For more information, please contact your financial institution.

The Commissioners are in year three of a multi-year project to upgrade all water meters in the system to an automated meter reading (AMR) system. The new system will allow 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. Approximately 85% of all meters have been upgraded. 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 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday of each month, 6:00 PM at the Water Commissioners of the Town of Waterford, 127 Second Street, Waterford, NY 12188.

### **FACTS AND FIGURES**

The Water Commissioners of the Town of Waterford provide water through 3,254 service connections to a population of approximately 9,800 people. In 2023 Waterford Water Works purchased 116,575,500 gallons of water from the City of Troy and 251,141,000 gallons from the City of Cohoes. Approximately 249,435,089 gallons of water were recorded as metered usage by Waterford's customers. This discrepancy may be partially attributed to the fact that residential meters are read quarterly and the schedule for some areas of the Town does not match the same calendar year used to determine water purchased. Other water losses can typically be attributed to water usage of fire protection, flushing, and leaks. The Commissioners are in the process of evaluating options to decrease water losses in the system. In 2023, several leaks were found and repaired within the system. Our average daily demand was 1,007,441 gallons of water. Our highest monthly average daily flow was 1,139,964 gallons which occurred in May 2023. The current charge for water is \$5.91 per thousand gallons for residential and industrial customers. The minimum charge for water is \$46.30 per thousand cubic feet or 7,480 gallons which is billed quarterly.

### **WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?**

The Waterford Waterworks 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 and then 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 Health Department 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 polyaluminum 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 a 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.

#### **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 radiologicals. 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, Glens Falls District Office at (518) 793-3893.

#### **WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?**

As you can see from the tables our system had no violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some compounds have been detected; however, these compounds were detected below New York State requirements.

#### **IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?**

During 2023 our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, reporting, and monitoring requirements. An inspection completed by the NYS Department of Health on June 21, 2023 found no violations.

#### **DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?**

Although our drinking water met all 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 (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbiological pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

#### **INFORMATION ON LEAD IN DRINKING WATER**

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Water Commissioners are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Waterford Water Commissioners at 127 Second St. Waterford, NY 12188 or call 518-237-0422. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Because lead is a significant concern in drinking water, the Water Commissioners currently require property owners that are completing a significant renovation to a property to bring the water service line into the building up to current codes. All new construction, including significant building renovation, on existing or new lots are required to install a new water service unless the existing service meets current material standards of copper or hdpe and is properly sized. Any existing service that has lead material is required to be replaced.

#### **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 Troy Water Department. In 2022 there was an interruption to fluoride addition. Since June of 2021, supplemental fluoride has not been added to your drinking water. Fluoride addition has recently been restored in 2022. The cause of the interruption was due to supply chain issues.

#### **WATER CONSERVATION TIPS**

The Water Commissioners of the Town of Waterford encourage water conservation. There are a lot of things you can do to conserve water in your own home. 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 faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks and repair all leaks promptly. A leaking toilet can use over 125,000 extra gallons of water in one billing cycle adding more than \$500 to a residential water bill.

### CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

In 2023 the Water Commissioners of the Town of Waterford continued to make capital improvements to enhance the water system. Projects in 2023 included installing a backup generator at our Cohoes Interconnect on Saratoga Ave. We have completed our water service line inventory as mandated by the NYS Department of Health and EPA. Residents can now view information about the service line connected to their homes on our website.

### CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit our customers. 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 at 518-237-0422.

<b>WATERFORD WATERWORKS TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS</b>						
<b>Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4500173</b>						
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Unit Measurement</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>						
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 <sup>1</sup>	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Copper (samples from 2021) Range of copper concentrations	N	0.08 0.0065-0.108	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (samples from 2021) Range of lead concentrations	N	9 <1 – 11.4	ug/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection Byproducts Stage 2 (3/7/2023 to 12/5/2023)</b>						
Range of values for HAA5 Highest LRAA <sup>4</sup>	N	Northside 33 (24-44) St Mary's 49 (39-53)	ug/L	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Range of values for TTHM Highest LRAA <sup>4</sup>	N	Northside 55 (22-103) St Mary's 62 (30-104)	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.
<b>FOOTNOTES-</b>						
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 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile of 42 test sites. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 42 sites.						
3. The level presented represents the 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile of 42 test sites. The action level for lead was exceeded at one of the 42 sites.						
4. The level presented represents the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) calculated for 2023 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 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter for Northside and the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter for St. Mary's THMs, during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter for Northside HAA5s, and during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter for St. Mary's 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** - 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.

**90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Value** - The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90<sup>th</sup> 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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

