Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022

Pottersville Water District

Chester Town Hall, 6307 State Route 9, Chestertown, NY 12817

Public Water Supply Identification Number NY5600110

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Pottersville Water District, 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. We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. Our constant goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources.

If you have any questions concerning this report or concerning your drinking water please contact: *Mr. Jason Monroe, PO Box 423, Chestertown, NY 12817; Telephone (518) 494-2014.* We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings. They are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month, 7:00 PM at the Town Hall, 6307 State Route 9; Telephone (518) 494-2711.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Pottersville Water District draws its water from ground water sources. Groundwater or well water is stored below the surface of the earth in deep, porous rocks called "aquifers." Groundwater is purified naturally as it filters through layers of soil, clay, rock and sand. This process, known as percolation, takes years to complete. As a result, groundwater requires less treatment than surface water. We pump this groundwater out through our wells. The Pottersville Water District draws its water from two wells located at Gamble Beach Road. Well #2, our main source of water, is a sixty-five-foot drilled well equipped with a 25-horsepower pump and a yield of 250 gallons per minute. Well #1 serves as an emergency back up with a yield of 100 gallons per minute. Each well has a pumphouse where chlorine is added for disinfection to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and other organisms. We also add soda ash and phosphate to reduce lead and copper leaching from household water lines. After the water is treated, it is pumped to our 200,000-gallon water storage tank located on Landon Hill Road. Water storage helps us manage our distribution system effectively and is essential for fire protection. During 2017 the production capacity of Well #2 decreased. Well #3 was drilled and put on line in 2022. The well is 40 feet deep with a yield of 65 gallons per minute. In addition, we are changing from soda ash to caustic soda for pH control.

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 State and EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Water District provides water through 88 service connections to a population of approximately 300 people. Our average daily demand is 39,000 gallons. Our single highest day was 91,000 gallons. The total water produced in 2022 was 1,243,000 gallons. The average charge for water up to 30,000 gallons is $295.00. The rate per 1000 gallons over 30,000 gallons is $3.00 per 1000 gallons.

WHAT IS THE SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (SWAP)?

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected, if any. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The source water assessment has rated our water source as having an elevated susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, and industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to close proximity of a septic system to the well and the commercial land use and related activities in the assessment area. In addition, the well is a high yielding well, drawing from an unconfined aquifer, which is a shallow aquifer that occurs immediately below the ground surface and has no overlying protective layer for protection from potential sources of contamination. While the source water assessment rates our well(s) as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Pottersville Water District routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous contaminants. We test your drinking water for inorganic contaminants, radiological contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, and synthetic organic contaminants. In addition, we test 1 sample for coliform bacteria each month. The table presented below depicts which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. The state allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily 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 table, we had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these compounds were detected below New York State requirements. Although the 90th percentile lead was below the Action Level of 15 µg/l we had 1 sample above the Action Level and are required to furnish the following health effects information.

Additionally, *"In 2022, we were required to collect and analyze drinking water samples for 23 unregulated contaminants and 2 regulated contaminants on 1 sample from our finished water- in, April 2022. Some contaminants that are currently unregulated and 2 contaminants that are regulated were detected in the samples. The data is shown in the table on page 4. The list of Unregulated and Regulated Compounds with their abbreviations and full chemical name can be found on the last page of this report. You may obtain the monitoring results by calling Jason Monroe at (518) 494-2014."*

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2022, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water, operating and reporting requirements. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2022, we "did not monitor or test" or "did not complete all monitoring or testing" for quarterly Nitrates on Well #3, annual Nitrate at the Entry Point, and Disinfection Byproducts and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. We have collected the 1st quarterly nitrate on Well #3 and the Annual nitrate in 2023. We will do the Disinfection Byproducts in July 2023 when it is scheduled.

IS OUR WATER SAFE FOR EVERYONE?

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 microbiological pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ON LEAD

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. Pottersville Water District is 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 Pottersville Water District, Jason Monroe at (518) 494-2014. 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.*

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

The Pottersville Water District encourages 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.
- Water gardens and lawn for only a couple of hours after sunset.
- Check faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks and repair all leaks promptly.
- Take shorter showers.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- Installation of Well #3 and treatment plant building.

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, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.

POTTERSVILLE WATER DISTRICT TEST RESULTS
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY5600110

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chloride	N	2/4/20	90.3	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring
Copper Range of copper concentration	N	6/14/22	0.441[1] 0.0597-0.602	mg/l		AL=13	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead Range of lead concentration	N	6/14/22	5.5[2] ND-72.2	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	8/26/21	2.32	ppm	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,
Odor	N	2/4/20	1	units	N/A	MCL=3	Natural sources
Sodium[3]	N	8/26/21	52.7	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt;
Zinc	N	2/4/20	37.0	µg/l	N/A	MCL=5000	Corrosion inhibitor
Unregulated Polyfluoroalkyl Substances and Regulated PFOA and PFOA (highlighted in boldface)							
6:2 FTS Well#2	N	4/11/22	3.2	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10[4,5,6]	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
HFPO-DA			1.4				
PFBS			2.8				
PFHpA			0.84				
PFHxS			1.2				
PFHxA			0.97				
PFOS			2.3				
PFOA			2.0				
PFPeA			1.4				
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	N	7/17/19	5.2	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM]	N	7/17/19	12.2	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (based on daily readings) average range of values for 2021	N	Daily testing	0.7 0.3-0.8	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water

NOTES-

1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested along with the range of results. The action level for copper was exceeded not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested.
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested along with the range of results. The action level for lead was exceeded at 1 of the 10 sites tested.
3. Water containing more than 20 mg/l 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.
4. Only PFOA and PFOS have a regulatory limit of 10 ng/l each.
5. 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.
6. USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not 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.
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.
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

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
pfuna	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