Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2018
Village of Coxsackie
119 Mansion Street, Coxsackie, NY 14051
Public Water Supply Identification Number 1900027

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Coxsackie 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 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.

If you have any questions concerning this report or concerning your drinking water please contact Mr. Thomas Wallbank, Water Superintendent, Village of Coxsackie Water Treatment Plant, 143 Titus Mill Road, Coxsackie, NY 14051; Telephone (518) 731-2626. 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 Village Board meetings. They are held on the second Monday of the month at 7:00 p.m. at the Village Hall, 119 Mansion Street, Coxsackie, NY 14051, and Telephone (518) 731-2718.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

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

Our sources of water are the Medway Reservoir located on Route 51 in Hannacroix, NY, has a storage capacity of 550 million gallons and is the primary source of water, and the Climax Reservoir located on Route 26 in Climax, NY, has a 50 million gallon storage capacity. These two reservoirs feed our 1.2 million gallon capacity water treatment plant. During 2018, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. Water treatment consists of the following processes: 1) coagulation using aluminum salt (PC-H180) to cause small particles to stick together forming what is termed a "floc"; 2) filtration captures these floc particles; 3) second stage filtration captures any missed "floc" and polishes the water to microfiltration quality; 4) chlorination and ultra violet disinfection to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and other organisms. Finished water is piped to storage where a corrosion inhibitor is added to protect the distribution system piping and household plumbing fixtures from corrosion. We have two underground clear wells and a final clear well at the filter plant giving us a combined total storage capacity of 590,000 gallons of water to meet consumer demand and to provide adequate fire protection.

Coxsackie Village
NY 1900027
AWQR Summary

The NYSDOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to the drinking water sources 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 drinking water sources.

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. While nitrates (and other inorganic contaminants) were detected in our water, 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 from natural sources. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The nitrate levels in our sources are not considered high in comparison with other sources in this area. See section ("Are there contaminants in our drinking water?") for a list of the contaminants that have been detected.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from a reservoir. The source water assessment has rated our source as having a high susceptibility to microbials. Furthermore, reservoirs are highly susceptible to water quality problems caused by phosphorus additions. While the source water assessment rates our source as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets the New York State's drinking water standard for microbial contamination. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us as noted below.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Village provides water through 1275 service connections to a population of approximately 3300 people. The total water produced in 2018 was 190,627,000 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 708,000 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 978,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 148,490,000 gallons. This leaves an unaccounted for total of 42 million gallons. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires and leakage, accounts for the remaining 42 million gallons (22% of the total amount produced).

Residential customers in the Village are charged $122.75 for 10,000 gallons which is billed quarterly and charged $5.00 per thousand gallons of water used above the quarterly minimum. Residential customers in the Town are charged $184.13 for 10,000 gallons which is billed quarterly and charged $7.50 per thousand gallons of water used above the quarterly minimum. Customers in the Town of New Baltimore are charged $184.13 for the 10,000 gallon minimum and $7.50 per thousand gallons above the minimum and billed quarterly.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Village of Coxsackie 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 seven samples for coliform bacteria each month. The table presented on the following page 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.

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 at (800) 426-4791 or the New York State Department of Health, Oneonta District Office at (607) 432-3911.

- **Lead.** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. *The Village of Coxsackie* is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at*http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table on page 2, our system had no violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected; however, these compounds were detected below New York State requirements. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2018 our system was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

What should I do?

- **You do not need to boil your water or take other actions.** We do not know of any contamination, and none of our testing has shown disease-causing organisms in the drinking water.
- People with severely compromised immune systems, infants, and some elderly may be at increased risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

What does this mean?

For more information please contact Mr. Thomas Wallbank at 731-2626 or Mayor Mark Evans at 731-2718, 119 Mansion Street, Coxsackie, NY 14051. Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses), You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice was sent to you by the Village of Coxsackie
State Water System ID #: 1900027

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded most 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 systems 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 1 (800) 426-4791.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

The Village of Coxsackie 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.
- Check faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks and repair all leaks promptly.
- Take shorter showers.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate	No	10/11/18	0.109	mg/L	MCL=10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	No	8/9/18	1.3 [1] (ND-.0019)	ug/L	AL=15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	8/9/18	0.174 [2] (0.0383-0.352)	mg/L	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Barium	No	10/11/18	0.0047	mg/L	MCL=2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined radium – 226 and 228	No	10/12/17	0.73	pCi/L	MCL=5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta particle and photon activity from manmade radionuclides	No	10/12/17	2.1	pCi/L	50 [3]	0	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Sodium	No	4/14/16	12.5	mg/L	(see Health Effects) [4]	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	4/14/16	21.5	mg/L	MCL=250	N/A	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Sulfate	No	4/14/16	8.67	mg/L	MCL=250	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Manganese	No	4/14/16	23.9	ug/L	MCL=300	N/A	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No	2018, Quarterly	48.9 [5] 24 – 90.5	ug/L	MCL=80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di bromoacetic acid)	No	2018 Quarterly	50.9 [5] 26.2 – 75.6	ug/L	MCL=60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Turbidity	No	Continuously Monitored	0.298 [6]	NTU	TT = 0.3	N/A	Soil Runoff.

Footnotes

1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 sites tested. 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 values detected at your water system. In this case, twenty samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the third highest value (1.3 ug/1).
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the twenty samples collected. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the twenty sites tested.
3. The State considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.
4. 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.
5. This level represents the annual quarterly average calculated from data collected.
6. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement (0.298NTU) for the year occurred on (July 2,2018). State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.
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 required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million-ppm).
Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion-ppb).
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Entry Point (EP): Taken from the water plant after chlorination and just prior to entering the distribution system.