Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

Village of Green Island

20 Clinton Street, Green Island, NY 12183

Public Water Supply Identification Number NY0100195

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Green Island 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 drinking water met all State drinking water health standards. This report is 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 New York 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. John Heffern, Plant Operator, Village of Green Island Water Department, 20 Clinton Street, Green Island, NY 12183; Telephone (518) 273-4959.* 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 meetings. They are held on the 3rd Monday of each month.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Village's source of water is infiltration galleries. Water flows through packed sand and gravel into a collection pipe by gravity flow to a 35-foot deep well. At this point water is pumped from the well to the treatment facility where it is filtered and chlorinated. The pH is adjusted, and iron and manganese are removed with potassium permanganate. The water purchased from the City of Cohoes comes from the Mohawk River, a "surface water" source. Water is pumped from the river into a complete treatment facility. The treatment process at Cohoes employs sodium permanganate for iron and manganese removal; coagulation using aluminum sulfate to cause small particles to stick together when the water is mixed, making larger heavier particles; sedimentation to allow the newly formed larger particles to settle out naturally; filtration to remove smaller particles by trapping them in sand filters; pH adjustment with caustic soda and an ortho phosphate inhibitor for corrosion control and iron and manganese control, post chlorination to prevent bacterial contamination.

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 Village of Green Island operates a ground water filtration plant that serves 1,200 service connections with a population of 3,000. The total water produced in 2024 was 197,045,100 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system is 539,850 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 682,900 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 98,963,517 gallons. Water used to flush mains, fight fires and leakage accounts for the remaining 105,805,503 gallons. The ratio of water billed to water produced averages 53%. Our reservoir measuring 80 foot across and 14 feet deep stores 480,000 gallons of water and is covered with a polyvinyl floating cover. We routinely flush the hydrants, and repair hydrants and valves and water main breaks as soon as possible. New mains, hydrants and valves are planned for the future. The Village water system has an emergency line connection with the City of Cohoes. Approximately 23,651,040 gallons were purchased during 2024 and used for plant shut downs, water breaks, businesses in the north end of Green Island and supplemental supply. Another redundant emergency connection, this one with the City of Watervliet, was constructed in the south end of the Village during 2024. The gallons used from Watervliet in 2024 was 818,721 gallons. All services are metered. In 2024, residential water customers were charged $70.25 per 1,000 cubic feet of water or $93.43/1000 gallons of water. Industrial customers are billed according to the meter size.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Village of Green Island routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous contaminants. We test your drinking water for inorganic contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, and synthetic organic contaminants and disinfection byproducts. In addition, we test four samples for coliform bacteria each month. The table presented below 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 and is noted. 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. Data for the purchased water from Cohoes is on pages 4 and 6.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 5 was conducted during 2023. This is a requirement of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory action to protect the public health. The number in parentheses refers to the number of measured for a total of 30 analytes. The breakdown of analytes is as follows: per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS] (29) and lithium (1) for a total of 30 chemicals. We have listed those compounds that were detected in the table of Detected Contaminants for the City of Cohoes Water System There are EPA Health Advisory (HA) for 25 PFAS in UCMR 5 monitoring. The data obtained in UCMR 5 will help EPA make determinations about future regulations.

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?
The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. We exceeded the MCL for Odor. With a change in the water quality the Odor problem disappeared; we are required to furnish the follow 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.

We also had a Treatment Technique violation for Total Organic Carbon. We did not achieve the required removal of total organic carbon in the treatment process The compliance ratio should be 1.0 or greater which signifies the Total Organic Carbon removal from the treated water and are required to present the following Health Effects

Total Organic Carbon
Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

In 2024 we have re-started pre chlorination to see if it will aid in TOC removal. Some preliminary results show it has.

Additionally, *"In August 2024 we were required to collect and analyze drinking water samples for 23 unregulated contaminants and 2 regulated contaminants on 1 sample from our finished water in, 5 contaminants that are currently unregulated and 2 contaminants that are regulated were detected in the sample. The data is shown in the table on page 4. The list of Unregulated and Regulated Compounds can be found on the last page. You may obtain the monitoring results by calling John Heffern at (518) 273-4959."*

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 Treatment Technique violation for not meeting the require Total Organic Carbon Removal.

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 Village of Green Island distribution system has some lead service lines, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. and you can see the complete inventory by visiting the website at: https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY0100195.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 Village of Green Island 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, Maggie Alix(518) 273-2201, or maggiealix@villageofgreenisland.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 source water assessment provides information on the potential contaminant threats to public drinking water sources:

- each source water assessment will: determine where water used for public drinking water comes from (delineate the source areas)
- Inventory potential sources of contamination that may impact public drinking water sources
- Assess the likelihood of a source water area becoming potential contaminated

A SWAP summary for our water supply is attached to this report.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

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

- *Use water saving showerheads*
- *Repair all leaks in your plumbing system*
- *Water your lawn sparingly in the early morning or in the late evening*
- *Do only full loads of wash and dishes*
- *Wash your car with a bucket and hose with a nozzle*
- *Don't cut the lawn too short; longer grass saves water*

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

There were no major modifications made to the water system in 2024.

