Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023
Coxsackie Correctional Facility Water System

PO BOX 200
Coxsackie. NY 12051

Public Water Supply ID#. NY 1902012

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Coxsackie Correctional Facility Water System is issuing this report describing the quality of your drinking water for the previous year. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of your drinking water and your awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. 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 MR. WILLIAM BARBER, Plant Superintendent at 518-731-2781 ext 3950 or MR. CHARLES HUNT Deputy Superintendent of Administration at ext: 3000, or MR. JOHN RICE Water Plant Operator at ext. 3980. Additional information about our system can be found by contacting the New York State Department of Health Oneonta district office at 607-432-3911, or by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. 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. New York State and the Federal EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Departments 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 approximately 1500 people through 11 service connections. Our water source is surface water drawn from the Coxsackie Correctional Facility's reservoir, which is fed by Bronk Lake and cold springs. Our reservoir is located west of the NYS Thruway tunnel on County Rt. 9. The water flows by gravity through a transmission line to our Water Treatment Plant, which was built in 1998. Upon entering the Plant the raw water is treated with chemicals to induce and enhance the treatment process which includes: Oxidation, Flocculation, Sedimentation and finally Filtration. The finished water is then chlorinated for disinfection purposes as well as run through an ultra-violet disinfection system and a Zinc Orthophosphate compound is added for corrosion control purposes. The finished water is then pumped into the distribution system, which has two covered storage tanks with a combined capacity of 1.3 million gallons that gives the system both a backup supply and fire protection capability.

The NYS DOH completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. A summary of the source water assessment for this system can be found at the end of this report. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting MR. WILLIAM BARBER, Plant Superintendent at 518-731-2781 ext 3950 or MR. CHARLES HUNT Deputy Superintendent of Administration at ext: 3000, or MR. JOHN RICE Water Plant Operator at ext. 3980.

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, 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791, or the NYS Health Department at the Oneonta District Office (607)432-3911.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	Regulatory Limit (MCL TT. or AL)	Violation	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	07/06/23	0.0000068	mg/L	MCL=2 mg/L	NO	2 mg/L	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from Metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine Residual	Continuous	**1.41** (0.34 - 1.98)	mg/L	MCL=4.0 mg/L	NO	N/A	Water additive used to control microbes.
Copper	07/18/23	0.163 (2) (0.0075-0.319)	mg/L	AL=1.3 mg/L	NO	1.3 mg/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from Wood preservatives.
Chloromethane (Methyl Chloride)	07/06/23	0.6	ug/L	MCL= 5 ug/L	NO	0 ug/L	Used in organic chemistry; used as an extractant for greases, oils, and resins; as a solvent in the rubber industry; as a refrigerant, blowing agent and propellant in polystyrene foam production; as an anesthetic; as an intermediate in drug manufacturing; as a food additive, a fumigant, and a fire extinguisher.
Lead	07/18/23	0 (2) (0-0.0019)	ug/L	AL=15 ug/L	NO	0 ug/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	03/07/19	19.5	mg/L	MCL= 250 mg/L	NO	N/A	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Nitrate	03/16/23	0.146	mg/L	MCL=10mg/L	NO	10mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate	03/07/19	28.3	mg/L	MCL= 250 mg/L	NO	N/A	Naturally Occurring.
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid)	02/02/23 05/04/23 08/03/23 11/02/23	25.6 (3) (22.6 - 28.8)	ug/L	RAA=60ug/L	NO	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloro-methane, dibromochloro-methane, and bromoform)	02/02/23 05/04/23 0/8/03/23 11/02/23	42.55 (3) (18.1-63)	ug/L	RAA=80 ug/L	NO	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.
Turbidity **(4)**	Continuous	0.09 (0.03 - 0.28)	NTU	TT 0.3 NTU	NO	N/A	Soil Runoff.
Arsenic	07/06/23	0.0049	ug/L	MCL=10ug/L	NO	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

(1) Maximum Daily Average

(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 or lead values detected at your water system. In this case, ten samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value detected (0.163 mg/L for copper and 0 ug/L for lead). The action level for copper nor lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

(3) RAA stands for the Running Annual Average of the four quarterly samples. This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

(4) 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 for the year occurred on 8/22/23 (0.28 NTU). State Regulations require turbidity must always be less than or equal to **l** .0NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.30 NTU.

As you can see by the Table. our system had no violations.

DEFINITION'S:

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.

Minimum 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 (M*RLG): 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 contaminations.

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 of5 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 pans 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 (M FL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that is longer than IO micrometers.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing micro-organisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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. Coxsackie Correctional Facility 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 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 drinking water and wish to have your water tested, contact MR. WILLIAM BARBER, Plant Superintendent at 518-731-2781 ext 3950, or MR. CHARLES HUNT, Deputy Superintendent of Administration at ext 3000, or MR. JOHN RICE, Water Plant Operator at ext 3980. 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.

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.

Coxsackie Correctional Facility

NY1902012

AWQR Summary

The NYS DOH 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 source.

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 found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of pasture in the assessment area results in a high potential for protozoa contamination. Non-sanitary wastewater discharges may also contribute to contamination. There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include: landfills. Finally, it should be noted that hydrologic characteristics (e.g. basin shape and flushing rates) generally make reservoirs highly sensitive to existing and new sources of phosphorus and microbial contamination. While the source water assessment rates our source as being susceptible to microbial, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York States drinking water standards for microbial contamination. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us.