Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022
TOWN OF POESTENKILL
38 DAVIS DRIVE, POESTENKILL, NY 12140
Public Water Supply ID# NY4130338

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Poestenkill , 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. 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 William Sansone, Poestenkill Water Manager at 518-283-5100 Ext.110. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings which are held the second Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Poestenkill Town Hall.

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 system purchases its water from the City of Troy, which is then pumped from Troy to Poestenkill, through Brunswick. The City of Troy draws its water from a "Surface Water Supply", the spring fed Tomhannock Reservoir. It is located northeast of the City of Troy. Water flows from the Reservoir to the Troy Water Treatment Plant (TWTP), a complete treatment facility.

Our water system serves approximately 400 service connections with approximately 980 people using water daily. The water is chlorinated as it enters the Town of Poestenkill.

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, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, 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 Rensselaer County Department of Health at (518) 270-2711.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample (2022)	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCL	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
38 Davis Drive Total Trihalomethanes	Yes*	1/20	60.1 LRAA 86.51	ug/L		80 ug/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally 0ccurring organics
182 Main Ave Total Trihalomethanes	Yes*	1/20	65.7 LRAA 81.18	ug/L		80 ug/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally 0ccurring organics
38 Davis Drive Total Trihalomethanes	Yes*	4/05	45.3 LRAA 84.48	ug/L		80 ug/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally 0ccurring organics
182 Main Ave Total Trihalomethanes	No	4/05	47.5 LRAA 79.6	ug/L		80 ug/L	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally 0ccurring organics
38 Davis Drive Total Trihalomethanes	No	7/05	86.8 LRAA 71.68	ug/L		80 ug/L	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally 0ccurring organics
182 Main Ave Total Trihalomethanes	No	7/05	78.3 LRAA 65.68	ug/L		80 ug/L	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally 0ccurring organics
38 Davis Drive Total Trihalomethanes	No	11/23	77.7 LRAA 67.48	ug/L		80 ug/L	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally 0ccurring organics
182 Main Ave Total Trihalomethanes	No	11/23	74 LRAA 58.68	ug/L		80 ug/L	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally 0ccurring organics
38 Davis Drive Total Haloacetic Acid	No	1/20	56.1 LRAA 53.7	ug/L		60 ug/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally 0ccurring organics
182 Main Ave Total Haloacetic Acid	No	1/20	37.8 LRAA 50.5	ug/L		60 ug/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally 0ccurring organics
38 Davis Drive Total Haloacetic Acid	No	4/05	41.7 LRAA 51.1	ug/L		60 ug/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally 0ccurring organics

182 Main Ave Total Haloacetic Acid	No	4/05	45.8 LRAA 49.48	ug/L		60 ug/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally 0ccurring organics
38 Davis Drive Total Haloacetic Acid	No	7/05	23.8 LRAA 49.28	ug/L		60 ug/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally 0ccurring organics
182 Main Ave Total Haloacetic Acid	No	7/05	17.8 LRAA 46.28	ug/L		60 ug/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally 0ccurring organics
38 Davis Drive Total Haloacetic Acid	No	11/23	22.7 LRAA 36.08	ug/L		60 ug/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally 0ccurring organics
182 Main Ave Total Haloacetic Acid	No	11/23	23.8 LRAA 31.3			60 ug/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally 0ccurring organics
***Copper 90th percentile range	No	6/16/20	10 samples 0.04 .01-.09	Mg/L		<1.3 mg/l AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
**Lead 90th percentile Range	No	6/16/20	10 samples 1.00 <1.00-1.00	ug/L		15 ug/L AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates	No	2/02	0.3	mg/L		10 mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Coliform	No	Monthly	0	Absent		Present	Naturally present in the environment.

- * Trihalomethane Maximum Contaminate Level (MCL) is based on a locational running annual average (LRAA) of the four quarterly samples. There were two quarters where our water system exceeded the MCL for this compound.
- ** During 2020 we collected and analyzed 10 samples for lead. The level included in the table represents the average for all 10 locations. The MCL was not exceeded at any of the sites we tested. Next samples are to be collected between 6/1 and 9/1 within a single year by 9/30/2023.
- *** During 2020 we collected and analyzed 10 samples for copper. The level included in the table represents the average for all 10 locations. The MCL was not exceeded at any of the sites we tested. Next samples are to be collected between 6/1 and 9/1 within a single year by 9/30/2023.

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 two violations based on the THM running annual average. Due to the MCL exceedance for THMs we are required to present the following public information.