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. You will be informed of system improvements in future Annual Water Quality Reports. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources. Please call our office if you have questions

VILLAGE OF GREEN ISLAND TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS Public Water Supply Identification Number NY01000195							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity [1] (Highest level at various time over the year)	N	2024	0.15-0.18 100%	NTU	N/A	TT=1.0 NTU TT= 95% samples < 0.3	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	4/9/24	148	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N	4/9/24	110	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Chromium		4/9/24	1.4	µg/l	100	MCL=100	Erosion of natural deposits
Color	N	4/9/24	10	units	N/A	MCL=15	Large quantities of organic chemicals, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand and the potential for production of excess amounts of disinfectant by products such as trihalomethanes, the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese; Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter.
Copper Range of copper concentration	N	9/11/24-9/12/24	1.23[2] 0.0510-1.30	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead Range of lead concentration	N	9/11/24-9/12/24	2.6[3] ND-3.9	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	N	4/9/24	61.1	µg/l	N/A	MCL300	Geology; Naturally occurring
Nickel	N	4/9/24	0.6	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	N	4/9/24	0.879	mg/l	10	MCL1=10	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor	**Y**	4/9/24	4.0	units	N/A	MCL=3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharge
pH	N	4/9/24	7.37	units	N/A	6.5-8.5	
Sodium[4]	N	4/9/24	62.7	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring, Road salt
Sulfate	N	4/9/24	22.8	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring
Unregulated Polyfluoroalkyl Substances and Regulated PFOA & PFOS							
PFPeA	N	8/20/24	8.51	ng/l	NA	10[-5,6,7]	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFOA			8.10				
PFOS			5.07				
PFHpA			4.39				
PFHxA			6.84				
PFBA			8.11				
PFBS			1.92				
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	8/19/24	4.89	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	N	8/19/24	1.22	µg/l			By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter
Chlorine Residual (range) (based on daily samples)	N	Daily testing	1.14 0.20-0.31	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
Total Organic Carbon Treated Water	**Y**	Monthly samples 2024	1.3-3.2	N/A	Compliance ratio >=1	TT[8]	Naturally present in the environment.

FOOTNOTES-

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Level detected represents the highest level detected.
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 test sites. 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 values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the sample with the second highest value (level detected 1.23 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested.
3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 10 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested
4. Water containing more than 20 ppm 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.
5. Only PFOA and PFOS have a regulatory limit of 10 ng/l each.
6. All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL=0.05 mg/L or 50,000 ng/l.
7. USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not as new information becomes available. PFBS (2000 ng/l) and HFPO-DA (10 ng/l) also have Health Advisory Levels.
8. The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) requires monitoring of raw and finished water Total Organic Carbon (TOC). Depending on the raw water alkalinity value, proper water treatment should remove between 15% to 35% of the raw water TOC thus reducing the amount of disinfection byproducts produced. The removal or compliance ratio should be 1 or greater for each quarter. Our compliance ratio was less than 1. In November 2024.

Appendix A

New York State Sanitary Code Compliance Monitoring Requirements- Compounds Analyzed that were Below Limits of Detection

VILLAGE OF GREEN ISLAND TEST RESULTS
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY01000195

CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY	CONTAMINANT	CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY
Asbestos	Every 9 years **Waiver from monitoring No asbestos pipe**	**POC's (Volatile Organic Compounds)**		
		Benzene	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Monitoring requirement is one sample annually. Sample from 4/9/24 **NON-DETECT**
		Chloromethane	Chloroethane	
Antimony	Monitoring requirement is one sample every year. Sample results from 4/9/24 **NON-DETECT**	Bromobenzene	Ethylbenzene	
Arsenic		Bromochloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	
Beryllium		Bromomethane	Isopropylbenzene	
Cadmium		N-Butylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene	
		sec-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride	
Mercury		Tert-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	
Selenium		Carbon Tetrachloride	Styrene	
Thallium		Chlorobenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
		2-Chlorotoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Cyanide		4-Chlorotoluene	Tetrachloroethene	
		Dibromethane	Toluene	
		1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	
		1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	
		1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	
		Dichlordifluoromethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
		1,1-Dichloroethane	Trichloroethene	
Color	Monitoring requirement is at State discretion Sample results from 4/9/24 **NON-DETECT**	1,2-Dichloroethane	Trichlorofluoromethane	
Odor		1,1 Dichloroethene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
Silver		cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
Zinc		Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
		1,2 Dichloropropane	m-Xylene	
Iron		1,3 Dichloropropane	o- Xylene	
		2,2 Dichloropropane	p-Xylene	
		1,1 Dichloropropene	Vinyl Chloride	
		Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene		
Microbiological Contaminants		**Radiological Parameters**		
Total coliform/E. coli	4 samples monthly	Gross Alpa particle activity	Sample from 4/10/23	Monitoring requirement is one sample every 6-9 years. **NON-DETECT**
		Radium 226		
		Radium 228		
Regulated & Unregulated Synthetic Organic Chemicals				
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group I)		Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group II)		Monitoring requirement is every 18 months **NON-DETECT** Sample results from 10/9/23 *State waiver does not require monitoring these compounds
Alachlor	Aldicarb	Aldrin	Benzo(a)pyrene	
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Aldicarb Sulfone	Butachlor	Carbaryl	
Atrazine	Carbofuran	Dalapon	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	
Chlordane	Dibromochloropropane	Di(2-ethylhexyl) pthalate	Dicamba	
2,4-D	Endrin	Dieldrin	Dinoseb	
Ethylene Dibromide	Heptachlor	Diquat*	Endothall*	
Lindane	Heptachlor epoxide	Glyphosate*	Hexachlorobenzene	
PCB's	Methoxychlor	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Toxaphene	Methomyl	Metolachlor	
1,4-Dioxin	Pentachlorophenol	Metribuzin	Oxamyl vydate	
		Pichloram	Propachlor	
		Simazine	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)*	

Village of Green Island-Hudson River
NY01000195
Source Water Assessment Summary

The NYS DOH has completed a Source Water Assessment for the Hudson River in the region around Green Island's Infiltration Gallery. 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 river. 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 pasture in the assessment area results in a potential for protozoa contamination. There is also a high density of sanitary wastewater discharges, which result in susceptibility to other contaminant categories. Non-sanitary wastewater discharges may also contribute to contamination.

Green Island'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.

A copy of the full Source Water Assessment, including a map of the assessment area, is available for review by contacting us at the number provided in this report.

City of Cohoes - Mohawk River
NY01000192
Source Water Assessment Summary

The NYS DOH has completed a Source Water Assessment for the Mohawk River upstream of the Cohoes intake. 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 Mohawk River. 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 pasture in the Mohawk River assessment area results in a potential for protozoa contamination. While there are many facilities present along the Mohawk that are permitted to discharge, they do not represent an important threat to source water quality. However, it appears that the total amount of wastewater discharged to surface water in this assessment area is high enough to raise the potential for contamination (particularly for protozoa). Finally, it should be noted that relatively high flow velocities make river drinking water supplies highly sensitive to existing and new sources of microbial contamination.

The Cohoes 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.

A copy of the full Source Water Assessment, including a map of the assessment area, is available for review by contacting us at the number provided in this report.

CITY OF COHOES TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS Public Water Supply Identification Number NY01000192							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity [Highest turbidity]	N	2/22/24	1.76[1]	NTU	N/A	TT=1.0 NTU	Soil runoff
			100%			TT= 95% samples < 0.3	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	9/18/24	25.4	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N	9/18/24	47.5	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Chromium	N	9/18/24	2.1	µg/l	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper Range of copper concentration	N	8/29/22- 9/28/22	0.113 .0.0081- 0.132	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;
Lead Range of lead concentration	N	8/29/22- 9/28/22	ND[3] ND- 2.5	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	N	9/18/24	19.7	µg/l	N/A	MCL=300	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	9/18/24	0.6	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	N	9/18/24	0.690	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Odor	N	9/18/24	2	units	N/A	MCL=3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.
pH	N	9/18/24	7.58	units	N/A	6.5-8.5	
Sodium[4]	N	9/18/24	26.8	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring, Road salt
Sulfate	N	9/18/24	18.8	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	
Radiological Parameters							
Gross Alpha	N	11/27/23	3.99	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs), (THM & HAA5							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)] (Average)[5] Range of Values for HAA5	N	2/8/24 5/9/24 8/12/24 11/14/24	LRAA1 30.3 15.2-28.2 LRAA2 29.5[5] 14.8-28.9 LRAA3 35.1[5] 1-31.1 LRAA4 25.4[5] 1-24.5	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes] TTHM (Average)[5] Range of values for Total Trihalomethanes	N		LRAA1 45.38[5] 12.8-61.2 LRAA2 50.5[5] 31.7-79.2. LRAA3 61.45[5] 35.5-75.5 LRAA4 43.65[5] 26.4-51.6	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.
Chlorine (average) Range of chlorine residual	N	Daily testing	1.06 0.13-2.60	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
Total Organic Carbon Compliance Ratio	N	Monthly samples 2024	1.07-1.80	N/A	Compliance ratio >=1	TT[6]	Organic material both natural and manmade; Organic pollutants, decaying vegetation
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 5							
PFBA	N	4/3/23	1.1	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10[7,8,9]	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFOA	N	7/5/23	1.1				
PFOS	N		2.5				
PFHxA	N		2.2				
PFBS	N		1.0				
PFHxS	N		1.1				
PFBA	N		2.1				

