Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023

Village of Hoosick Falls

24 Main Street, Hoosick Falls, NY 12090

Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4100041

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Hoosick Falls, 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. This report is 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 New York 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. Francis J. Hurlburt, Chief Water Operator, Village of Hoosick Falls, 24 Main Street, Hoosick Falls, NY 12090 Telephone (518) 686-0200;* We want our valued customers to be informed about their drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings. They are held on the 2nd Wednesday of each month, 6:00 PM at the *Village Hall, 24 Main Street,* Telephone *(518) 686-7072 or e-mail us at Villageclerk@hoosick.org*

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Village of Hoosick Falls is served by three drilled wells (3, 6 & 7) using an aquifer that borders the Hoosick River. The wells were deemed Ground Water Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water (GUIDI). Because of this designation we are required to comply with the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) and provide filtration.

Pumping capacity for each well is approximately 900,000 gallons per day. Treatment of the raw water consists of chlorination in order to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and from other organisms. A polyphosphate compound is also added for corrosion control. This serves to reduce lead and copper leaching into the water from residential water pipes, minimize corrosion in the water mains and minimize discoloration from iron and manganese, thereby reducing staining of plumbing fixtures and laundry. We have a 360,000-gallon storage tank located at Rensselaer Street and a 300,000-gallon storage tank at Rogers Avenue to meet consumer demand and to provide adequate fire protection.

The Village of Hoosick Falls has a 1.5 MGD membrane filtration plant. Water is pumped from our 3 wells and chlorinated. Potassium permanganate is added to aid in iron and manganese oxidation and removal. The water then flows to a 26,000-gallon pretreatment tank where the chemical treatment is given additional time to work. From the pretreatment tank the water then travels to two skids with 32 membrane filters each. Each membrane can filter out particulate material as small as 3 microns which includes the microorganisms Cryptosporidium and Giardia. In 2017 a permanent Granular Activated Carbon Filtration system was installed for the removal of organic contaminants. After filtration the water flows to a 171,000-gallon contact tank to provide adequate time for the disinfection process to proceed. We also have 68,000-gallon clearwell storage after the water is treated.

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 Village provides water through approximately 1,300 service connections to a population of approximately 4,500 people. Our average daily demand is 297,698 gallons. Our single highest day was 680,428 gallons. The amount of water withdrawn was 108,636,980 gallons while the total water delivered in 2023 was 105,876,579 gallons resulting in a 17% loss. Currently 95% of the village limits is currently metered and read quarterly. We estimate the amount of water produced to the amount of water billed results in approximately a 12.1% loss. The unaccounted water can be attributed to water usage for fire protection, water main breaks and leaks. The annual average charge for water within the village limits per household is $5.24 per 1000 gallons. Customers outside the village are billed at $7.86 per 1000 gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?
In accordance with State regulations, the Village of Hoosick Falls 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, haloacetic acids, trihalomethanes and synthetic organic contaminants. In addition, we test 4 samples 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 and is noted. For a listing of the parameters we analyzed that were not detected along with the frequency of testing for compliance with the NYS Sanitary Code, see Appendix A.

Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 Rensselaer County Health Department (518) 270-2711.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?
As you can see by the table on page 4, our system had 1 violation. We detected vinyl chloride at a concentration slightly greater than the MCL and are required to furnish the health effects information: *Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?
During 2023, the Village of Hoosick Falls was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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

INFORMATION ON PFOA TESTING
As you know PFOA has been detected in the Hoosick Falls Wells. A carbon filtration system has been installed to remove these contaminants. For the test results concerning the Hoosick Fall Public Water Supply you can check the Town of Hoosick Falls web site, contact the Rensselaer County Health Department or the NYS Health Department Bureau of Public Water Supply. Please refer to the Addendum Table 2, that shows the range of Perfluoro Alkyl Compounds found in the source water between January and December 2023.

