

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023

Town of Greenport

600 Town Hall Drive, Hudson, NY 12534

Greenport South Wells (Public Water Supply Identification Number NY1000238)

Mt. Ida for Columbia Country WD#1 (Public Water Supply Identification Number NY1030073)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Greenport 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 a snapshot 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. James Rutkey, Water & Wastewater Superintendent, Town of Greenport Water Department, 600 Town Hall Drive, Hudson, NY 12534; Telephone # (518) 828-3400.* For questions concerning the Mt. Ida Water System please contact: *Mr. Macdonald, Facilities Supervisor, 401 State Street, Hudson, NY 12534, Telephone # (518) 828-0871.* We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 1st Wednesday of each month, 7:00 PM at the Greenport Town Hall, Town Hall Drive, Hudson, NY 12534. Telephone number (518) 828-4656

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Town of Greenport draws its water from a ground water source. Groundwater or well water is stored below the surface of the earth in deep, porous rocks called "aquifers." Groundwater is purified naturally as it filters through layers of soil, clay, rock and sand. This process, known as "percolation" takes years to complete. As a result, groundwater requires less treatment than surface water. Greenport's main source of water derives from a 6-acre parcel of land located along Kashway Creek, known as the South Wells. At this site there are three drilled wells, approximately 300 feet deep, producing approximately 1,450 gallons per minute. We also own 71 acres of property purchased from Andrew Wyda that connects to the six-acre parcel where the South Wells are located. The property extends west from the South Wells property to Middle Road. The property was purchased for future well development and to protect the South Wells source.

Gaseous chlorine is added to the water, which is used for disinfection to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and other organisms. We utilize a device called a "chlorinator" consisting of a combination of pressure reducing valves and mechanical diaphragms for measuring the rate of flow of the chlorine gas, and making an aqueous solution of the gas so it can be injected into the water. Chlorine is injected into a 9,000-gallon storage pit into which the well pumps discharge. When a well pump is called for, water from the discharge end of the pump creates a vacuum, drawing chlorine from the "chlorinator" which is connected to a 100-pound chlorine cylinder. This water is discharged into the pump pit and then into the distribution system and subsequently pumped to the 2-million-gallon bubble tank, the Joslen Boulevard Tank (170,000 gallons) and the Ravish Road tank (1.3 million gallons) through the low-level transfer pumps. The storage tank located at Ten Broeck Lane (145,000) gallons has been out of service. Two booster pump stations have been added to service customers that were previously serviced by the Ten Broeck Lane high level pumps. The Mt. Ida water system which uses a source located in North Claverack along Route 9H on 65 acres has been upgraded to serve the Commerce Park only. Although run as a separate system, it is connected to Greenport's main supply, so that in an emergency either source can be utilized. The same method was used to add the gaseous chlorine as is used for the South Wells until July 2020. At that time, we started pumping liquid chlorine to the holding tank under the pump station. The chlorinated water is then pumped into the distribution system.

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 Greenport Public Water Supply provides water through 1,300 service connections to a population of approximately 4,500 people. Our average daily demand is 640,800 gallons. Our single highest day was 998,000 gallons. In 2023 the South Wells System pumped 235,886,000 gallons of water and 204,085,000 gallons of water were recorded as metered usage by customers. As a result, 13% or 31,801,000 gallons was lost in the transmission and distribution system. This unaccounted water was used for fire fighting purposes, distribution system leaks and unauthorized use. The charge for water within the Town of Greenport Water District for 2023 is '\$8.07/1000 gallons. For a \$150,000 home using 36,000 gallons/year the water bill would be \$290.58

The Mt. Ida System provides water through 22 service connections to a population of approximately 450 people. Our average daily demand is 42,675 gallons. Our single highest day was 59,000 gallons. In 2023 the Mt. Ida system pumped 15,605,000 gallons and 15,605,000 gallons was recorded as metered usage by customers. As a result, there was no unaccounted water.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Greenport Public Water Supply routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous contaminants. We test your drinking water for inorganic contaminants, radiological contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, haloacetic acids, trihalomethanes volatile organic contaminants, and synthetic organic contaminants. In addition, we test (5 samples from the South Wells and 1 sample from Mt. Ida) 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. 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 New York State Department of Health or the Columbia County Health Department (518) 828-3358.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the tables on pages 4 and 5, the Greenport South Wells and Mt. Ida System had 2 violations. We exceeded the MCL for color on the South Wells and are required to provide the following information. Looking at the iron result in the table of detects show some elevated concentration's which can cause higher color values. We are required to furnish the following information:

Color

Color has no health effects. In some instances, color may be objectionable to some people at as low as 5 units. Its presence is aesthetically objectionable and suggests that the water may need additional treatment. The high color was due to the high iron content in our water.