PFPeA	N		1.6				
PFOS	N	11/15/23	2.0				
PFHxA	N		1.4				
PFBA	N	11/15/23	1.7	ng/l	N/A		
PFPeA	N		2.0				
Unregulated Polyfluoalkyl Substaances and Regulated PFOA and PFOS Highlighted in Boldface							
PFBA	N	8/27/24	2.34	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10[7,8,9]	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

FOOTNOTES-

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Level detected represents the highest level detected. The regulations require 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. We met the standard 100% of the time. We also collect a distribution turbidity sample 5 times a week. Our average distribution turbidity for 2022 was 0.12 NTU.
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 30 test sites. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 30 sites tested
3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 30 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 30 sites tested
4. Water containing more than 20 ppm 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.
5. The average shown is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). The LRAA3 shown is the highest of the 4 sample sites. The highest THM was in the 2nd quarter and the highest HAA5 was in the 1st quarter.
6. The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) requires monitoring of raw and finished water Total Organic Carbon (TOC). Depending on the raw water alkalinity value, proper water treatment should remove between 15% to 35% of the raw water TOC thus reducing the amount of disinfection byproducts produced. The removal or compliance ratio should be 1 or greater for each quarter.
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 MC =0.05 mg/L. or 50,000 ng/l.
9. USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available. PFBS (2000 ng/l) and HFPO-DA (10 ng/l) also have Health Advisory Levels.

Appendix A

New York State Sanitary Code Compliance Monitoring Requirements- Compounds Analyzed that were Below Limits of Detection

CITY OF COHOES TEST RESULTS
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY01000192

CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY	CONTAMINANT	CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY
Asbestos	Every 9 years Sample from 5/26/20	**POC's (Volatile Organic Compounds)**		
		Benzene	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Monitoring requirement is one sample annually. Sample results from 9/18/24 **NON DETECT**
		Chloromethane	Chloroethane	
Antimony	Sample results from 9/18/24 **NON DETECT**	Bromobenzene	Ethylbenzene	
Arsenic		Bromochloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	
		Bromomethane	Isopropylbenzene	
Beryllium		N-Butylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene	
Cadmium		sec-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride	
		Tert-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	
Mercury		Carbon Tetrachloride	Styrene	
Silver		Chlorobenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Selenium		2-Chlorotoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Thallium		4-Chlorotoluene	Tetrachloroethene	
Fluoride		Dibromethane	Toluene	
Cyanide		1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	
		1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	
		1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	
		Dichlordifluoromethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
		1,1-Dichloroethane	Trichloroethene	
Iron	Monitoring requirement is at State discretion **Sample results from** Sample results from 9/18/24 **NON DETECT**	1,2-Dichloroethane	Trichlorofluoromethane	
Silver		1,1 Dichloroethene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
Zinc		cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
Color		Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
		1,2 Dichloropropane	o- Xylene	
		1,3 Dichloropropane	m- Xylene	
		2,2 Dichloropropane	p-Xylene	
		1,1 Dichloropropene	Vinyl Chloride	
		Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	MTBE	
Microbiological Contaminants				
Total Coliform/ E. coli	15 samples monthly	**Radiological Parameters**		
		Radium 226		Requirement is one sample every six-nine years. 11/27/23
		Radium 228		

Synthetic Organic Chemicals

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group I)		Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group II)		
Alachlor	Aldicarb	Aldrin	Benzo(a)pyrene	Monitoring requirement is every 18 months **NON DETECT** Sample results from 10/6/23 ***State waiver does not require monitoring these compounds**
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Aldicarb Sulfone	Butachlor	Carbaryl	
Atrazine	Carbofuran	Dalapon	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	
Chlordane	Dibromochloropropane	Di(2-ethylhexyl)pthalate	Dicamba	
2,4-D	Endrin	Dieldrin	Dinoseb	
Ethylene Dibromide	Heptachlor	Diquat*	Endothall*	
Lindane	Heptachlor epoxide	Glyphosate*	Hexachlorobenzene	
PCB's	Methoxychlor	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Toxaphene	Methomyl	Metolachlor	
1,4-Dioxane	Simazine	Metribuzin	Oxamyl vydate	
Pentachlorophenol	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)*	Pichloram	Propachlor	

