

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2013
TOWN OF POESTENKILL
38 DAVIS DRIVE, POESTENKILL, NY 12140
Public Water Supply ID# NY41130338

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. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards with the exception of Total Trihalomethanes. As discussed in recent letters to the Poestenkill water users, meeting this standard is beyond the control of Poestenkill and improvement depends largely on Troy. There have been ongoing meetings with Troy, New York State Department of Health, Rensselaer County Department of Health, Brunswick and Poestenkill. Troy has been taking significant steps to reduce the Total Trihalomethanes; however, since the standard is based upon a twelve month moving average of quarterly results, we can expect to exceed the standards for some time.. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard other than THMs. 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 Robert Brunet, Poestenkill Water Manager (518-283-5100 Ext.102). 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 third 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.

The Town of Poestenkill 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. In an effort to lower the formation of disinfection byproducts (DBBPs), TWTP has started to add potassium permanganate at the Tomhannock Reservoir. Potassium permanganate is a strong oxidant that is used to oxidize the iron and manganese, but does not produce the DBBPs that chlorine does. Potassium permanganate is being fed seasonally from about June to about October, depending on the iron and manganese levels in the Raw Water. Additionally, chlorine dioxide is added to oxidize the

organic material that leads to the formation of disinfection byproducts when it reacts with chlorine. Chlorine dioxide does not form DBBPs like THMs or HAA5s. Chlorine dioxide is fed year-round. Troy also adds fluoride at a low level to protect teeth against dental cavities.

Our water system serves approximately 325 service connections with approximately 900 people using water daily. The water is chlorinated as it enters the Town 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, inorganic compounds, nitrate, 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 Health Department at (518) 270-2632 (Mr. Rich Elder).

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Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	No	3/4/2013	79.3 95.3/131 79.3-131	Ug/L			Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally Occurring organics
Chloroform	No	6/3/2013	89.6 95.3/131 79.3-131	Ug/L			Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally Occurring organics
Chloroform	No	9/12/2013	131 95.3/131 79.3-131	Ug/L			Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally

							Occurring organics
Chloroform	No	12/2/2013	81.3 95.3/131 79.3-131	Ug/L			Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally Occurring organics
Bromodichloromethane	No	3/4/2013	6.8 9.65/12.6 6.8-12.6	Ug/L			
Bromodichloromethane	No	6/3/2013	11.1 9.65/12.6 6.8-12.6	Ug/L			
Bromodichloromethane	No	9/12/2013	12.6 9.65/12.6 6.8-12.6	Ug/L			
Bromodichloromethane	No	12/2/2013	8.1 9.65/12.6 6.8-12.6	Ug/L			
Dibromochloromethane	No	3/4/2013	1.1 1.3/1.7 1.0-1.7	Ug/L			
Dibromochloromethane	No	6/3/2013	1.4 1.3/1.7 1.0-1.7	Ug/L			
Dibromochloromethane	No	9/12/2013	1.7 1.3/1.7 1.0-1.7	Ug/L			
Dibromochloromethane	No	12/2/2013	1.0 1.3/1.7 1.0-1.7	Ug/L			
Bromoform	No	3/4/2013	<1.0 <1.0/<1.0 <1.0-<1.0	Ug/L			

Bromoform	No	6/3/2013	<1.0 <1.0/<1.0 <1.0-<1.0	Ug/L			
Bromoform	No	9/12/2013	<1.0 <1.0/<1.0 <1.0-<1.0	Ug/L			
Bromoform	No	12/2/2013	<1.0 <1.0/<1.0 <1.0-<1.0	Ug/L			
Total Trihalomethanes	Yes	3/4/2013	87.8 106.3/145 90.4-145	Ug/L		80	
Total Trihalomethanes	Yes	6/3/2013	102 106.3/145 90.4-145	Ug/L		80	
Total Trihalomethanes	Yes	9/12/2013	145 106.3/145 90.4-145	Ug/L		80	
Total Trihalomethanes	Yes	12/2/2013	90.4 106.3/145 90.4-145	Ug/L		80	
Dibromoacetic Acid	No	3/4/2013	<1.0 <.87/<.5 <.5-<1.0	Ug/L			
Dibromoacetic Acid	No	6/3/2013	<.5 <.87/<.5 <.5-<1.0	Ug/L			
Dibromoacetic Acid	No	9/12/2013	<1.0 <.87/<.5 <.5-<1.0	Ug/L			
Dibromoacetic Acid	No	12/2/2013	<1.0 <.87/<.5 <.5-<1.0	Ug/L			
Dichloroacetic Acid	No	3/4/2013	29.3 16.5/29.3 8.6-29.3	Ug/L			

