

Annual Water Quality Report for 2023

Town of Rotterdam

John F. Kirvin Government Center

1100 Sunrise Blvd. Rotterdam, NY 12306

Water District #3 & 4 (Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4600067)

Water District #5 (Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4600069)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Rotterdam, 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 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. Justin Peterson, Senior Water Plant Operator, 49 Rice Road, Schenectady, NY 12306; Telephone (518) 393-1131.* We want our valued customers to be informed about their water service. If you want to learn more about the Town, the Town of Rotterdam Board meetings are the 2nd^d and 4th Wednesday of each month. Please visit the Town of Rotterdam website at www.rotterdamny.org for the schedules.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Town of Rotterdam draws its water from "groundwater" 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. Both Water District #3 serving Rotterdam Junction and Water District #5 serving Rotterdam, obtain water from the Great Flats Aquifer located adjacent to the Mohawk River. This aquifer is excellent in both quality and quantity, as a groundwater source serving the Town of Rotterdam, as well as the City of Schenectady. A regional watershed board has rules and regulations in place to protect this source of water supply. The two water districts in Rotterdam operate independently with their own wells, pumps, storage tanks and distribution piping systems.

Treatment of the raw water produced by the wells consists of gas chlorination, which is used for disinfection to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and other organisms. We also add sodium hexametaphosphate for iron and manganese sequestration and corrosion control. The Town of Rotterdam does not add fluoride to the water. Water softening equipment may be utilized at individual connections at the user's discretion but be aware that softening increases the amount of sodium in your water. You should have a by-pass valve for drinking and cooking with softened water. In general, our water is not considered excessively "hard" as compared to other sources.

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

Water District #3 is served by two drilled wells located off Route 5S in Rotterdam Junction. The permitted pumping capacity is 1,000,000 gallons per day (gpd). Pumping capacity is approximately 1000 gallons per minute. We have a 500,000-gallon storage tank to meet consumer demand and provide adequate fire protection. We provide water through 400 service connections to a population of approximately 1,900 people. Our average daily demand is 284,749 gallons. Our single highest day was 522,200 gallons. The total water produced in 2023 was 103,974,800 gallons. Since residential customers are not metered, the amount of water consumed by various customers utilized for fire protection, or lost from the system due to flushing or leaks is not known. Based on the daily amounts recorded, it is reasonable to say that at least 75% of the water supplied was consumed by households. Fire protection and flushing programs would account for the majority of the remaining 25% of water supplied. The annual water consumption charge including O&M will be \$445.46 per household for combined Water District 3 & 4 while Water 4 Debt charge will be \$342.11 for 2024.

Water District #5 is served by five drilled wells located off Rice Road. The permitted pumping capacity is 12,000,000 gpd; the maximum peak day averages 9,100,000 gallons. Pumping capacity is capable of providing up to 7,000 gallons per minute with elevated storage tanks and standpipe combine to provide 5.2 million gallons of storage capacity. Transmission mains are 24" in diameter. We provide water through 11,000 service connections to a population of approximately 25,000 people. In 2023 Water District #5 provided 1,472,422,000 gallons of water. Our average daily demand was 4,028,619 gallons. Our single highest day was 10,041,000 gallons. With over 90% of the accounts being residential and unmetered, the amount consumed can only be estimated. In addition to water usage for fire protection, flushing and leaks in the system, there were also a number of water main breaks throughout the year. There are a small number of customers in the City of Schenectady, Town of Guilderland and Town of Princetown who also receive water from Rotterdam. There are also a small number of customers in Rotterdam who receive water from the City of Schenectady under agreements with the two public entities. Water District #5 has an emergency interconnect with the City of Schenectady. The annual water consumption charge for WD#5 including O&M is \$87.77 per household.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Town of Rotterdam 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 30 samples for coliform bacteria in Water District #5 and 3 samples in Water District #3 monthly. The tables 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 Schenectady County Public Health Services at (518) 386-2818.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

The attached tables presented depict which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

We have learned through our testing that some constituents have been detected; however, these compounds were detected below New York State requirements. Although nitrate was detected below the MCL for Water District #3, it was detected at times at concentrations greater than 5 ppm which is greater than one-half of the MCL. Therefore, we are required to present the following information on nitrate in drinking water:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These groups of contaminants followed by the number of contaminants in each group exist at levels that were **NOT DETECTABLE (Water District #5)** in your drinking water volatile organic compounds (51) + MTBE, synthetic organic compounds (38), asbestos, radiological chemicals (3) Inorganic contaminants that were **NOT DETECTABLE** are: arsenic, cadmium, chromium, mercury, selenium, silver, fluoride, antimony, beryllium, thallium, cyanide and zinc; (2) Microbiological Contaminants) Total coliform and *E. coli*.