"In 2023, we were required to collect and analyze drinking water samples for 23 unregulated contaminants and 2 regulated contaminants on 6 samples from our Post Granular Activated Carbon finished water in Apri,l May, July, August, September & December 2023. 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 2. The list of Unregulated and Regulated Compounds can be found on the last page. You may obtain the monitoring results by calling Jim Hurlburt at (518) 686-0200.

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. Village of Hoosick Falls Water Department 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 Jim Hurlburt at the Village of Hoosick Falls Water Department. 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*.

WHAT IS THE SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (SWAP)?

To emphasize the protection of surface and ground water sources used for public drinking water, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) in 1996. The amendments require that New York State Department of Health's Bureau of Public Water Supply Protection is responsible for ensuring that source water assessments are completed for all of New York's public water systems.

A source water assessment provides information on the potential contaminant threats to public drinking water sources:

- each source water assessment will: determine where water used for public drinking water comes from (delineate the source areas)
- Inventory potential sources of contamination that may impact public drinking water sources
- Assess the likelihood of a source water area becoming potential contaminated

A SWAP summary for our water supply is attached to this report.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

The Village of Hoosick Falls 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
- Install faucet aerators in the kitchen and the bathroom to reduce the flow from 4 to 2.5 gallons per minute
- 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

There were no major capital improvements made to the water system in 2023.

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. Please call our office if you have questions.

Hoosick Falls Village Public Water System
PWSID# NY4100041
Source Water Assessment Summary

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. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from 3 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) to the wells, chemical bulk storage, and a hazardous waste site in the assessment area. In addition, the wells are prone to flooding, have detection of halogenated solvents at levels consistent with a high chemical sensitivity, and the overlying soils are not known to provide adequate protection from potential 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.

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.

VILLAGE OF HOOSICK FALLS TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS IN FINISHED WATER Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4100041							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	5/15/23	171	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Naturally occurring
Chloride	N	5/15/23	136	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Chromium	N	5/15/23	1.7	µg/l	100	MCL=100	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper Range of copper concentrations	N	9/21/21-9/24/21	0.69[1] 0.046-0.890	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead Range of lead concentrations	N	9/21/21-9/24/21	1.8[2] ND-0.0136	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	5/15/23	1.5	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	N	5/15/23	0.182	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	N	5/15/23	7.40	units	N/A	6.5-8.5	
Sodium[3]	N	5/15/23	75.7	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Geology; Road Salt
Sulfate	N	5/15/23	26.1	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology
Unregulated Polyfluoroalkyl Substances							
PFBA (Post GAC)	N	9/1/22	6.7	ng/l	N/A	2009[9]	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
PFBA (Perfluorobutonic acid) (Post GAC)	N	12/1/22	4.3		N/A	2000[9]	
6.2 FTS 1H,1H,2H, 2H- Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid		12/1/22	4.3		N/A	50,000[8]	
4.2 FTS 1H,1H,2H, 2H- Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	N	12/1/22	2.6		N/A	50,000[8]	
Volatile Organic Chemicals (3/16/21)[4]							
1,2 -Dichloroethane[4](Well #6 Raw Water)	N	5/15/23	2.14	µg/l	N/A	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (Well #6 Raw Water	Y	5/15/23	2.55	µg/l	0	2	Degradation of other chemicals leaching from waste sites, spills, etc.
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity[5] Highest Filter Effluent Turbidity	N	2/23/23	0.063	NTU	N/A	TT=1 NTU	Soil runoff
			100%			TT= 95% samples < 1.0	
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Haloacetic Acids	N	3/21/23 6/6/23 9/12/23 12/13/23	1.23 1-1.51	µg/l		MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) average range	N	3/21/23 6/6/23 9/12/23 12/13/23	4.31[6] 1.61-5.8	µg/l	0	MCL=80[5]	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (average) [daily samples] Range	N	daily Testing	1.72 1.11-2.61	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4	Used in the disinfection and treatment of drinking water

