

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2023
The Village of Hunter
Ethel's Court, Hunter, New York
(Public Water Supply ID # NY1900030)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, The Village of Hunter Water Department will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The current report covers the period of 1/1/23 through 12/31/23. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water standards. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Joseph Myers, Water Department, 518-263-5030.

Please note that there are public input opportunities at the monthly Village board meetings. The meeting is held the second Monday of each month at 7PM at the WWTP located at 8480 RT23A.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities.

Contaminants which 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 your tap water is safe to drink, the State and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system serves approximately 896 people through 756 service connections. Our water supply consists of four wells and a surface reservoir. The reservoir is located off Ski Bowl Road and Riverside Drive. Well #1 produces 170 gallons per minute, well #2 produces 115 gallons per minute, and well #3 produces 140 gallons per minute. Well #4 is new to the system and is permitted for 30 gallons per minute. The system has two storage tanks. One tank has a capacity of 500,000 gallons and the other tank has a capacity of 150,000 gallons.

The reservoir water is no longer under a filtration avoidance permit because it is now being filtered at the new Water Treatment Plant located on Ethel's Court. The water plant utilizes a two stage, pressure filter system and can produce up to 375 gallons per minute. The water is disinfected with chlorine and ultraviolet light before it is sent to the distribution system. The water plant went on-line in August, 2007.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, inorganic compounds, nitrates, nitrites, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, synthetic organic compounds, and radiological contaminants. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or the local NYSDOH office at: 607-432-3911.

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate	No	W1 5/12/21 EP 4/49/23	.04 .1	mg/L	MCL=10	10	runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic	Yes Yes No	Finn 10/6/22 Dolans 11/10/22 Well33/2/23	.027 .011 .002	mg/L	MCL=.01	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Arsenic	No	W1 10/6/22 EP 11/10/22	.008 <.0005	mg/L	MCL=.01	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nickel	No	EP 1/6/22	.0007	mg/L	n/a	n/a	n/a
Barium	No	4/19/23	0.006	mg/L	MCL=2	2	discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chloromethane (Methyl Chloride)	No	6/18/20	.78	mg/L	MCL=5	n/a	Used in organic chemistry; used as an extractant for greases, oils, and resins; as a solvent in the rubber industry; as a refrigerant, blowing agent and propellant in polystyrene foam production; as an anesthetic; as an intermediate in drug manufacturing; as a food additive, a fumigant and a fire extinguisher.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No	Quarterly	Avg. = 25 Range = 6.3-32.3	ug/L	MCL=80	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.

Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid)	No	Quarterly	Avg. = 17 Range = 7.2-22.2	ug/L	MCL=60	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
1,4Dioxane	No	3/16/22	W1 .23 Dolans .22	ug/L	MCL=1	n/a	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Copper	No	9/10/21	0.434* (0.001 - 0.526)	mg/L	AL = 1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	No	9/10/21	.0012* (.001 - .002)	ug/L	AL = 15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha	No	7/12/17	0.26	pCi/L	MCL=15	0	erosion of natural deposits
Perfluorohexanoic Acid		3/30/23	1.4	ng/L			
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	3/30/23	4.1	ng/L	MCL=10		Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	3/30/23	4.4	ng/L	MCL=10		Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid		3/30/23	1.5	ng/L			
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid		3/30/23	.94	ng/L			
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid		3/30/23	.91	ng/L			

* During 2021 we collected and analyzed 10 samples for lead and copper. The level included in the table represents the 90th percentile of the samples collected. 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 values detected at your water system. The action levels for lead and copper were not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Definitions:

Action Level (AL) – AL is the concentrations of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant which is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – 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.

Part 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.

Part per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/l) – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

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.

Mathematical Conversions

1 mg/l = 1 ppm

1 ug/l = 1 ppb

1 ppm x 1000 = 1ppb

1ppb / 1000 = 1 ppm

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES WHICH GOVERN OPERATION?

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

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. *The Village of Hunter* is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ◆ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- ◆ Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- ◆ Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met. You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount

of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- ◆ Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- ◆ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- ◆ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it up and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- ◆ Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- ◆ Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements which will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

Hunter Village
NY1900030
AWQR Summary

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to the drinking water sources 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 water sources.

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. While nitrates (and other inorganic contaminants) were detected in our water, 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 from natural sources. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The nitrate levels in our sources are considered low in comparison with other sources in this area. Organic contaminants have also been detected in our sources and are related to existing chemical spills. We continue to work with the appropriate agencies to ensure the impacts to our water sources are minimal. See section “Are there contaminants in our drinking water?” for a list of the contaminants that have been detected.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from 3 drilled wells and a reservoir. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) within the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of unknown hydraulic conductivity. The assessment area for the reservoir source contains no discrete potential

contaminate sources, and none of the land cover contaminant prevalence ratings are greater than low. However, the high mobility of microbial contaminants in reservoirs results in this drinking water intake having a medium-high susceptibility rating for microbials. Furthermore, reservoirs are highly susceptible to water quality problems caused by phosphorus additions. While the source water assessment rates our sources as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted below.

**The Village of Hunter Water Department
518-263-4020**