New York State has adopted the first in the nation drinking water standard for 1,4-Dioxane along with one of the lowest maximum contaminant levels for PFOA and PFOS. Public Water Supplies in NYS are required to test for PFOA, PFOS and 1,4-Dioxane. PFOA and PFOS have Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) of 10 parts per trillion each while 1,4-Dioxane has an MCL of 1.0 part per billion.

"In 2023, we were required to collect quarterly samples from each of our wells in Water District 3, 4 and 5 and analyze drinking water samples for 23 unregulated contaminants and 2 regulated contaminants on 7 samples. 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 pages 5-7. The list of Unregulated and Regulated Compounds can be found on the last page. You may obtain the monitoring results by calling Justin Peterson at (518) 393-1131.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 5 was conducted during 2023. This is a requirement of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory action to protect the public health.

Monitoring for UCMR 5 has 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. The UCMR data will help the EPA make determinations about future regulations regarding these compounds and their occurrence nationwide.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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 about drinking water from their health care provider. 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. The Town of Rotterdam 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 Justin Peterson at the Town of Rotterdam 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>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2023, Water District 5 and Water Districts 3 & 4 were in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating and reporting requirements. We received a monitoring violation for not resampling Iron within 30 days after an MCL violation.

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 Town of Rotterdam encourages water conservation. There are a lot of things you can do to conserve water in your own home. Conservation tips include:

- ◆ *Use water saving showerheads*
- ◆ *Repair all leaks in your plumbing system*
- ◆ *Water your lawn sparingly in the early morning or in the late evening*
- ◆ *Do only full loads of wash and dishes*
- ◆ *Wash your car with a bucket and hose with a nozzle*
- ◆ *Don't cut the lawn too short; longer grass saves water*
- ◆ *Do not throw or wash materials down Stormwater Catch Basins. This eventually flows to our streams.*

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Water District No. 5 - Capital Water Project (\$34 Million). New Well No. 6 and Building; 30-inch diameter transmission main upgrade; distribution main upgrades (Altamont Avenue, Helderberg Avenue, Thruway Loop (Whispering Pines to Carman Road); valves and hydrant upgrades. Started a lead line service inventory to comply with an EPA mandate.

Water District Nos. 3&4 - Completed engineering report for an \$8.6 million dollar water system project including new groundwater source and water main and water service upgrades. Near completion of a lead line service inventory to comply with an EPA mandate.

Continue to perform leak detection surveys in all water districts to comply with NYSDOH water withdrawal permit.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with regard to 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 (518) 393-1131 if you have questions.

Rotterdam Water District # 3
NY4600067
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. The section of the report entitled, "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" provides a list of the contaminants that have been detected.

As mentioned earlier in this report, our drinking water is derived from 2 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having an elevated susceptibility. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer and the overlying soils are not known to provide adequate protection from potential 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.

While the source water assessment rates our well(s) as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

The Rotterdam Water District #3 recognizes the importance of watershed protection by implementing Watershed Rules and Regulations along with zoning restrictions.

Rotterdam Water District # 5
NY4600069
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. The section of the report entitled, "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" provides a list of the contaminants that have been detected.