NOTES-

1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 40 test sites. 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 copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 40 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 36th sample with the fifth highest value (level detected 0.69 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 40 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of 40 the sites tested.
3. 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.
4. The 1,2- Dichloroethane was on the untreated water. A treated water sample that goes through the carbon contactors will remove any of the volatile organic compounds. Well#6 is for emergency use only.
5. 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 Although, January represents the highest level detected. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1.0 NTU. We met the requirement 100% of the time.
6. The average shown represents the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) of the 4 sites sampled in 2023. The highest LRAA for the THMs and HAA5s was in the 1st quarter of 2023. The site is 635 Johnson Hill Road.
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 MCL = 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 µg/l, corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid.
Parts per trillion (ppt)or ng/l, corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid
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.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The LRA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each individual site
N/A-Not applicable

Addendum – Source Water Perfluorinated Aklyl Compounds (Janunry 1 to December 2022)					
Contaminant	Range (ng/l)				
PFPEA (Perfluorpentanoic acid)	1.2-4.5				
PFOA (Perfluorooctanoic acid)	320-550				
PFOS (Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid)	3.0-3.9				
PFBS (Pefluorobutanesulfonic acid)	ND-2.0				
PFHPA (Perfluoroheptanoic acid)	9.7-16				
PFBA (Perfluorobutonic acid)	4.6-4.7				
PFHXA (Perfluorohexanoic acid)	8.5-14				

Appendix A

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

VILLAGE OF HOOSICK FALLS TEST RESULTS
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4100051

CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY
Antimony	Monitoring requirement is 1 sample every year Sample from 5/15/23 **Non-Detect**
Beryllium	
Cadmium	
Cyanide	
Fluoride	
Mercury	
Selenium	
Silver	
Thalium	
Color	Monitoring requirement is at State discretion Sample 5/15/23 **Non-Detect**
Odor	
Iron	
Manganese	
Zinc	

CONTAMINANT	CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY
POC's (Volatile Organic Compounds)		
Benzene	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Monitoring requirement is one sample annually Samples from 5/15/23 *Wells 3 & 7 **Non-Detect**
Bromobenzene	Ethylbenzene	
Bromochloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	
Bromomethane	Isopropylbenzene	
N-Butylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene	
sec-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride	
Tert-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	
Carbon Tetrachloride	Styrene	
Chlorobenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
2-Chlorotoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
4-Chlorotoluene	Tetrachloroethene	
Dibromethane	Trichloroethene	
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	1,1-Dichloroethane	
1,2 Dichloroethane (Wells 3& 7)	Trichlorofluoromethane	
1,1 Dichloroethene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
1,2 Dichloropropane	m-Xylene	
1,3 Dichloropropane	o- Xylene	
2,2 Dichloropropane	p-Xylene	
1,1 Dichloropropene	Vinyl chloride (Wells#3 & #7)	
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	MTBE	
Total Coliform & E. coli		Monitoring is 4 samples/ month **Non-Detect**
Radiological Parameters		
Gross Alpha-Beta Scan		Monitoring is 1 sample every 6-9 years **Non-Detect**
Radium 226	N/A	

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group I)	
Alachlor	Aldicarb
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Aldicarb Sulfone
Atrazine	Carbofuran
Chlordane	Dibromochloropropane
2,4-D	Endrin
Ethylene Dibromide	Heptachlor
Lindane	Methoxyhlor
PCB's	Toxaphene
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1,4-Dioxane

Synthetic Organic Chemicals		
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group II)		
Aldrin	Benzo(a)pyrene	Monitoring requirement is 1 sample every 18 months; Sample from 10/4/23 **Non-Detect** ***State waiver does not require monitoring these compounds**
Butachlor	Carbaryl	
Dalapon	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	
Di(2-ethylhexyl)pthalate	Dicamba	
Dieldrin	Dinoseb	
Diquat*	Endothall*	
Glyphosate*	Hexachlorobenzene	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	
Methomyl	Metolachlor	
Metribuzin	Oxamyl vydate	
Pichloram	Propachlor	
Simazine	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)*	

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 50,000ng/l.