

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

City of Watervliet

City Hall, Watervliet, NY 12189

Public Water Supply Identification Number NY0110127

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the City of Watervliet 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, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We detected 1 of those contaminants at a level higher than the State allows. As we told you at that time our water temporarily exceeded a drinking water 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. Our constant goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. If you have any questions concerning this report or concerning your drinking water please contact: *Mr. Brian White, Assistant Water Treatment Plant Foreman, 334 Watervliet Shaker Road, Telephone (518) 485-7082 or bwhite@watervliet.com*. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water service. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held the 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, 7:00 PM at the *City Hall, Watervliet, NY 12189*.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The source of water for the City of Watervliet Water System is the Watervliet Reservoir, located in the Town of Guilderland. The reservoir has an impoundment area of 620 acres that captures water from a 112 square mile basin drained by the Norman's Kill, Bozen Kill and Black Creek. The reservoir has a capacity of 1.7 billion gallons of water.

Water from the reservoir flows to the Watervliet Water Treatment Plant. The treatment process consists of; pre-oxidation using sodium permanganate for iron and manganese removal, coagulation using poly aluminum chloride to cause small particles to stick together when the water is mixed, making larger heavier particles; sedimentation allows the newly formed larger particles to settle out naturally; filtration removes smaller particles by trapping them in sand filters; zinc ortho- phosphate for corrosion control ; and final post chlorination to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and other organisms.

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 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.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The city provides water through approximately 2,600 residential services to a population of approximately 10,200 people. Our average daily demand is 2,517,413 gallons. Our single highest day was 3,340,000 gallons. The total water produced in 2024 was 918,856,000 gallons. Residential customers are billed at a flat rate of \$200.48 per 6 months. Commercial customers are metered and bill at a rate of \$4.42 per 1000 gallons of water with a minimum of \$220.60. We estimate the water loss from the system to be about 10%. The unaccounted water is due to such activities as firefighting, watermain flushing, water breaks and leaks and underreading meters.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the City of Watervliet routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous contaminants. We test your drinking water for inorganic contaminants, radiological contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, and synthetic organic contaminants. In addition, we test 12 samples for coliform bacteria each month. The table presented on page 3 depicts which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. The state allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. For a listing of the parameters, we analyzed that were not detected along with the frequency of testing for compliance with the NYS Sanitary Code, see Appendix A.

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 pose 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 Albany County Health Department at (518) 447-4620.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table on page 4 and 5 our systems had 1 violation in 2024. We exceeded the MCL for odor. We are required to furnish the following information:

Odor

Odor as measured by this standard procedure has no health effects; although several contaminants exert odors when they are present at levels near their MCLs. Odor is an important quality factor affecting the drinkability of water. With a change in the water quality the Odor problem disappeared.

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 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 City of Watervliet Water Department has completed its 3rd quarter monitoring in 2023.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2024, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water monitoring and reporting requirements. We received a violation for not having a "Class D" operator on staff for the distribution system.

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 microbiological pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requires every federally defined community and non-transient, non-community water system to develop a service line inventory (also called a lead service line inventory (LSLI)).

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible.

The City of Watervliet distribution system has some lead service lines, galvanized lines requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. and you can see the inventory by visiting the website at:

https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY0110127.htm

INFORMATION ON LEAD

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is *primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing*. The City of Watervliet is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact, Michael Fargnoli (518) 270-3800, or mfargnoli@watervliet.com.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

WHAT IS THE SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (SWAP)?

To emphasize the protection of surface and ground water sources used for public drinking water, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) in 1996. The amendments require that New York State Department of Health's Bureau of Public Water Supply Protection is responsible for ensuring that source water assessments are completed for all of New York's public water systems. A SWAP summary for our water supply is attached to this report

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

The City of Watervliet encourages water conservation. There are a lot of things you can do to conserve water in your own home. Conservation tips include:

- ◆ Only run the dishwasher and clothes washer when there is a full load
- ◆ Use water saving showerheads
- ◆ Install faucet aerators in the kitchen and the bathroom to reduce the flow from 4 to 2.5 gallons per minute
- ◆ Water gardens and lawn for only a couple of hours after sunset
- ◆ Check faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks and repair all leaks promptly

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The following projects were completed in 2024 with additional upgrades being explored:

- ◆ A new SCADA system at the filter plant
- ◆ New flocculators at the filter plant
- ◆ Phase 2 upgrade planned potentially including valve replacement,
- ◆ Concrete work and sedimentation basin lining

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit 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.

Watervliet Reservoir Source Water Assessment Summary PWS ID Number NY0110127

The NYS DOH has completed a Source Water Assessment for the Watervliet Reservoir. The assessment is summarized below. The assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how likely contaminants could enter the reservoir. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination. It does not mean that the water delivered to your home is or will become unsafe to drink. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" of this report, for information concerning low levels of contaminants in your water.

