

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022
Hale Creek A.S.A.C.T.C.
279 Maloney Road
Johnstown, NY 12095
(Public Water Supply ID# NY 1722718)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Hale Creek Correctional, 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 Roy Weber, 518-736-2094 X 3950. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

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 amounts 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 system serves about 1100 people through several service connections. Our water source is (the City of Gloversville Water System) which is located in the City of Gloversville. The water is re-disinfected with a small dose of Chlorine prior to distribution.

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, total trihalomethanes (TTHM), and haloacetic acids (HAA5).

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, may be 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 New York State Health Department Herkimer Office at (315) 866-6879.

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include total coliform, total trihalomethanes, and haloacetic acids. None of the compounds we analyzed for were detected in your drinking water, above acceptable limits.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range/Max)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>Disinfection Byproducts</i>							
<u>Stage 2 TTHM</u> (1)	No	2/15/2022 5/16/2022 8/17/2022 11/10/2022	62.83 (2) 27.1 to 87.6	ug/l	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
<u>Stage 2 HAA5s</u> (1)	No	2/15/2022 5/16/2022 8/17/2022 11/10/2022	29.73 (2) 11.5 to 22.9	ug/l	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.

1- Stage 2 Disinfection By-Product testing includes a Local Running Annual Average (LRAA) (per location). The average is based on an individual locational sample.

2- Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). This level represents the highest locational running annual average and the range of data.

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.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) - Stage 2 of the Disinfection By-Products rule requires quarterly sampling for TTHM and HAA5 at specific distribution locations. The LRAA is the “rolling annual average” (four successive quarters) of those specific sites within the distribution system.

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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2022 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).

2022 Annual Water Quality Report of the Gloversville Board of Water Commissioners

This report is a requirement of the EPA and is distributed each year.

Table of Detected Contaminants

GLOVERSVILLE WATER WORKS TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS							
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY1700018							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>Microbiological Contaminants</i>							
Turbidity	N	8/16/22	0.18 ¹	NTU	N/A	TT=1.0 NTU	Soil runoff
						100%	TT= 95% samples < 0.3
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>							
Chloride	N	6/21/22	9.10	mg/l	N/A	250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Copper	N	7/28/20-8/1/20	0.16 ²	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Range of copper concentrations			0.0234-0.272				
Lead	N	7/28/20-8/1/20	6.9 ³ ND-0.0452	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Range of lead concentrations							
Manganese	N	6/21/22	3.0	µg/l	N/A	300	Geology; Naturally occurring
Odor	Y	6/21/22	20	units	N/A	3	Natural sources
Odor	Y	8/4/22	4				
pH	N	6/21/22	5.0	units		6.5-8.5	
pH	N	8/4/22	7.65				
Sodium ⁴	N	6/21/22	4.60	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Geology; Road Salt
<i>Synthetic Organic Chemicals</i>							
PFOA	N	12/14/22	0.43	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
<i>Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts</i> (quarterly samples)							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) average ⁵	N	2/15/22 5/16/22	29.4 1.26-39	µg/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(range of values)							
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] average ⁵	N	8/1/22 11/1/22	60.1 13.6-84.7	µg/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(range of values)							
Chlorine (continuous monitoring) average	N	daily testing	1.0 0.80-1.38	mg/l	MRDLG	MRDL	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
Range of chlorine residuals					4	4	
<i>Total Organic Carbon</i> ⁶ (monthly samples)							
Finished Water	N	2022	1.22-2.1	mg/l	N/A	TT	Organic material both natural and man made; decaying vegetation.
<i>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 Detected Contaminants</i> (quarterly samples)							
Manganese	N	1/10/18,	2.92-9.73	µg/l	N/A	300	Naturally occurring
HAA9	N/A	4/23/18,	3.29-47.4	µg/l	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA6	N/A	7/23/18 &	ND-1.7	µg/l	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TOC	N/A	10/22/18	2.73	ppb	N/A	N/A	Organic material both natural and manmade, decaying vegetation

Footnotes-

- 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**
represents the highest level detected. We also measure turbidity in the distribution system 5 times a week with 0.2 NTU being the average.
- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 30 test sites. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 30 sites tested.**
- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 30 test sites. The action level for lead was exceeded at 1 of the 30 sites tested.
- Water containing more than 20 mg/l should not be consumed by persons on severely restricted sodium diets**
- The average is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). The average shown is the highest LRAA for the 4 sites monitored in 2022. The highest LRAA for the HAA5s was in the 1st quarter of 2022 while the highest LRAAs for the TTHMs was in the 1st quarter of 2022.
- The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) requires monitoring of raw and finished water Total Organic Carbon (TOC). Depending on the raw water alkalinity value, proper water treatment should remove between 15% to 35% of the raw water TOC thus reducing the amount of disinfection byproducts produced.