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ROTTERDAM WATER DISTRICT #3 & # 4 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS							
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4600067							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	8/8/23	42.2	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N	8/8/23	128	mg/l	250	MCL=250	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	8/8/23	1.1	µg/l	100	MCL=100	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	6/14/21-7/15/21	0.18 ¹	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Range of copper concentration			0.001-0.195				
Lead	N	6/14/21-7/15/21	10.1 ²	µg/l	N/A	MCL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Range of lead concentration			ND-11.5				
Nickel	N	8/8/23	1.2	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate Well 1 & 2 composite)	N	8/8/23	0.561	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (Well#1) Average	N	3/7/23	5.18	mg/l	10		
Range of values		5/3/23	4.41-5.97				
Nitrate (Well#2) Average	N	8/1/23	6.54				
Range of values		10/3/23	6.18-6.79				
Odor	N	8/8/23	1	unit	N/A	MCL=3	Natural sources
pH	N	8/8/23	7.44	units	N/A	6.5-8.5	
Sodium ³	N	8/8/23	77.2	mg/l	N/A	N/A ³	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	N	8/8/23	30.8	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology
Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances and Regulated PFOA and PFOS Highlighted in Boldface							
PFBS Well#1	N	3/21/23	2.8	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10 ^{5,6,7}	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
PFBA			3.5				
PFHpA			1.3				
PFHxS			2.2				
PFHxA			3.5				
PFOS			4.2				
PFOA			3.4				
PFPeA			3.8				
PFBS Well#2	N	3/21/23	3.5				
PFBA			4.2				
PFHpA			1.9				
PFHxS			2.3				
PFHxA			5.1				
PFOS			5.2				
PFOA			4.3				
PFPeS			5.7				
PFBS Well#2	N	5/16/23	2.86				
PFBA			3.44				
PFHxS			1.82				
PFHxA			4.07				
PFOS			4.60				
PFOA			3.45				
PFPeA			5.04				
PFBS Well#2	N	8/8/23	2.56				
PFBA			3.05				
PFHxA			3.16				
PFOS			5.02				
PFOA			3.32				
PFPeA			3.94				
PFBS Well#2	N	10/8/23	3.43				
PFBA			3.31				
PFHxS			2.08				
PFHxA			3.9				
PFOS			5.14				
PFOA			3.59				

PFPcA			4.79				
Radiological Contaminants							
Radium 228	N	9/22/22	1.02	pCi/L	0	MCL=5 ⁴	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Apple Junction)	N	8/8/23	27.3	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (Pattersonville Thruway Rest stop)	N	8/8/23	4.99	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Pattersonville Thruway Rest stop)	N		22.5	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (average) range	N	Daily	0.60 0.50-0.70	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

Notes:

- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 10 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, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 9th sample with the second highest value (level detected 0.18 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 10 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested
- 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
- MCL is for combined Radium 226 & 228.
- Only PFOA and PFOS have a regulatory limit of 10 ng/l each.
- All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L.
- 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 considered 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 (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 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.

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 Average (LRA): The LRA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each individual site.

N/A-not applicable

ROTTERDAM WATER DISTRICT #5 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS							
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4600069							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	8/8/23	35.0	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N	8/8/23	51.7	mg/l	250	MCL=250	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	6/14/23- 8/11/23	0.533 ¹ 0.0197-0.669	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	N	6/14/23- 8/11/23	2.2 ² ND-2.9	µg/l	N/A	MCL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	N	8/8/23	6.74	µg/l	N/A	MCL=300 ³	Naturally occurring
Nickel	N	8/8/23	0.7	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	N	8/8/23	0.448	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
pH	N	8/8/23	7.55	units	N/A	6.5-8.5	
Sodium ⁴	N	8/8/23	31.3	mg/l	N/A	N/A ⁴	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (Cumberland Farms High Bridge Rd)	N	2/14/23	3.96	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Cumberland Farms High Bridge Rd)	N	2/14/23	12.9	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Cumberland Farms High Bridge Rd)	N	8/8/23	2.38	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Cumberland Farms High Bridge Rd)	N	8/8/23	17.0	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (average) range	N	Daily	0.60 0.50-0.70	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances and Regulate PFOA and PFOS Highlighted in Boldface							
PFOS Well#1		10/18/23	3.66			MCL=10 ^{5,6,7}	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
PFOS Well#2			3.80				
PFOS Well#3			3.64				
PFOS Well#4			2.32				
PFOS Well#5			2.83				
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 5							
PFOS ^{5,8}	N	1/30/23	4.4	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
PFOS ^{5,8}	N	7/5/23	2.5				
Lithium ⁹	N	7/25/23	8.37	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring meta; that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic synthesis

Notes:

- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 30 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, 30 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 27th sample with the fourth highest value (level detected 0.52 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- 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.
- If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 500 µg/l. The MCL for iron is 300 µg/l.
- 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.
- Only PFOA and PFOS have a regulatory limit of 10 ng/l each.
- 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.
- 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 considered 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.
- There is no official EPA MCL at this time so we are using the NYS regulatory limit for now.
- There is no regulatory limit for lithium at this time.

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

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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 Average (LRA): The LRA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each individual site.

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
<i>pfos</i>	<i>Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid</i>	8:2 fts	Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid
<i>pfoa</i>	<i>Perfluorooctanoic acid</i>	pfmpa	Perfluoro
pfda	Perfluorodecanoic acid	pfpea	Perfluoropentanoic acid
pfdoa	Perfluorododecanoic acid	pfmba	Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid
pfhxa	Perfluorohexanoic acid	pfesa	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