Dichloroacetic Acid	No	6/3/2013	8.6 16.5/29.3 8.6-29.3	Ug/L			
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Monobromoacetic Acid	No	3/4/2013	<1.0 <.87/<1.0 <.5-<1.0	Ug/L		<2.0	
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Monobromoacetic Acid	No	12/2/2013	<1.0 <.87/<1.0 <.5-<1.0	Ug/L		<2.0	
Monochloroacetic Acid	No	3/4/2013	3.1 1/3.1 <2-3.1	Ug/L		<3.0	
Monochloroacetic Acid	No	6/3/2013	1.9 1/3.1 <2-3.1	Ug/L		<3.0	
Monochloroacetic Acid	No	9/12/2013	<2.0 1/3.1 <2-3.1	Ug/L		<3.0	
Monochloroacetic Acid	No	12/2/2013	<2.0 1/3.1 <2-3.1	Ug/L		<3.0	

Trichloroacetic Acid	No	3/4/2013	22.1 16.6/22.1 6.4-22.1	Ug/L			
Trichloroacetic Acid	No	6/3/2013	18.0 16.6/22.1 6.4-22.1	Ug/L			
Trichloroacetic Acid	No	9/12/2013	6.4 16.6/22.1 6.4-22.1	Ug/L			
Trichloroacetic Acid	No	12/2/2013	20 16.6/22.1 6.4-22.1	Ug/L			
Total Haloacetic Acid	No	3/4/2013	54.5 34.4/54.5 21.6-54.5	Ug/L		60	
Total Haloacetic Acid	No	6/3/2013	28.5 34.4/54.5 21.6-54.5	Ug/L		60	
Total Haloacetic Acid	No	9/12/2013	21.6 34.4/54.5 21.6-54.5	Ug/L		60	
Total Haloacetic Acid	No	12/2/2013	33 34.4/54.5 21.6-54.5	Ug/L		60	
Copper	No	7/1/2013	.06 .812/1.3 .06-1.3	Mg/L		<.02-1.3	
Copper	No	7/1/2013	.10 .812/1.3 .06-1.3	Mg/L		<.02-1.3	
Copper	No	7/1/2013	1.3 .812/1.3 .06-1.3	Mg/L		<.02-1.3	
Copper	No	7/1/2013	1.3 .812/1.3 .06-1.3	Mg/L		<.02-1.3	

Copper	No	7/1/2013	1.3 .812/1.3 .06-1.3	Mg/L		<.02-1.3	
Lead	No	7/1/2013	<.001	Mg/L		<.001-.015	
Lead	No	7/1/2013	<.001 <.001/.005 5 <.001-.005	Mg/L		<.001-.015	
Lead	No	7/1/2013	.005 <.001/.005 5 <.001-.005	Mg/L		<.001-.015	
Lead	No	7/1/2013	<.001 <.001/.005 5 <.001-.005	Mg/L		<.001-.015	
Lead	No	7/1/2013	<.001 <.001/.005 5 <.001-.005	Mg/L		<.001-.015	
Nitrates	No	1/7/2013	<.2	Mg/L		<0.2-10	
Nitrates	No	7/1/2013	.3	Mg/L		<0.2-10	

Coliform and E Coli Test Results

Date	Sample ID:	Result	Analysis Units
1/7/2013	AS0017	Negative	Per ml
2/4/2013	AS01194	Negative	Per ml
3/4/2013	AS02395	Negative	Per ml
4/2/2013	AS03658	Negative	Per ml
5/1/2013	AS04960	Negative	Per ml

6/3/2013	AS06731	Negative	Per ml
7/1/2013	AS08742	Negative	Per ml
8/1/2013	AS10690	Negative	Per ml
9/3/2013	AS12705	Negative	Per ml
10/3/2013	AS14594	Negative	Per ml
11/4/2013	AS15971	Negative	Per ml
12/2/2013	AS17207	Negative	Per ml

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.