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

Village of Green Island

20 Clinton Street, Green Island, NY 12183

Public Water Supply Identification Number NY0100195

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Green Island 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 drinking water met all State drinking water health standards. This report is 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 New York 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. John Heffern, Plant Operator, Village of Green Island Water Department, 20 Clinton Street, Green Island, NY 12183; Telephone (518) 273-4959.* 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 meetings. They are held on the 3rd Monday of each month.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Village's source of water is infiltration galleries. Water flows through packed sand and gravel into a collection pipe by gravity flow to a 35-foot deep well. At this point water is pumped from the well to the treatment facility where it is filtered and chlorinated. The pH is adjusted, and iron and manganese are removed with potassium permanganate. The water purchased from the City of Cohoes comes from the Mohawk River, a "surface water" source. Water is pumped from the river into a complete treatment facility. The treatment process at Cohoes employs sodium permanganate for iron and manganese removal; coagulation using aluminum sulfate to cause small particles to stick together when the water is mixed, making larger heavier particles; sedimentation to allow the newly formed larger particles to settle out naturally; filtration to remove smaller particles by trapping them in sand filters; pH adjustment with caustic soda and an ortho phosphate inhibitor for corrosion control and iron and manganese control, post chlorination to prevent bacterial contamination.

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 Village of Green Island operates a ground water filtration plant that serves 1,200 service connections with a population of 3,000. The total water produced in 2024 was 197,045,100 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system is 539,850 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 682,900 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 98,963,517 gallons. Water used to flush mains, fight fires and leakage accounts for the remaining 105,805,503 gallons. The ratio of water billed to water produced averages 53%. Our reservoir measuring 80 foot across and 14 feet deep stores 480,000 gallons of water and is covered with a polyvinyl floating cover. We routinely flush the hydrants, and repair hydrants and valves and water main breaks as soon as possible. New mains, hydrants and valves are planned for the future. The Village water system has an emergency line connection with the City of Cohoes. Approximately 23,651,040 gallons were purchased during 2024 and used for plant shut downs, water breaks, businesses in the north end of Green Island and supplemental supply. Another redundant emergency connection, this one with the City of Watervliet, was constructed in the south end of the Village during 2024. The gallons used from Watervliet in 2024 was 818,721 gallons. All services are metered. In 2024, residential water customers were charged $70.25 per 1,000 cubic feet of water or $93.43/1000 gallons of water. Industrial customers are billed according to the meter size.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Village of Green Island routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous contaminants. We test your drinking water for inorganic contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, and synthetic organic contaminants and disinfection byproducts. In addition, we test four samples for coliform bacteria each month. The table presented below 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 and is noted. 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. Data for the purchased water from Cohoes is on pages 4 and 6.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 5 was conducted during 2023. This is a requirement of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory action to protect the public health. The number in parentheses refers to the number of measured for a total of 30 analytes. The breakdown of analytes is as follows: per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS] (29) and lithium (1) for a total of 30 chemicals. We have listed those compounds that were detected in the table of Detected Contaminants for the City of Cohoes Water System There are EPA Health Advisory (HA) for 25 PFAS in UCMR 5 monitoring. The data obtained in UCMR 5 will help EPA make determinations about future regulations.

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?
The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. We exceeded the MCL for Odor. With a change in the water quality the Odor problem disappeared; we are required to furnish the follow 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.

We also had a Treatment Technique violation for Total Organic Carbon. We did not achieve the required removal of total organic carbon in the treatment process The compliance ratio should be 1.0 or greater which signifies the Total Organic Carbon removal from the treated water and are required to present the following Health Effects

Total Organic Carbon
Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

In 2024 we have re-started pre chlorination to see if it will aid in TOC removal. Some preliminary results show it has.

Additionally, *"In August 2024 we were required to collect and analyze drinking water samples for 23 unregulated contaminants and 2 regulated contaminants on 1 sample from our finished water in, 5 contaminants that are currently unregulated and 2 contaminants that are regulated were detected in the sample. The data is shown in the table on page 4. The list of Unregulated and Regulated Compounds can be found on the last page. You may obtain the monitoring results by calling John Heffern at (518) 273-4959."*

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 Treatment Technique violation for not meeting the require Total Organic Carbon Removal.

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 Village of Green Island distribution system has some lead service lines, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. and you can see the complete inventory by visiting the website at: https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY0100195.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 Village of Green Island 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, Maggie Alix(518) 273-2201, or maggiealix@villageofgreenisland.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 source water assessment provides information on the potential contaminant threats to public drinking water sources:

- each source water assessment will: determine where water used for public drinking water comes from (delineate the source areas)
- Inventory potential sources of contamination that may impact public drinking water sources
- Assess the likelihood of a source water area becoming potential contaminated

A SWAP summary for our water supply is attached to this report.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

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

- *Use water saving showerheads*
- *Repair all leaks in your plumbing system*
- *Water your lawn sparingly in the early morning or in the late evening*
- *Do only full loads of wash and dishes*
- *Wash your car with a bucket and hose with a nozzle*
- *Don't cut the lawn too short; longer grass saves water*

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

There were no major modifications made to the water system in 2024.

