Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2024

Village of Colonie * 2 Thunder Road * Albany, NY 12205

(Public Water Supply ID # NY0100194)

Village Officials

James M. Rubino, Mayor

Frank A. Prevratil, Deputy Mayor

Jason M. DePaulo, Trustee

Chris Bisognano, Superintendent of Public Works

Patty Schwarz Lockart, Trustee

Mark P. Stevens, Trustee

Jamie L. Blot, Village Clerk

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Village of Colonie, in conjunction with the water supplier, Latham Water District, annually issues a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your awareness of drinking water and understanding 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 exceed any maximum contaminant levels or violate 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.

We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact the Superintendent of Public Works, Chris Bisognano at 518-869-6372. This report can also be found on our website at www.colonievillage.org. Notice of our public meetings is posted in the Times Union and can also be found on the Village of Colonie website https://colonievillage.org/agendas-minutes/. Village Board meetings are held the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month, unless

there is a holiday, at which time the meeting will be held that following Tuesday at 10:00 a.m.

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 Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Village of Colonie purchases it's water from Latham Water District, who's main raw water sources are a blend of the Mohawk River and five (5) wells located on Onderdonk Avenue. The Stony Creek Reservoir continues to be utilized as an emergency raw water source. The Stony Creek Reservoir is located in the Town of Clifton Park, NY and was not used in 2023 as a raw water source. Although there has been no recorded contamination of the Reservoir, potential sources can include highway runoff (de-icing chemicals and sand), residential lawn care runoff, agricultural runoff and accidental spills.

The wells are located on the treatment plant property and are used year-round. One of the wells is used at all times in an effort to "cycle" recharge to the groundwater table. Although there has been no recorded contamination of the wells, potential sources can include agricultural runoff, industrial discharges and accidental spills.

The quality of our sources before treatment is good and the treatment plant finished the job by removing any solids, metals (primarily iron and manganese), color-producing compounds or other organic and inorganic compounds. At the treatment plant, Latham Water

District continuously monitors the clarity and disinfectant level to ensure the bacteriological safety of the water. Chemical treatment consists of oxidation, coagulation, chlorination and pH adjustment. Physical treatment consists of flocculation, settling and filtration.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

The NYS DOH has completed a Source Water Assessment for the Mohawk River upstream of the Latham Water intake and the Stony Creek Reservoir. The assessments are summarized below. The assessments have identified potential contamination. It does not mean that the water delivered to your home is or will become unsafe to drink.

The assessment of the Mohawk River found that the amount of pasture in its watershed 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.

The assessment of the Stony Creek Reservoir found that the amount of agricultural lands and the golf course in its watershed results in a potential protozoa, phosphorus and pesticide contamination.

Latham'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 to a great number of potential contaminants.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The total water produced for 2024 was over 3.73 billion gallons. The Latham Water District water system, serves approximately 85,590 people, of which approximately 7,800 are Village residents. Latham Water District has 25,705 service connections, virtually, all of this water is sold through metered connections. There are 3,152 water meter connections in the Village of Colonie. A portion of the water produced by the treatment plant, however, is not billed Latham Water District customers. Unbilled water is used for treatment plant operations, water main testing, fire hydrant flushing, firefighting,

water main breaks, etc. Latham Water District estimates this “unbilled” amount of water to be 15.1% of water produced. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system is 10,208,718 gallons per day. In 2024, Village of Colonie customers were charged $5.87 per 1,000 gallons of water for an average annual charge per residential user of $234.80.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, Latham Water District routinely tests your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiologicals and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of those contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one-year-old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 Albany County Health Department at 518-447-4620. Latham Water District routinely tests your drinking water for numerous contaminants. Bacteriological and Total Coliform testing is performed a minimum of 90 times per month and routine physical and chemical testing is performed every day, sometimes as often as every 4 hours.

Turbidity and chlorine residual monitoring is performed continuously, using automated on-line measuring devices. Other contaminants tested for include: turbidity, inorganic compounds, synthetic and naturally occurring organic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethane and haloacetic acids. None of the

compounds analyzed for were detected in your drinking water above the maximum contaminant level as defined by the State drinking water standards.