Iron

Iron has no health effects. At 1,000 ug/l a substantial number of people will note the bitter astringent taste of iron. Also, at this concentration, it imparts a brownish color to laundered clothing and stains plumbing

fixtures with a characteristic rust color. Staining can result at levels of 50 ug/l, lower than those detectable to taste buds. Therefore, the MCL of 300 ug/l represents a reasonable compromise as adverse aesthetic effects are minimized at this level. Many multivitamins may contain 3,000 or 4,000 micrograms of iron per capsule.

"In 2023, 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 April 2023. There were no polyfluoroalkyl substance detected in the sample. The data is shown in the table on pages 4-6. The list of Unregulated and Regulated Compounds can be found on the last page. You may obtain the monitoring results by calling James Rutkey at Greenport (518) 828-3400 and Mr. Macdonald for Mt. Ida (518) 828-0871"

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, PFOS 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 Town of Greenport Water Department has completed its 2nd quarter monitoring for PFOA, PFOS & 1,4-Dioxane. As seen in the table there was a trace of 1,4-dioxane detected in that sample but well under the MCL.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2023, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Greenport is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact James Rutkey Town of Greenport Water Department at (518) 828-3400. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://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 Greenport Public Water Supply 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
- ◆ Water gardens and lawn for only a couple of hours after sunset
- ◆ Install faucet aerators in the kitchen and the bathroom to reduce the flow from 4 to 2.5 gallons per minute
- ◆ Check faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks and repair all leaks promptly
- ◆ Take shorter showers

SOURCE WATER RESTRICTIONS

Well #1 collapsed and removed from service with no net loss of capacity

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

There were no major improvements made during 2023.

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. Please call our office if you have questions.

| TOWN OF GREENPORT SOUTH WELLS TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Public Water Supply Identification Number NY1000238 | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date of Sample | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Barium | N | 4/5/23 | 43.6 | µg/l | 2000 | MCL=2000 | Geology; Naturally occurring |
| Chloride | N | 3/4/20 | 99.1 | mg/l | N/A | MCL=250 | Geology; Naturally occurring |
| Chromium | N | 4/5/23 | 1.8 | µg/l | 100 | MCL=100 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Color | Y | 3/4/20 | 30 | units | N/A | MCL=15 | The presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese; |
| Copper | N | 7/28/23 -8/2/23 | 0.105 ¹ | mg/l | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Range of copper concentrations | | | 0.0775- 0.479 | | | | |
| Iron ² | Y | 3/4/20 | 464 | µg/l | N/A | MCL=300 | Geology |
| Lead | N | 7/28/23 -8/2/23 | 2.4 ³ ND-21.7 | µg/l | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Manganese | Y | 3/4/20 | 125 | µg/l | N/A | MCL=300 | Geology |
| Nickel | N | 4/5/23 | 1.4 | µg/l | N/A | N/A | Discharge from steel/metal factories |
| Nitrate | N | 4/5/23 | 0.067 | mg/l | 10 | MCL=10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks |
| Odor | N | 3/4/20 | 1 | units | N/A | MCL=3 | Natural sources |
| pH | N | 3/4/20 | 7.57 | units | | 6.5-8.5 | |
| Sodium ⁴ | N | 3/4/20 | 46.5 | mg/l | N/A | N/A | Geology; Road Salt |
| Sulfate | N | 3/4/20 | 116 | mg/l | N/A | MCL=250 | Geology; |
| Radiological Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Radium 228 | N | 3/17/18 | 1.57 | pCi/l | 0 | MCL=5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Synthetic Organic Chemicals | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---|---------------|-----------------------|------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1,4-Dioxane | N | 4/5/23 | 0.103 | µg/l | N/A | MCL=1 | This compound may enter the environment through its use as a solvent and in textile processing, printing processes, and detergent preparations. |
| Disinfection Byproducts | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (average) Range of chlorine residuals | N | daily testing | 0.35 0.05- 0.91 | mg/l | MRDLG N/A | MRDL MCL=4 | Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water |
| Haloacetic Acids | N | 8/17/23 | 1.10 | µg/l | N/A | MCL=60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] | N | 8/17/23 | 71.7 | µg/l | 0 | MCL=80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

NOTES-

1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 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, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 18th sample with the third highest value (level detected 0.15 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
2. If iron and manganese are both present a total concentration of 500 ppb. Higher levels may be allowed by the when justified by the supplier of water. The sum of the iron and manganese is 589 µg/l. This might explain the high color reading we measured seen the above table.
3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. The action level for lead was exceeded at 1 of the 20 sites tested.
4. Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people 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.

