

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2017
TOWN OF POESTENKILL
38 DAVIS DRIVE, POESTENKILL, NY 12140
Public Water Supply ID# NY4130338

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Poestenkill issues an annual 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. 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 Forest Crawford, 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.

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 412 service connections with approximately 964 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, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, and synthetic organic compounds.

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

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
Total Trihalomethanes	No*	7/27/17	104	µg/l		80 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Total Trihalomethanes	No*	4/11/17	85	µg/l		80 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Total Trihalomethanes	No*	1/20/17	36.5	µg/l		80 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Dibromoacetic Acid	No	10/31/17	<1.0	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Dibromoacetic Acid	No	7/27/17	2.8	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Dibromoacetic Acid	No	4/11/17	<1.0	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Dibromoacetic Acid	No	1/20/17	<1	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Dichloroacetic Acid	No	10/31/17	4.4	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Dichloroacetic Acid	No	7/27/17	2.9	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Dichloroacetic Acid	No	4/11/17	15.3	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics

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
Dichloroacetic Acid	No	1/20/17	20	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Monobromoacetic Acid	No	10/31/17	<1.0	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Monobromoacetic Acid	No	7/27/17	<1.0	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Monobromoacetic Acid	No	4/11/17	<1.0	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Monobromoacetic Acid	No	1/20/17	<1.0	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Monochloroacetic Acid	No	10/31/17	<2.0	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Monochloroacetic Acid	No	7/27/17	<2.0	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Monochloroacetic Acid	No	4/11/17	<2.0	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Monochloroacetic Acid	No	1/20/17	<2.0	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Trichloroacetic Acid	No	10/31/17	<1.0	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics

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
Trichloroacetic Acid	No	7/27/17	1.0	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Trichloroacetic Acid	No	4/11/17	26.9	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Trichloroacetic Acid	No	1/20/17	10	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Total Haloacetic Acid	No	10/31/17	<6.0	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Total Haloacetic Acid	No	7/27/17	6.7	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Total Haloacetic Acid	No	4/11/17	42.2	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Total Haloacetic Acid	No	1/20/17	29	µg/l		60 µg/l	Formed by reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organics
Copper	No	6/26/17	0.08, 0.06 0.02, 0.09 0.09, 0.05 0.45, 0.20 0.06, 0.04 0.08	mg/l		1.3 mg/l	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	No	6/26/17	0.005, <0.001 <0.001, 0.003 0.005, <0.001 <0.001, 0.002 <0.001, 0.002 0.005	µg/l		<.001-.015 µg/l	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	No	1/3/17	0.2	µg/l		10 µg/l	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

* Trihalomethane Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is based on an average of the four quarterly samples. Even though the Poestenkill water system experienced several readings above the MCL of 80 µg/l the annual average was 78.8 µg/l which is below the MCL.

Coliform and E Coli Test Results

Date	Result	Analysis Units
1/3/17	Negative	Per ml
2/2/17	Negative	Per ml
3/1/17	Negative	Per ml
4/3/17	Negative	Per ml
5/26/17	Negative	Per ml
6/22/17	Negative	Per ml
7/27/17	Negative	Per ml
8/28/17	Negative	Per ml
9/28/17	Negative	Per ml
10/31/17	Negative	Per ml
11/29/17	Negative	Per ml
12/20/17	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. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. For your information, we have included the following educational information.

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>.

Information on Fluoride Addition

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. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the State Department of Health requires that we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. During 2017 monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range (0.7ppm – 1.2ppm) 100 % of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date or Frequency of Sample	Level Detected			Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, MRDL, AL)
			Value or Average	Range				
				Low	High		MRDLG	
Fluoride	No	Daily	0.76	0.10	0.93	mg/L	n/a	2.2

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

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 2017. We met all standards.