This assessment found the amount of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in a potential for protozoa contamination. Other facilities such as landfills and golf courses could release other contaminants, such as pesticides and phosphorous. It should be noted that hydrologic characteristics (e.g. basin shape and flushing rates) generally make reservoirs sensitive to existing and new sources of phosphorus and microbial contamination

Watervliet's water treatment plant performs multi level treatment to insure you receive safe drinking water. Additionally, as this annual report shows your water is routinely monitored for a great number of potential contaminants.

CITY OF WATERVLIET TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY0110127

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date of sample | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------|-----------------------|---|
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity ¹ (highest level detected) | N | 10/31/24 | 0.45 | NTU | N/A | TT=1 NTU | Soil runoff |
| September 2024 | N | | 99% | | | TT= 95% samples < 0.3 | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Barium | N | 10/30/24 | 25.0 | µg/l | 2000 | MCL=2000 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chloride | N | 10/30/24 | 94.6 | mg/l | N/A | MCL=250 | Geology; Naturally occurring |
| Chromium | N | 10/30/24 | 2.2 | ug/l | 100 | MCL=100 | Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis. |
| Copper range | N | 9/14/23-9/27/23 | 0.142 ³ 0.0190-0.690 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead range | N | 9/14/23-9/27/23 | 2.0 ⁴ ND-2.9 | µg/l | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; |
| Manganese | N | 10/30/24 | 14.0 | µg/l | N/A | MCL=300 | Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination. |
| Nitrate | N | 10/30/24 | 0.293 | mg/l | 10 | MCL=10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Odor | Y | 10/30/24 | 4 | units | N/A | MCL=3 | |
| Nickel | N | 10/30/24 | 1.9 | µg/l | N/A | N/A | Naturally occurring |
| pH | N | 10/30/24 | 7.41 | units | N/A | 6.5-8.5 | |
| Sodium ⁵ | N | 10/30/24 | 55.3 | mg/l | N/A | N/A | Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste. |
| Sulfate | N | 10/30/24 | 22.1 | mg/l | N/A | MCL=250 | Naturally occurring. |
| Zinc | N | 10/30/24 | 22.5 | µg/l | N/A | MCL=5000 | Naturally occurring, ; Mining waste. |
| Regulated Polyfluoroalkyl Substances | | | | | | | |
| PFOS | N | 8/26/24 | 2.66 | ng/l | NA | MCL=10 ^{7,8} | Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications. |
| Unregulated Polyfluoroalkyl Substances | | | | | | | |
| PFBA | N | 8/26/24 | 3.74 | ng/l | NA | NA | Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications. |
| Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (quarterly samples from 2 sites) | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (based on daily samples) | N | daily testing | 0.88 | mg/l | MRDLG | MRDL | Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water |
| Range of chlorine residual | | | 0.36-1.52 | | N/A | MCL=4 | |
| Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (average) ⁷ | N | 1/9/24 | LRAA1 | µg/l | N/A | MCL=60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms |
| Range of values for HAA5 | | 4/9/24 | 44.8 | | | | |
| | | 7/9/24 | 25.4-53.3 | | | | |
| | | 10/15/24 | LRAA2 42.6 21.8-53.4 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|------|----------------------------|--------|---|
| TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (average) ⁷ Range of values for Total Trihalomethanes | N | 1/9/24 4/9/24 7/9/24 | LRAA1 67 34.2-87.7 | µg/l | N/A | MCL=80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter. |
| | N | 10/15/24 | LRAA2 64.7 31.8-77.2 | | | | |
| Total Organic Carbon Treated Water | N | Monthly sampling 2024 | 2.60-4.59 | N/A | Compliance ratio 1.20-1.60 | TT | Organic material both natural and manmade; Organic pollutants, decaying vegetation, |

FOOTNOTES-

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Level detected represents the highest level detected. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred 10/31/24 (0.45 NTU). State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. September was the month the percentage of samples meeting the specified turbidity limits was 99%. We also measure turbidity in the distribution system 5 times a week with 0.21 NTU being the average.
3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 20 sites tested.
4. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 20 sites tested.
5. Water containing more than 20 mg/l should not be consumed by persons on severely restricted sodium diets; Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.
6. The average is based on a LRAA. The average shown represents the highest LRAA for 2022. The highest HAA5 and THM was in the 1st quarter of 2023.
7. Only PFOA and PFOS have a regulatory limit of 10 ng/l each.
8. All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL =0.05 mg/L.

GLOSSARY

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 (ug/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 (ng/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid.

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.

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 LRA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each individual site.

N/A-Not applicable