Glossary of Terms

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 (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

N/A-Not applicable

Appendix A

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

GLOVERSVILLE WATER WORKS TEST RESULTS					
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY1700018					
CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY	CONTAMINANT	CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY	
Asbestos	Every 9 years	POC's (Volatile Organic Compounds)		Monitoring requirement is one sample quarterly Samples from 6/21/22	
	Sample from 10/19/20	Benzene	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene		
Antimony	Monitoring requirement is 1 sample annually	Bromobenzene	Ethylbenzene		
Arsenic		Bromochloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene		
Barium		Bromomethane	Isopropylbenzene		
Beryllium		N-Butylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene		
Cadmium		sec-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride		
Chromium		Tert-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene		
Cyanide		Non-Detect	Carbon Tetrachloride		Styrene
Mercury			Chlorobenzene		1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Nickel			2-Chlorotoluene		1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Selenium			4-Chlorotoluene		Tetrachloroethene
Thallium	Dibromomethane		Toluene		
Nitrate	1,2-Dichlorobenzene		1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene		
	1,3-Dichlorobenzene		1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene		
	1,4-Dichlorobenzene		1,1,1-Trichloroethane		
	Dichlorodifluoromethane		1,1,2-Trichloroethane		

		1,1-Dichloroethane	Trichloroethene	<i>Non-Detect</i>
Color	Monitoring requirement is at State discretion 6/21/22 <i>Non-Detect</i>	1,2-Dichloroethane	Trichlorofluoromethane	
Sulfate		1,1 Dichloroethene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
Silver		cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
Iron		Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
Zinc		1,2 Dichloropropane	m-Xylene	
		1,3 Dichloropropane	o- Xylene	
		2,2 Dichloropropane	p-Xylene	
		1,1 Dichloropropene	Vinyl Chloride	
		Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	MTBE	
Microbiological Contaminants				
		<i>E. coli</i>		Non-Detect
		Total Coliform		
Radiological Parameters				
		Gross Alpha		Monitoring is one sample every 6-9 years Sample from 2/7/14 Non-Detect
		Radium 226 & 228		
<i>Synthetic Organic Chemicals</i>				
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group I)		Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group II)		Monitoring requirement is every 18 months Samples 10/18/21 <i>Non-Detect</i> <i>*State waiver does not require monitoring these compounds</i>
Alachlor	Aldicarb	Aldrin	Benzo(a)pyrene	
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Aldicarb Sulfone	Butachlor	Carbaryl	
Atrazine	Carbofuran	Dalapon	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	
Chlordane	Dibromochloropropane	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Dicamba	
2,4-D	Endrin	Dieldrin	Dinoseb	
Ethylene Dibromide	Heptachlor	Diquat*	Endothall*	
Lindane	Methoxyhlor	Glyphosate*	Hexachlorobenzene	
PCB's	Toxaphene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1,4-Dioxane	Methomyl	Metolachlor	
PFOA	PFOS	Metribuzin	Oxamyl vydate	
		Pichloram	Propachlor	
		Simazine	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)*	

As illustrated in the table above, Gloversville's monitoring and testing detected some contaminants; all other contaminants were below the maximum levels permitted by the State, known as the maximum contaminant levels (MCL). Many of the test results were **NON-DETECTABLE**. The type/group (number of contaminants in each group) tested for were as follows: volatile organic compounds (52)+ MTBE, synthetic organic compounds (38), asbestos, color, The inorganic contaminants tested for and non-detectable were, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, mercury, silver, selenium, antimony, beryllium, thallium, nickel and cyanide. Microbiological Contaminants (2) Total Coliform and *E. coli*. Radiological parameters (2) Radium 226, Radium 228 and Gross alpha.

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 parts per billion. The Gloversville Water Works has completed its 1st and 2nd quarter monitoring on 9/17/20 and 12/14/20 with no detects for PFOA,PFOS & 1,4-Dioxane.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 4 was conducted during 2018. 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. The number in

parentheses refers to the number of measured for a total of 30 analytes. The breakdown of analytes is as follows: semi volatile organic chemicals (3), pesticides and pesticide manufacturing byproduct (9), metals (2), alcohols (3), cyanotoxin chemical contaminants (10), brominated haloacetic acid groups (3) and indicator compounds (2). There are no associated MCL's for these compounds at this time with the exception of Manganese. We have listed those compounds that were detected in the table of Detected Contaminants for Gloversville. There are no associated MCL's for these compounds at this time.

The Gloversville Water Works has been doing Cryptosporidium and Giardia monitoring on their untreated raw water from January through August 2018. We are required to furnish the necessary health effects information.

INFORMATION ON CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. During September 2016 through August 2018, as part of our sampling plan, 24 samples of our Raw Reservoir source water were collected and analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts. One sample of the 24 samples collected was presumed positive for Cryptosporidium, and was confirmed positive. Therefore, our monitoring indicates the presence of Cryptosporidium in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. 23 additional source water samples did not show the presence of Cryptosporidium. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, a gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection.

INFORMATION ON GIARDIA

Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Giardia is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection. During September 2016 through August 2018, as part of our sampling plan, 24 samples of our Raw Reservoir source water were collected and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Of these samples 4 were confirmed positive for Giardia cysts. Therefore, our monitoring indicates the presence of Giardia in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Giardia may cause giardiasis, an intestinal illness. People exposed to Giardia may experience mild or severe diarrhea, or in some instances no symptoms at all. Fever is rarely present. Occasionally, some individuals will have chronic diarrhea over several weeks or a month, with significant weight loss. Giardiasis can be treated with anti-parasitic medication. Individuals with weakened immune systems should consult with their health care providers about what steps would best reduce their risks of becoming infected with Giardiasis. Individuals who think that they may have been exposed to Giardiasis should contact their health care providers immediately. The Giardia parasite is passed in the feces of an infected person or animal and may contaminate water or food. Person to person transmission may also occur in day care centers of other settings where handwashing practices are poor.

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

French

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

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 fire-fighting 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.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide you with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. 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.

This Annual Water Quality Report was prepared by:
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