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 from the table, our system had no violations other than THMs. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level required by the State. For your information, we have included the following educational information, even though we had no violations.

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 Water District 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>.

Nitrate :

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations, but we have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements. Although nitrate was detected below the MCL, it was detected at <.2 to .3 (significantly less than the MCL). Therefore, we are presenting the following information on nitrate in drinking water:

"Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/l is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider."

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

Monitoring Violations:

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2013 we met all standards except Total Trihalomethanes.

INFORMATION ON RADON

Radon is a naturally-occurring radioactive gas found in soil and outdoor air that may also be found in drinking water and indoor air. Some people exposed to elevated radon levels over many years in drinking water may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The main risk is lung cancer from radon entering indoor air from soil under homes.

In 2012, we did not have to test for this. For additional information call your state radon program (1-800-458-1158) or call EPA's Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-Radon).

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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 FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Include this information if there is a significant number of non-English speaking customers. You should decide whether to include information for non-English speaking residents with input from the local health department. Example statements in Spanish and French are provided below. Electronic versions in Korean and Chinese can be obtained by sending an e-mail to bpwsp@health.state.ny.us.

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?

This section offers an opportunity to educate your customers about water conservation. It is not required but you are encouraged to include it in your report. Example language is provided on page 18 of the guidance document or you can use the following:

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 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 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 Robert Brunet, Water Manager, (518) 283-5100 Ext.102. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert L. Brunet, P.E.
Water Manager

March 26, 2014

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Dichloroacetic Acid	No	9/12/2013	15.2 16.5/29.3 8.6-29.3	Ug/L			
Dichloroacetic Acid	No	12/2/2013	13 16.5/29.3 8.6-29.3	Ug/L			
Monobromoacetic Acid	No	3/4/2013	<1.0 <.87/<1.0 <.5-<1.0	Ug/L		<2.0	
Monobromoacetic Acid	No	6/3/2013	<.5 <.87/<1.0 <.5-<1.0	Ug/L		<2.0	
Monobromoacetic Acid	No	9/12/2013	<1.0 <.87/<1.0 <.5-<1.0	Ug/L		<2.0	
Monobromoacetic Acid	No	12/2/2013	<1.0 <.87/<1.0 <.5-<1.0	Ug/L		<2.0	
Monochloroacetic Acid	No	3/4/2013	3.1 1/3.1 <2-3.1	Ug/L		<3.0	
Monochloroacetic Acid	No	6/3/2013	1.9 1/3.1 <2-3.1	Ug/L		<3.0	
Monochloroacetic Acid	No	9/12/2013	<2.0 1/3.1 <2-3.1	Ug/L		<3.0	
Monochloroacetic Acid	No	12/2/2013	<2.0 1/3.1 <2-3.1	Ug/L		<3.0	