Additionally, the Village of Colonie performs the following testing: 9 coliform tests per month, disinfection bi-product testing is performed quarterly, Lead/Copper testing is performed every 3 years.

Table of Detected Contaminants (LWD)							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date or Frequency of Sample	Level Detected Average or Max (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCL G	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform [1]	No	Weekdays	0 positive sample	n/a	n/a	TT=2 or more positive samples	Naturally occurring
Turbidity [2]	No	Continuous	0.18 100% <0.3	NTU	n/a	TT=<1.0 TT=95% of samples <0.3	Soil runoff
Distribution Turbidity [2]	No	Weekdays	0.141 (0.029-1.45)	NTU	n/a	MCL=5	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper [3]	No	1/2024 to 6/2024	0.18 (0.01-1.3)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of pipes
Lead [4]	No	1/2024 to 6/2024	0.002 (<0.001-0.022)	mg/L	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of pipes
Barium	No	10/2/2024	0.029	mg/L	n/a	MCL=2.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, Nitrogen (as N)	No	10/2/2024	0.73	mg/L	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer
Sodium [5]	No	10/2/2024	36.8	mg/L	0	20 270	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	No	10/2/2024	50	mg/L	n/a	MCL=250	Naturally occurring
Color	No	Weekdays	1 (1-3)	CU	n/a	MCL=15	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	Weekly	36.7 (26.9-62.2)	mg/L	n/a	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or road salt

Table of Detected Contaminants (LWD)							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date or Frequency of Sample	Level Detected Average or Max (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCL G	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Hardness, as $CaCO_3$	No	Weekly	126.7 (102.2-159.2)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	No	6/5/2004	2.13	ng/L	n/a	MCL=10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes[6]	No	Quarterly	63.0 (31.3-87.4)	µg/L	n/a	MCL=80	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids [6]	No	Quarterly	33.4 (17.6-38.4)	µg/L	n/a	MCL=60	
Total Organic Carbon [7]	No	Monthly	2.0 (1.2-2.4)	Compliance Ratio	n/a	TT=Compliance Ratio≥1	Naturally occurring
Entry Point Chlorine	No	Continuous	2.17 (1.26-3.20)	mg/L	4	MRDL=4	Added disinfectant
Distribution Chlorine	No	Weekdays	1.23 (0.02-2.59)	mg/L	4	MRDL=4	Added disinfectant
Entry Point Chlorine Dioxide	No	Daily	0.02 (<0.01-0.11)	mg/L	0.8	MRDL=0.8	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date or Frequency of Sample	Level Detected Average or Max (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection Byproducts							
Entry Point Chlorite	No	Daily	0.41 (0.12-0.66)	mg/L	1.0	MRDL=1.0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Distribution Chlorite [8]	No	Monthly	342 (49-570)	µg/L	800	MCL=1000	
Distribution Chlorate [8]	No	Monthly	233 (140-340)	µg/L	n/a	n/a	
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Radium 226 and Radium 228	No	1/4/2023	0.605	pCi/L	0	MCL=5	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Uranium	No	1/4/2023	0.012	µg/L	0	MCL=30	
Gross Beta Particles [9]	No	1/4/2023	0.713	pCi/L	0	MCL=50	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions

LWD PWS Id No: NY0100198

Analysis performed or reviewed by NY Lab Id No: 10000

Notes:

[1] A Level 1 assessment is triggered if 2 or more routine/repeat samples are total coliform positive in the same month.

[2] 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. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred on 7/30/2024 (0.18 NTU), which was due to a instrumentation issue. A treatment technique violation occurs if more than five percent of the composite filter effluent measurements taken each month exceed 0.3 NTU. The turbidity level of representative samples of the filtered water must at no time exceed 1 NTU. We monitor distribution turbidity because high turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Our highest single distribution turbidity measurement for the year occurred on 5/31/2024 (1.45 NTU), with a monthly average of 0.284 NTU. A violation occurs when the monthly average of the results of all distribution samples collected in any calendar month exceeds 5 NTU. All levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

[3] The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 60 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 in the water system. In this case, 60 samples were collected in the water system and the 90th percentile value was the seventh highest sample (0.18 mg/L). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

[4] The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 60 sites tested. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

[5] 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.

[6] The level presented represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected. Total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids are formed by the reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organic material.