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. You will be informed of system improvements in future Annual Water Quality Reports. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources. Please call our office if you have questions

VILLAGE OF GREEN ISLAND TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS Public Water Supply Identification Number NY01000195							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity [1] (Highest level at various time over the year)	N	2024	0.15-0.18 100%	NTU	N/A	TT=1.0 NTU TT= 95% samples < 0.3	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	4/9/24	148	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N	4/9/24	110	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Chromium		4/9/24	1.4	µg/l	100	MCL=100	Erosion of natural deposits
Color	N	4/9/24	10	units	N/A	MCL=15	Large quantities of organic chemicals, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand and the potential for production of excess amounts of disinfectant by products such as trihalomethanes, the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese; Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter.
Copper Range of copper concentration	N	9/11/24-9/12/24	1.23[2] 0.0510-1.30	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead Range of lead concentration	N	9/11/24-9/12/24	2.6[3] ND-3.9	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	N	4/9/24	61.1	µg/l	N/A	MCL300	Geology; Naturally occurring
Nickel	N	4/9/24	0.6	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	N	4/9/24	0.879	mg/l	10	MCL1=10	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor	**Y**	4/9/24	4.0	units	N/A	MCL=3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharge
pH	N	4/9/24	7.37	units	N/A	6.5-8.5	
Sodium[4]	N	4/9/24	62.7	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring, Road salt
Sulfate	N	4/9/24	22.8	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring
Unregulated Polyfluoroalkyl Substances and Regulated PFOA & PFOS							
PFPeA	N	8/20/24	8.51	ng/l	NA	10[5,6,7]	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFOA			8.10				
PFOS			5.07				
PFHpA			4.39				
PFHxA			6.84				
PFBA			8.11				
PFBS			1.92				
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	8/19/24	4.89	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	N	8/19/24	1.22	µg/l			By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter
Chlorine Residual (range) (based on daily samples)	N	Daily testing	1.14 0.20-0.31	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
Total Organic Carbon Treated Water	**Y**	Monthly samples 2024	1.3-3.2	N/A	Compliance ratio >=1	TT[8]	Naturally present in the environment.

FOOTNOTES-

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Level detected represents the highest level detected.
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 test sites. 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 values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the sample with the second highest value (level detected 1.23 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested.
3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 10 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested
4. Water containing more than 20 ppm 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.
5. Only PFOA and PFOS have a regulatory limit of 10 ng/l each.
6. All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL=0.05 mg/L or 50,000 ng/l.
7. USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not as new information becomes available. PFBS (2000 ng/l) and HFPO-DA (10 ng/l) also have Health Advisory Levels.
8. The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) requires monitoring of raw and finished water Total Organic Carbon (TOC). Depending on the raw water alkalinity value, proper water treatment should remove between 15% to 35% of the raw water TOC thus reducing the amount of disinfection byproducts produced. The removal or compliance ratio should be 1 or greater for each quarter. Our compliance ratio was less than 1. In November 2024.

Appendix A

New York State Sanitary Code Compliance Monitoring Requirements- Compounds Analyzed that were Below Limits of Detection

VILLAGE OF GREEN ISLAND TEST RESULTS
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY01000195

CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY		CONTAMINANT	CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY
Asbestos	Every 9 years **Waiver from monitoring No asbestos pipe**		**POC's (Volatile Organic Compounds)**		
			Benzene	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Monitoring requirement is one sample annually. Sample from 4/9/24 **NON-DETECT**
			Chloromethane	Chloroethane	
Antimony	Monitoring requirement is one sample every year. Sample results from 4/9/24 **NON-DETECT**		Bromobenzene	Ethylbenzene	
Arsenic			Bromochloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	
Beryllium			Bromomethane	Isopropylbenzene	
Cadmium			N-Butylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene	
			sec-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride	
Mercury			Tert-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	
Selenium			Carbon Tetrachloride	Styrene	
Thallium			Chlorobenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
			2-Chlorotoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Cyanide			4-Chlorotoluene	Tetrachloroethene	
			Dibromethane	Toluene	
			1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	
			1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	
			1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	
			Dichlordifluoromethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
			1,1-Dichloroethane	Trichloroethene	
Color	Monitoring requirement is at State discretion Sample results from 4/9/24 **NON-DETECT**		1,2-Dichloroethane	Trichlorofluoromethane	
Odor			1,1 Dichloroethene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
Silver			cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
Zinc			Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
			1,2 Dichloropropane	m-Xylene	
Iron			1,3 Dichloropropane	o- Xylene	
			2,2 Dichloropropane	p-Xylene	
			1,1 Dichloropropene	Vinyl Chloride	
			Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene		
Microbiological Contaminants			**Radiological Parameters**		
Total coliform/E. coli	4 samples monthly		Gross Alpa particle activity	Sample from 4/10/23	Monitoring requirement is one sample every 6-9 years. **NON-DETECT**
			Radium 226		
			Radium 228		
Regulated & Unregulated Synthetic Organic Chemicals					
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group I)			Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group II)		
Alachlor	Aldicarb		Aldrin	Benzo(a)pyrene	Monitoring requirement is every 18 months **NON-DETECT** Sample results from 10/9/23 *State waiver does not require monitoring these compounds
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Aldicarb Sulfone		Butachlor	Carbaryl	
Atrazine	Carbofuran		Dalapon	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	
Chlordane	Dibromochloropropane		Di(2-ethylhexyl) pthalate	Dicamba	
2,4-D	Endrin		Dieldrin	Dinoseb	
Ethylene Dibromide	Heptachlor		Diquat*	Endothall*	
Lindane	Heptachlor epoxide		Glyphosate*	Hexachlorobenzene	
PCB's	Methoxychlor		Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Toxaphene		Methomyl	Metolachlor	
1,4-Dioxin	Pentachlorophenol		Metribuzin	Oxamyl vydate	
			Pichloram	Propachlor	
			Simazine	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)*	

Village of Green Island-Hudson River
NY01000195
Source Water Assessment Summary

The NYS DOH has completed a Source Water Assessment for the Hudson River in the region around Green Island's Infiltration Gallery. 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 river. 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 pasture in the assessment area results in a potential for protozoa contamination. There is also a high density of sanitary wastewater discharges, which result in susceptibility to other contaminant categories. Non-sanitary wastewater discharges may also contribute to contamination.

Green Island'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.

A copy of the full Source Water Assessment, including a map of the assessment area, is available for review by contacting us at the number provided in this report.

City of Cohoes - Mohawk River
NY01000192
Source Water Assessment Summary

The NYS DOH has completed a Source Water Assessment for the Mohawk River upstream of the Cohoes intake. 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 Mohawk River. 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 pasture in the Mohawk River assessment area results in a potential for protozoa contamination. While there are many facilities present along the Mohawk that are permitted to discharge, they do not represent an important threat to source water quality. However, it appears that the total amount of wastewater discharged to surface water in this assessment area is high enough to raise the potential for contamination (particularly for protozoa). Finally, it should be noted that relatively high flow velocities make river drinking water supplies highly sensitive to existing and new sources of microbial contamination.

The Cohoes 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.

A copy of the full Source Water Assessment, including a map of the assessment area, is available for review by contacting us at the number provided in this report.

CITY OF COHOES TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS Public Water Supply Identification Number NY01000192							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity [Highest turbidity)	N	2/22/24	1.76[1]	NTU	N/A	TT=1.0 NTU	Soil runoff
			100%			TT= 95% samples < 0.3	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	9/18/24	25.4	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N	9/18/24	47.5	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Chromium	N	9/18/24	2.1	µg/l	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper Range of copper concentration	N	8/29/22- 9/28/22	0.113 .0.0081- 0.132	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;
Lead Range of lead concentration	N	8/29/22- 9/28/22	ND[3] ND- 2.5	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	N	9/18/24	19.7	µg/l	N/A	MCL=300	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	9/18/24	0.6	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	N	9/18/24	0.690	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Odor	N	9/18/24	2	units	N/A	MCL=3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.
pH	N	9/18/24	7.58	units	N/A	6.5-8.5	
Sodium[4]	N	9/18/24	26.8	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring, Road salt
Sulfate	N	9/18/24	18.8	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	
Radiological Parameters							
Gross Alpha	N	11/27/23	3.99	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs), (THM & HAA5							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)] (Average)[5] Range of Values for HAA5	N	2/8/24 5/9/24 8/12/24 11/14/24	LRAA1 30.3 15.2-28.2 LRAA2 29.5[5] 14.8-28.9 LRAA3 35.1[5] 1-31.1 LRAA4 25.4[5] 1-24.5	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes] TTHM (Average)[5] Range of values for Total Trihalomethanes	N		LRAA1 45.38[5] 12.8-61.2 LRAA2 50.5[5] 31.7-79.2. LRAA3 61.45[5] 35.5-75.5 LRAA4 43.65[5] 26.4-51.6	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.
Chlorine (average) Range of chlorine residual	N	Daily testing	1.06 0.13-2.60	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
Total Organic Carbon Compliance Ratio	N	Monthly samples 2024	1.07-1.80	N/A	Compliance ratio >=1	TT[6]	Organic material both natural and manmade; Organic pollutants, decaying vegetation
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 5							
PFBA	N	4/3/23	1.1	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10[7,8,9]	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFOA	N	7/5/23	1.1				
PFOS	N		2.5				
PFHxA	N		2.2				
PFBS	N		1.0				
PFHxS	N		1.1				
PFBA	N		2.1				