Trichloroacetic Acid	No	3/4/2013	22.1 16.6/22.1 6.4-22.1	Ug/L			
Trichloroacetic Acid	No	6/3/2013	18.0 16.6/22.1 6.4-22.1	Ug/L			
Trichloroacetic Acid	No	9/12/2013	6.4 16.6/22.1 6.4-22.1	Ug/L			
Trichloroacetic Acid	No	12/2/2013	20 16.6/22.1 6.4-22.1	Ug/L			
Total Haloacetic Acid	No	3/4/2013	54.5 34.4/54.5 21.6-54.5	Ug/L		60	
Total Haloacetic Acid	No	6/3/2013	28.5 34.4/54.5 21.6-54.5	Ug/L		60	
Total Haloacetic Acid	No	9/12/2013	21.6 34.4/54.5 21.6-54.5	Ug/L		60	
Total Haloacetic Acid	No	12/2/2013	33 34.4/54.5 21.6-54.5	Ug/L		60	
Copper	No	7/1/2013	.06 .812/1.3 .06-1.3	Mg/L		<.02-1.3	
Copper	No	7/1/2013	.10 .812/1.3 .06-1.3	Mg/L		<.02-1.3	
Copper	No	7/1/2013	1.3 .812/1.3 .06-1.3	Mg/L		<.02-1.3	
Copper	No	7/1/2013	1.3 .812/1.3 .06-1.3	Mg/L		<.02-1.3	

Copper	No	7/1/2013	1.3 .812/1.3 .06-1.3	Mg/L		<.02-1.3	
Lead	No	7/1/2013	<.001	Mg/L		<.001-.015	
Lead	No	7/1/2013	<.001 <.001/.005 5 <.001-.005	Mg/L		<.001-.015	
Lead	No	7/1/2013	.005 <.001/.005 5 <.001-.005	Mg/L		<.001-.015	
Lead	No	7/1/2013	<.001 <.001/.005 5 <.001-.005	Mg/L		<.001-.015	
Lead	No	7/1/2013	<.001 <.001/.005 5 <.001-.005	Mg/L		<.001-.015	
Nitrates	No	1/7/2013	<.2	Mg/L		<.0.2-10	
Nitrates	No	7/1/2013	.3	Mg/L		<.0.2-10	

Coliform and E Coli Test Results

Date	Sample ID:	Result	Analysis Units
1/7/2013	AS0017	Negative	Per ml
2/4/2013	AS01194	Negative	Per ml
3/4/2013	AS02395	Negative	Per ml
4/2/2013	AS03658	Negative	Per ml
5/1/2013	AS04960	Negative	Per ml

6/3/2013	AS06731	Negative	Per ml
7/1/2013	AS08742	Negative	Per ml
8/1/2013	AS10690	Negative	Per ml
9/3/2013	AS12705	Negative	Per ml
10/3/2013	AS14594	Negative	Per ml
11/4/2013	AS15971	Negative	Per ml
12/2/2013	AS17207	Negative	Per ml

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.

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 from the table, our system had no violations other than THMs. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level required by the State. For your information, we have included the following educational information, even though we had no violations.

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 Water District 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>.

Nitrate :

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations, but we have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements. Although nitrate was detected below the MCL, it was detected at <.2 to .3 (significantly less than the MCL). Therefore, we are presenting the following information on nitrate in drinking water:

“Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/l is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from you health care provider.”

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

Monitoting Violations:

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2013 we met all standards except Total Trihalomethanes.

INFORMATION ON RADON

Radon is a naturally-occurring radioactive gas found in soil and outdoor air that may also be found in drinking water and indoor air. Some people exposed to elevated radon levels over many years in drinking water may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The main risk is lung cancer from radon entering indoor air from soil under homes.

In 2012, we did not have to test for this. For additional information call your state radon program (1-800-458-1158) or call EPA's Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-Radon).

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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 FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Include this information if there is a significant number of non-English speaking customers. You should decide whether to include information for non-English speaking residents with input from the local health department. Example statements in Spanish and French are provided below. Electronic versions in Korean and Chinese can be obtained by sending an e-mail to bpwsp@health.state.ny.us.

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?

This section offers an opportunity to educate your customers about water conservation. It is not required but you are encouraged to include it in your report. Example language is provided on page 18 of the guidance document or you can use the following:

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.

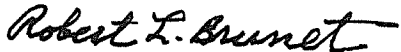
- ◆ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- ◆ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- ◆ Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few 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 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 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 Robert Brunet, Water Manager, (518) 283-5100 Ext.102. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

Respectfully submitted,



Robert L. Brunet, P.E.
Water Manager

March 26, 2014