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 (µg/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 (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

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

N/A-Not applicable

**MT, IDA TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY1030073**

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------|--------------------|------------------|------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Barium | N | 4/5/23 | 76.9 | µg/l | 2000 | MCL=2000 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chloride | N | 3/4/20 | 85.8 | mg/l | N/A | MCL=250 | Geology; Naturally occurring |
| Chromium | N | 4/5/23 | 2.1 | µg/l | 100 | MCL=100 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | N | 8/16/20 | 0.158 ¹ | mg/l | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Range of copper concentrations | | | 0.997- 0.168 | | | | |
| Lead | N | 3/4/20 | 2 ² | µg/l | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Range of lead concentrations | | | ND-10 | | | | |
| Nickel | N | 4/5/23 | 1.2 | µg/l | N/A | N/A | Discharge from steel/metal factories |
| Nitrate as N | N | 4/5/23 | 1.67 | mg/l | 10 | MCL=10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| pH | N | 3/4/20 | 7.50 | units | | 6.5-8.5 | |
| Sodium ³ | N | 3/4/20 | 35.7 | mg/l | N/A | N/A | Geology; Road Salt |
| Sulfate | N | 3/4/20 | 18.8 | mg/l | N/A | MCL=250 | Geology; |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Zinc | N | 3/4/20 | 23 | µg/l | N/A | MCL=5000 | Galvanized pipe; corrosion inhibitor |
| Unregulated Polyfluoroalkyl Substances | | | | | | | |
| PFBS | N | 4/5/23 | 0.57 | ng/l | N/A | 50,000 ^{4,5,6} | Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications |
| PFHxA | | | 0.55 | | | | |
| PFPeA | | | 0.74 | | | | |
| Disinfection Byproducts | | | | | | | |
| TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] | N | 9/1/21 | 13.9 | µg/l | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] | N | 9/1/21 | 2 | µg/l | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine (average) Range of chlorine residuals (based on daily testing) | N | daily testing | 0.45 0.21-132 | mg/l | MRDLG N/A | MRDL MCL=4 | Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water |

NOTES-

- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 samples collected. The number represents the average of the two highest levels detected. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 5 sites tested.
- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 samples collected. The number represents the average of the two highest levels detected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 5 sites tested.
- Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people 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.
- Only PFOA and PFOS have a regulatory limit of 10 ng/l each.
- 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.
- 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.

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 (µg/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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

N/A-Not applicable

Greenport WD No. 1
NY1000238
Source Water Assessment Summary

The NYSDOH has completed a source water assessment for this source, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from 4-drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having high to very high susceptibility to microbials, industrial solvents, nitrates and other industrial contaminants. The wells yield or pump greater than 100 gpm from an unconfined aquifer. Please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets the New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

County and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs. 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.

Mount Ida
NY1030073
Source Water Assessment Summary

The NYSDOH has completed a source water assessment for this source, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from a caisson well. The source water assessment has rated this well as having medium to high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. The well draws from an unconfined aquifer with high hydraulic conductivity. Please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets the New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

County and State health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs. 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.

| Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances / Regulated | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------|
| pfbs | Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid | NA | Hfpo-da |
| pfhpa | Perfluoroheptanoic acid | pfba | Perfluorobutanoic acid |
| pfhxs | Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid | 6:2 fts | Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid |
| pfna | Perfluorononanoic acid | 4:2 fts | Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid |
| <i>pfos</i> | <i>Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid</i> | 8:2 fts | Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid |
| <i>pfoa</i> | <i>Perfluorooctanoic acid</i> | pfmpa | Perfluoro |
| pfda | Perfluorodecanoic acid | pfpea | Perfluoropentanoic acid |
| pfdoa | Perfluorododecanoic acid | pfmba | Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid |
| pfhxa | Perfluorohexanoic acid | pfesa | Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulphonic acid |
| pfuna | Perfluoroundecanoic acid | nfdha | Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxiheptanoic acid |
| NA | n11cl-pf3ouds | pfpes | Perfluoropentane sulfonic acid |
| NA | 9cl-pf3ons | pfhps | Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid |
| NA | Adona | | |

Notes: The two regulated compounds are in italics and have MCLs of 10 ng/L each.

The remaining 23 compounds are unregulated.

All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L.