PFPeA	N		1.6				
PFOS	N	11/15/23	2.0				
PFHxA	N		1.4				
PFBA	N	11/15/23	1.7	ng/l	N/A		
PFPeA	N		2.0				
Unregulated Polyfluoalkyl Substaances and Regulated PFOA and PFOS Highlighted in Boldface							
PFBA	N	8/27/24	2.34	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10[7,8,9]	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

FOOTNOTES-

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Level detected represents the highest level detected. The regulations require 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. We met the standard 100% of the time. We also collect a distribution turbidity sample 5 times a week. Our average distribution turbidity for 2022 was 0.12 NTU.
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 30 test sites. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 30 sites tested
3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 30 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 30 sites tested
4. Water containing more than 20 ppm 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.
5. The average shown is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). The LRAA3 shown is the highest of the 4 sample sites. The highest THM was in the 2nd quarter and the highest HAA5 was in the 1st quarter.
6. The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) requires monitoring of raw and finished water Total Organic Carbon (TOC). Depending on the raw water alkalinity value, proper water treatment should remove between 15% to 35% of the raw water TOC thus reducing the amount of disinfection byproducts produced. The removal or compliance ratio should be 1 or greater for each quarter.
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 MC =0.05 mg/L. or 50,000 ng/l.
9. USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available. PFBS (2000 ng/l) and HFPO-DA (10 ng/l) also have Health Advisory Levels.

Appendix A

New York State Sanitary Code Compliance Monitoring Requirements- Compounds Analyzed that were Below Limits of Detection

CITY OF COHOES TEST RESULTS
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY01000192

CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY	CONTAMINANT	CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY
Asbestos	Every 9 years Sample from 5/26/20	**POC's (Volatile Organic Compounds)**		
		Benzene	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Monitoring requirement is one sample annually. Sample results from 9/18/24
Antimony	Sample results from 9/18/24	Chloromethane	Chloroethane	
Arsenic		Bromobenzene	Ethylbenzene	
		Bromochloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	
Beryllium	**NON DETECT**	Bromomethane	Isopropylbenzene	
Cadmium		N-Butylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene	
		sec-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride	
Mercury		Tert-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	
Silver		Carbon Tetrachloride	Styrene	
Selenium		Chlorobenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Thallium		2-Chlorotoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Fluoride		4-Chlorotoluene	Tetrachloroethene	
Cyanide		Dibromethane	Toluene	**NON DETECT**
		1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	
		1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	
		1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	
		Dichlordifluoromethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
		1,1-Dichloroethane	Trichloroethene	
Iron	Monitoring requirement is at State discretion **Sample results from** Sample results from 9/18/24	1,2-Dichloroethane	Trichlorofluoromethane	
Silver		1,1 Dichloroethene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
Zinc		cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
Color	**NON DETECT**	Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
		1,2 Dichloropropane	o- Xylene	
		1,3 Dichloropropane	m- Xylene	
		2,2 Dichloropropane	p-Xylene	
		1,1 Dichloropropene	Vinyl Chloride	
		Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	MTBE	
Microbiological Contaminants		**Radiological Parameters**		
Total Coliform/ E. coli	15 samples monthly	Radium 226		Requirement is one sample every six-nine years. 11/27/23
		Radium 228		

Synthetic Organic Chemicals

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group I)		Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group II)		
Alachlor	Aldicarb	Aldrin	Benzo(a)pyrene	Monitoring requirement is every 18 months **NON DETECT** Sample results from 10/6/23 ***State waiver does not require monitoring these compounds**
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Aldicarb Sulfone	Butachlor	Carbaryl	
Atrazine	Carbofuran	Dalapon	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	
Chlordane	Dibromochloropropane	Di(2-ethylhexyl)pthalate	Dicamba	
2,4-D	Endrin	Dieldrin	Dinoseb	
Ethylene Dibromide	Heptachlor	Diquat*	Endothall*	
Lindane	Heptachlor epoxide	Glyphosate*	Hexachlorobenzene	
PCB's	Methoxychlor	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Toxaphene	Methomyl	Metolachlor	
1,4-Dioxane	Simazine	Metribuzin	Oxamyl vydate	
Pentachlorophenol	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)*	Pichloram	Propachlor	