Trihalomethanes

Some studies suggest that people who drink chlorinated water (which contains trihalomethanes) or water containing elevated levels of trihalomethanes for long periods of time may have an increased risk for certain health effects. For example, some studies of people who drank chlorinated drinking water for 20 to 30 years show that long term exposure to disinfection by-products (including trihalomethanes) is associated with an increased risk for certain types of cancer. A few studies of women who drank water containing trihalomethanes during pregnancy show an association between exposure to elevated levels of trihalomethanes and small increased risks for low birth weights, miscarriages and birth defects. However, in each of the studies, how long and how frequently people actually drank the water, as well as how much trihalomethanes the water contained is not known for certain. Therefore, we do not know for sure if the observed increases in risk for cancer and other health effects are due to trihalomethanes or some other factor. The individual trihalomethanes chloroform, bromodichloromethane and dibromochloromethane cause cancer in laboratory animals exposed to high levels over their lifetimes. Chloroform, bromodichloromethane and dibromochloromethane are also known to cause effects in laboratory animals after high levels of exposure, primarily on the liver, kidney, nervous system and on their ability to bear healthy offspring. Chemicals that cause adverse health effects in laboratory animals after high levels of exposure may pose a risk for adverse health effects in humans exposed to lower levels over long periods of time.

We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

Lead:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, 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 Town of Poestenkill 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2022, our system received two violations for THMs. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. This year I took over the oversight of this public water system. I will be increasing the flushing of hydrants in an attempt to ensure we do not have this problem again this year.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, excluding the THM based upon the running annual average, 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).

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.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family 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. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. We have no such plans in the works at this time; however, as water standards become more challenging, the need may arise to plan for improvements. 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact me William Sansone, Poestenkill Water Manager 518- 283-5100 Ext. 110. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

Respectfully submitted,

William Sansone
Water Manager

Troy 2022 table of detections.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date or Frequency of Sample	Level Detected			Unit Measurement	MCLG MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, MRDL, AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
			Value or Average	Range Low	Range High				
Physical and Chemical Analytes									
pH	No	Daily	**8.48**	6.36	9.09	-	-	NDL	Adjusted at WTP
Temperature	No	Daily	**12.9**	3.1	24.5	° C	n/a	NDL	-
Color	No	Daily	**2**	1	4	color units	n/a	15	Naturally occurring
Turbidity	No	Daily	**0.53**	0.06	2.00	NTU	n/a	5	Soil runoff
Chlorine	No	Daily	**0.79**	0.38	1.05	mg/L	4	4.0	Added disinfectant
Chlorine Dioxide	No	Daily	**0.015**	0.00	0.20	mg/L	0.8	0.8	Added disinfectant
Fluoride	No	Daily	**0.77**	0.27	0.90	mg/L	n/a	2.2	Adjusted at WTP
Alkalinity, as $CaCO_3$	No	Daily	**42.7**	20.0	51.2	mg/L	n/a	NDL	Naturally occurring
Hardness, as $CaCO_3$	No	Weekly	**60.7**	52.0	72.0	mg/L	n/a	NDL	Naturally occurring
Inorganic Chemicals									
Barium	No	7/6/2022	0.027	-	-	mg/L	2.0	2.0	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	7/6/2022	**21.2**	-	-	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or road salt
Iron	No	Weekly	**0.02**	0.05	0.01	mg/L	n/a	0.3	Naturally occurring
Manganese	No	Weekly	**0.03**	0.01	0.12	mg/L	n/a	0.3	Naturally occurring
Nitrate-as N	No	7/6/2022	**0.19**	-	-	mg/L	10.0	10.0	Runoff from fertilizer
Sodium **	No	7/6/2022	**11.4**	-	-	mg/L	n/a	**	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	No	7/6/2022	**19.1**	-	-	mg/L	n/a	250.0	Naturally occurring
Radiological									
Gross Alpha	No	10/17/2022	**-0.088**			pCi/1	0	15.0	Naturally Occurring
Particles	No	10/17/2022	**0.819**			pCi/1	0	4.0	Naturally Occurring
Gross Beta	No	10/17/2022	**0.082**			pCi/1	0	5.0	Naturally Occurring
Particles	No	10/17/2022	**0.450**			pCi/1	0	30.0	Naturally Occurring
Radium 226	No	10/17/2022	**ND**						Naturally Occurring
Radium 228									
Total Uranium									

TABLE OF NON-DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Chemicals			Organic Chemicals		
Antimony	Chromium	Selenium	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Atrazine	Heptachlor	Pentachlorophenol
Arsenic	Cyanide	Silver	2,4-D	Carbofuran	Heptachlor Epoxide	PFOC's (PFOA/PFAS)
Asbestos	Mercury	Thallium	Alachlor	Chlordane	Lindane	Toxaphene
Beryllium	Nickel	Zinc	Aldicarb	Endrin	Methoxychlor	Vinyl Chloride
Cadmium	Nitrite-as N		Aldicarb Sulfone	Endrin	PCB's	1,4 Dioxane