On November 27th, 2017 the Town of Poestenkill water system experienced a Treatment Technique Filtration and Disinfection Violation (systems that have failed to install adequate filtration or disinfection equipment or processes, or have had a failure of such equipment or processes which constitutes a violation). During a routine inspection by Health Department authorities it was discovered that the system lacked a residual chlorine level as per Part 5-1.30(g) which states when a chlorine-based chemical disinfectant is used, the residual disinfectant concentration in the distribution system, measure as free or combined chlorine shall be maintained at detectable concentrations at representation points in the distribution system. The system was placed on a Boil Water Order protocol until a chlorine residual could be maintained in the system. Therefore, we are required to include the following statement in this report: "Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. The Boil Water Order was lifted on November 30th, 2017 when chlorine residual was detected in various points in the distribution system and two bacteriological samples taken over two consecutive days came back negative. The root cause is believed to have been a failing variable speed pump drive that was operating at an inadequate rate and, therefore, not pushing enough chlorine disinfectant into the system. The variable speed drive was replaced. It is noted that this occurred under the previous water system manager and no such deficiency has occurred under the current water manager.

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).

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.

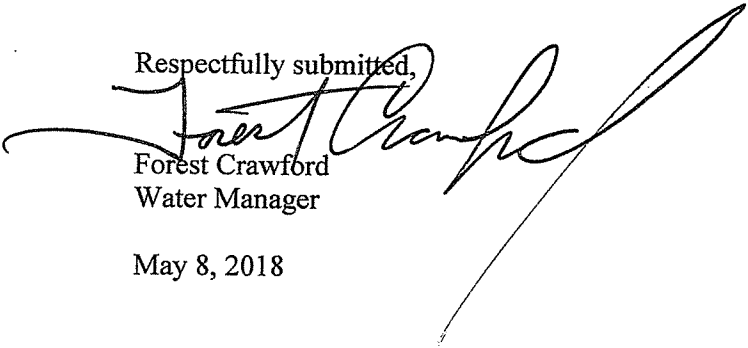
- ◆ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- ◆ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- ◆ Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few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

Respectfully submitted,


Forest Crawford
Water Manager

May 8, 2018



Robert Brunet
Grade C Operator/System Owner

Annual Water Quality Report Certification Form

Water System Name: Town of Poestenkill

Public Water Supply ID #: _____

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) has been distributed to customers and appropriate notices of availability have been given. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the health department.

Certified by: Name: Forest Crawford
Title: Water Manager
Phone #: 518-805-9002 Date: 5/8/2018

Please indicate how your report was distributed to your customers:

- AWQR was distributed to bill-paying customers by mail.
- AWQR was distributed by other direct delivery method(s) (check all that apply)
 - Hand delivered.
 - Published in local paper (i.e., *Penny Saver*) that was directly delivered or mailed to all bill-paying customers.
 - Published in local municipal newsletter that was directly delivered or mailed.
 - Mailed a notification that AWQR is available on a public website via a direct URL
 - Emailed with a message containing a direct URL link to the AWQR
 - Emailed with AWQR sent as an attachment to the email
 - Emailed with AWQR sent as an embedded image in the email
 - Additional electronic delivery that meets "otherwise directly deliver" requirement
 - Other (please specify) _____
- System does not have bill-paying customers.
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: in addition to direct delivery to bill-paying customer the AWQR was posted on a publicly-accessible website at www._____

Please indicate what "Good Faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers (check all that apply).

- Posting the Annual Water Quality Report on the Internet at www.poestenkillny.com
- Mailing the Annual Water Quality Report to postal patrons within the service area
- Advertising the availability of the Annual Water Quality Report in the news media
- Publication of the Annual Water Quality Report in a local newspaper
- Posting the Annual Water Quality Report in public places (attach a list of locations)
- Delivery of multiple copies to single-bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers
- Delivery to community organizations
- Other (please specify) _____

TOWN OF POESTENKILL WATER DEPARTMENT

This attachment is to reference the posting of the 2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the Town of Poestenkill in public places:

- 1) Town of Poestenkill Library
9 Plank Road
Poestenkill, NY 12140
- 2) United States Postal Service – Town of Poestenkill Branch
15 Plank Road
Poestenkill, NY 12140
- 3) Town of Poestenkill Office Building – Town Clerk's Office
38 Davis Drive – P.O. Box 210
Poestenkill, NY 12140