

***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2021
Port Henry Water District #3
38 Park Place, Suite 1, Port Henry, NY 12974
(Public Water Supply ID# 1500290)***

Introduction

To comply with State and Federal regulations, we 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 tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Mr. Chip Perry, Water Operator, at (518) 546-8698. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings. The meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the Town office at 38 Park Place, Port Henry.

Where does our water come from?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants, and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The source of water for the Port Henry WD is Puffershire Brook, also known as Bartlett Brook. Raw water is collected at an impoundment dam and intake structure located off of Cheney Road approximately two miles northwest of the village. Raw water flows by gravity from the intake structure via a ten-inch transmission main for approximately 8,650-feet to the water filtration plant.

The water filtration plant is located off of Storm Road to the west of Port Henry. Raw water flows by gravity to the treatment building where it is filtered via two continuous backwash upflow filters. The water is disinfected using sodium hypochlorite solution. A corrosion control chemical (zinc orthophosphate) is also added to control the levels of lead and copper in the finished water. The finished water is discharged to a 700,000-gallon concrete storage reservoir. Finished water flows by gravity to the distribution system via 1,400-feet of 10-inch transmission main. We serve approximately 1,100 people through 543 service connections. Our daily average volume of water delivered to our customers is 154,000 gallons per day.

The NYS Dept. of Health completed a source water assessment for this system based on available information. This assessment found no noteworthy risks to source water quality. It should be noted that surface waters in general are highly sensitive to phosphorus and microbial contaminants. The health department 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 assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us as noted below.

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, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic compounds. 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.

During 2021, we started to sample our drinking water for the per- and polyfluorinated compounds PFOA and PFOS and 1,4-dioxane on a quarterly basis. We collected samples during all 4 quarters of 2021 for PFOS and PFOA and the results indicated that there were very low levels of PFOA and PFOS present in our water. The levels were detectable, but less than the reporting limit. 1,4-dioxane samples were collected quarterly in 2021 and the results were below the detection limit. We will collect PFOA, PFOS and 1,4-dioxane samples again in 2022.

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 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 (800-426-4791) or the New York State Health Department at (518) 891-1800.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity ¹	No	7/03/2021	0.37	NTU	n/a	TT not > 1NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity ¹	No	July 2020	99.5% < 0.3	NTU	n/a	TT=95% of samples <0.3NTU	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	2021	ND	mg/L	2	2 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	2020	0.0014 ² ND – 0.0022 ³	mg/L	0	0.015 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	2020	0.21 ² 0.020 – 0.31 ³	mg/L	1.3	1.3 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	2021	ND	mg/L	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	No	2019	0.17	mg/L	n/a	5 (MCL)	Naturally occurring; mining waste
Sodium	No	2019	4	mg/L	n/a	See Note 6	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	2019	9.8	mg/L	n/a	250 (MCL)	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Color	No	2019	5	Units	n/a	15 (MCL)	Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter:
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	no	2021	ND – 0.583	ng/L	n/a	10 (MCL)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic acid (PFOS)	no	2021	ND – 0.505	ng/L	n/a	10 (MCL)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)	No	2021	0.722	ng/L	n/a	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Disinfection Byproduct							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	2021	54.9 ⁴ 23.8 – 95.1 ⁵	ug/L	n/a	80 (MCL)	By-products of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains measurable amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	2021	33.4 ⁴ 20.8 – 47.1 ⁵	ug/L	n/a	60 (MCL)	By-products of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha	No	2017	0	pCi/L	0	15 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	No	2017	0	pCi/L	0	5 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	No	2017	0	pCi/L	0	5 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of our water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our single highest measurement for the year occurred on 07/03/2021 (0.37 NTU). The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected in a month have measurements below 0.3 NTU.

2 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. 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 from your water system and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value. The range of copper levels measured was 0.020 – 0.31 mg/L. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested during 2020.

3 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. 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 from your water system and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value. The range of lead levels measured was ND – 0.0022 mg/L. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any the sites tested during 2020.

4 – The value represents the highest Locational Running Annual Average of the 4 most recent quarterly samples collected last year.

5 – The values represent the range of the quarterly samples collected last year.

6 - 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.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

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

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 the level allowed by the State. Even though we did not exceed the Action Limit for lead, we are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

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. Port Henry Village 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>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

Last year our water system was in compliance with all other applicable New York 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 microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

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

- ♦ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- ♦ Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new

- wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- ♦ Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential fire fighting 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.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may 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, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.