Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023
Village of Cobleskill
378 Mineral Springs Road, New York 12043
(Public Water Supply NYID # NY4700094)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Village of Cobleskill, 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 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Ian Hull, Superintendent,518-234-2195. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings The meetings are held every third Tuesday of every month at 610 East Main street, the Cobleskill Fire house at 7pm.

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's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water source is Surface water drawn from 3 ponds Dow ,Holding Pond and Smith, which are located at 174 Dow Street in the town of Cobleskill. During 2023, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The water is treated with Aluminum Sulfate in the clarifiers and then runs through slow sand filtration, then it is chlorinated for disinfection and Fluoride is added prior to distribution.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 6933 people, through 1300 service connections. The total water produced in 2023 was 204 million gallons. Our daily average of water pumped into the distribution system was 560,000 gallons per day. Our highest single day usage was 783,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 204 million gallons, an estimated 35 million gallons were used for treatment plant operations, hydrant flushing, leaks, firefighting and hydrant use. That leaves 169 million gallons

for public use. In 2023, water customers are charged 9.53 per thousand gallon with a 5 thousand gallon minimum for residential services which are billed quarterly and monthly for large commercial services.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds.. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are 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 indicate that water poses 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 Health Department at 518-295-8365.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG Or MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, AL or MRDL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	No	Continuous	All Averaged below .30 at Plant & below 5 in distribution system	NTU	N/A	TT is 95% of measurements less than 0.3 NTU	Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It has no health effects. It is used as a test because it is a good indicator of the filters' effectiveness.
Chloride	No	11/08/2011	16.1	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring
Barium	No	11/08/2011	0.015	mg/l	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Copper	No	6/1/2023-9/30/2023	Range detected 0.0068 to 0.514	mg/l	1.3	1.3 is the action level	Corrosion household plumbing systems, and water service lines. See below for further information.
Lead	No See discussion below	6/1/2023-9/30/2023	Range Detected ND to 0.0078	ug/l	Zero or not detected	15 is the action level	Corrosion household plumbing systems, and water service lines. See below for further information.
Fluoride	No	Daily checks	Range was 0.4 to 1.0	mg/l	2.2	2.2	Water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Sodium	No	6/21/23	17.4	mg/l	N/A	N/A see below for further information	Naturally occurring, road salt, water softeners, animal waste.
Sulfate	No	11/08/2011	8.68	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring and leaching from septic tanks.
Total Trihalomethanes or THM	No	Quarterly 2023	69.6 highest level detected, Running Quarterly Average range was 20.2-69.6	ug/l	80 based on a running annual average of quarterly samples	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. THMs are formed when source water or distribution system (biofilms) contains large amounts of organic matter.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Haloactetic acids or HAA5	No	Quarterly 2023	51.6 highest level detected, Running Quarterly average range was 16.9-51.6	ug/l	60 based on a running annual average of quarterly samples	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. THMs are formed when source water or distribution system (biofilms) contains large amounts of organic matter.
Chlorine residual PFOA PFOS 1,4/ DIOXANE	No No No No	Daily and at time total coliform bacteria sample is collected 12/20/23	0.3-2.5 ND ND ND	mg/l mg/l	4 MRDLG 100 100 .0010	4 MRDL 100 100 .0010	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Chlorination is needed to kill harmful organisms if they get into the water

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1 – 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 (0.4 NTU) for the year occurred on (give date). 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.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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 copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was highest at .514mg/l, the lowest detected was.0068mg/ The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at ten of the 20 sites tested.

Definitions:

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.
Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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).
Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).
Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

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 Cobleskill]* 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 *[Village of Cobleskill 518-234-2195]*. 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, our system 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 microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ON FLUORIDE ADDITION

Systems that provide drinking water with supplemental fluoride must add this section:

Our system is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at a properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, The Village of Cobleskill monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 1.0 mg/l. During 2023 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2023, Clarifier number 2 was rebuilt and the filter media in filter number 1 was replaced). This improvement will help with the removal of organics. In 2024, we plan on having the filter media replaced in the other filters and to have clarifier number 1 rebuilt

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.