**CITY OF TROY**  
**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date or Frequency of Sample	Level Detected			Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, MRDL, AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	
			Value or Average	Range			MRDLG			
				Low	High					
<b>Physical and Chemical Analytes</b>										
Color	No	Daily	3	<1	6	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 by products 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	0.74	0.06	5.30	NTU	n/a	5	Soil runoff	
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily	0.81	0.64	1.19	mg/L	4	4.0	Water additives used to control microbes.	
Chlorine Dioxide Residual	No	Daily	0.004	0.00	0.11	mg/L	0.8	0.8		
Fluoride	No	Daily	0.84	0.33	1.15	mg/L	n/a	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>										
<b>Trihalomethanes (THM)</b>										
Campbell Ave FS	No	Quarterly	76.1	44.1	131.1	ug/L	n/a	80.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination/disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms. THMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.	
Griswold Heights	No	Quarterly	77.6	47.9	135.1	ug/L	n/a	80.0		
Cookie Factory	No	Quarterly	74.6	49.0	126.4	ug/L	n/a	80.0		
Deli & Brew	No	Quarterly	73.9	45.6	120.4	ug/L	n/a	80.0		
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAA)</b>										
Campbell Ave FS	No	Quarterly	38.0	25.1	56.7	ug/L	n/a	60.0		
Griswold Heights	No	Quarterly	34.7	20.7	53.3	ug/L	n/a	60.0		
Cookie Factory	No	Quarterly	36.5	20.6	55.0	ug/L	n/a	60.0		
Deli & Brew	No	Quarterly	36.0	24.6	54.8	ug/L	n/a	60.0		
Chlorite	No	Monthly	0.74	0.60	0.95	mg/L	n/a	1.00	By-product of drinking water disinfection at treatment plants using chlorine dioxide.	
Chlorate	No	Monthly	0.16	0.10	0.22	mg/L	n/a	n/a		
<b>Lead and Copper</b>										
Lead* (Jan-June 2023)	Yes	Bi-annually	30.9	<0.1	78.7	ppb	0.0	(AL) 15.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives (Cu)	
Copper* (Jan-June 2023)	No	Bi-annually	110.0	3.8	427.0	ppb	1300	(AL) 1300		
Lead* (July-Dec 2023)	Yes	Bi-annually	35.4	<0.1	171.0	ppb	0	(AL) 15.0		
Copper* (July-Dec 2023)	No	Bi-annually	227.0	3.8	700.0	ppb	1300	(AL) 1300		

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date or Frequency of Sample	Level Detected			Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, MRDL, AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
			Value or Average	Range					
				Low	High		MRDLG		
<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>									
Barium	No	7/10/2023	0.0252	-	-	mg/L	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	No	7/10/2023	22.4	-	-	mg/L	n/a	250.0	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Iron	No	Weekly	0.03	0.02	0.03	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	7/6/2022	0.068	-	-	mg/L	10.0	10.0	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium **	No	7/6/2022	10.3	-	-	mg/L	n/a	**	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	7/6/2022	19.9	-	-	mg/L	n/a	250.0	Naturally occurring
<b>Organic Chemicals</b>									
2,4-D	No	8/1/2023	0.13	-	-	ug/L	n/a	70.0	Release to the environment by its application as a pesticide used to control broad leaf weeds in agriculture and for control of woody plants along roadsides, railways, and utility rights-of-way
Dalapon	No	8/1/2023	1.0	-	-	ug/L	n/a	200.0	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
<b>Radiological</b>									
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			pCi/l	0	30.0	

**TABLE OF NON-DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>									
Antimony (Graphite), Arsenic, Asbestos, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Mercury, Nickel, Nitrite (as N), Selenium, Silver, Thallium, Zin									
<b>Organic Chemicals</b>									
PFOC's (PFOA/PFAS), 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 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, 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 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-Dibromoethane (EDB), 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane									

**MICROBIOLOGICAL TABLE**

Total Coliform Bacteria	No	Weekdays	<b>0.15%</b>	-	-	%	0	5%	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli ***	No	Weekdays	<b>0</b>	-	-	-	0	***	Human and animal fecal waste

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

\*\* 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.

\*\*\* 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**

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	
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Turbidity (Highest turbidity)	N	12/20/23	0.46 <sup>1</sup>	NTU	N/A	TT=1.0 NTU	Soil runoff	
		100%	TT= 95% samples < 0.3					
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium	N	10/6/23	21.4	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Chloride	N	10/6/23	46.9	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology; Naturally occurring	
Copper Range of copper concentration	N	8/29/22-9/28/22	0.113 .00081-0.132	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;	
Fluoride	N	10/6/23	0.27	mg/l	N/A	MCL=2.2	Erosion of natural deposits;	
Lead Range of lead concentration	N	8/29/22-9/28/22	ND <sup>3</sup> ND- 2.5	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Manganese	N	10/6/23	12.6	µg/l	N/A	MCL=300	Erosion of natural deposits	
Nickel	N	10/6/23	0.6	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring	
Nitrate	N	10/6/23	0.454	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
pH	N	10/6/23	7.56	units	N/A	6.5-8.5		
Sodium <sup>4</sup>	N	10/6/23	27.1	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring, Road salt	
Sulfate	N	10/6/23	21.4	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250		
<b>Radiological Parameters</b>								
Gross Alpha	N	11/27/23	3.99	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs), (THM &amp; HAA5)</b>								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)] (Average) <sup>5</sup> Range of Values for HAA5	N		LRAA1 30.6 15.4-43.1 LRAA2 25 <sup>5</sup> 18-28.3 LRAA3 33.4 <sup>5</sup> 19-49.6 LRAA4 28.5 <sup>5</sup> 19.2-33.1	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	



Total Trihalomethanes] TTHM (Average) <sup>5</sup> Range of values for Total Trihalomethanes	N	8/10/23 11/9/23	LRAA1 49.59 <sup>5</sup> 5.8-87.6 LRAA2 55.1 <sup>5</sup> 28.3-75.4 LRAA3 61.9 <sup>5</sup> 32.7-105 LRAA4 53.8 <sup>5</sup> 0.5-51.6	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (average) Range of chlorine residual	N	Daily testing	1.18 0.03-2.19	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
Total Organic Carbon Compliance Ratio	N	Monthly samples 2022	1.07-1.80	N/A	Compliance ratio >=1	TT <sup>6</sup>	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 <sup>7,8,9</sup>	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		1.90	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10 <sup>7,8,9</sup>	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
<b>PFOS</b>			2.07				

**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 90<sup>th</sup> 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> quarter and the highest HAA5 was in the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.