[7] The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule required monitoring of raw and finished water for Total Organic Carbon (TOC). Depending on raw water alkalinity, water treatment should remove between 15-50% if the raw water TOC to reduce the amount of disinfection byproducts produced. The removal, or compliance ratio, should be greater than or equal to 1 for each quarter. All levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

[8] Chlorite and chlorate are formed by the reaction of chlorine dioxide with naturally occurring organic material.

[9] The state considers 50 pCi/L to be a level concern for beta particles.

Definitions:

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

Color Unit (CU): A measure of the color of water. 1 CU equals the yellow color produced by 1 mg of platinum cobalt dissolved in 1 liter of water.

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

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.

Micrograms per liter (µg/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion – ppb).

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

Nanograms per liter (ng/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one Trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion – ppt)

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.

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

The following contaminants were tested for, but not found in the Latham Water Districs/Village of Colonie's finished water:

Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Thallium, Fluoride, Benzene, Bromobenzene, Bromochloromethane, Bromomethane, N-Butylbenzene, Sec-Butylbenzene, Tert-Butylbenzene, Carbon Tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, Chloroethane, Chloromethane, 2-Chlorotoluene, 4-Chlorotoluene, Dibromomethane, 1,2-Dichlorobenzene, 1,3-Dichlorobenzene, 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, Dichlorodifluoromethane, 1,1-Dichloroethane, 1,2- Dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethene, 1,2-Dichloropropane, 1,3- Dichloropropane, 2,2-Dichloropropane, 1,1-Dichloropropene, cis-1,3-Dichloropropene, Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene, ethylbenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, Isopropylbenzene, p-Isopropyltoluene, Methylene Chloride, n-Propylbenzene, Styrene, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane,

Tetrachloroethene, Toluene, 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4- Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethene, Trichlorofluoromethane, 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, m-Xylene, O-Xylene, p-Xylene, Vinyl chloride, Methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether, Naphthalene, Gross Alpha Particles, 11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS), 1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS), 1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS), 1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS), 4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA), 9- chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS), hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPODA)(GenX), nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA), perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA), perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA), perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA), perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA), perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA), perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA), perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS), perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS), perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS), perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA), perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA), N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA), N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA), perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA), perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA), and Lithium.

Table of Detected Contaminants Tested by Village of Colonie				
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date or Frequency of Sample	Level Detected Average or Max (Range)	Unit Measurement
Microbiological Contaminants				
Total Coliform	No	Monthly	0 Positive Samples	N/A
Inorganic Contaminants				
Copper	No	7/26/2023	.02 (.007-.06)	mg/L
Lead	No	7/26/2023	.001 Not Detected	Mg/L
Disinfection Byproducts				
Haloacetic Acids	No	Quarterly	27.03 (22.8-30.3)	µg/L
Chloroacetic Acids	No	Quarterly	.52 (0-2.1)	µg/L
Dichloroacetic Acids	No	Quarterly	13.2 (10.8-14.9)	µg/L
Bromoacetic Acids	No	Quarterly	Not Detected	µg/L
Trichloroacetic	No	Quarterly	13 (9.9-15.8)	µg/L
Dibromoacetic Acids	No	Quarterly	0.3 (0-1.2)	µg/L
Dibromopropionic Acids	No	Quarterly	112.3 (109-116)	µg/L
Bromodichloromethane	No	Quarterly	6.9 (4.4-11.7)	µg/L
Bromoform	No	Quarterly	Not Detected	µg/L
Chloroform	No	Quarterly	22.9 (15.8-31.2)	µg/L
Dibromochloromethane	No	Quarterly	.83 (0-2.5)	µg/L

Table of Detected Contaminants Tested by Village of Colonie				
Total Trihalomethanes	No	Quaterly	(20.1-45.4)	µg/L

Analysis performed or reviewed by Adirondak Environmental Services Inc.

PWS Id: NY 0100194

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

The results of Latham Water District/Village of Colonie's water quality testing show that we were in compliance with all applicable State and Federal drinking water quality requirements. However, we are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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 Village of Colonie 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. We encourage property

owners to determine the material your water service is made of and report those results to the Village of Colonie. Please go to the following website for additional information: *https://survey123.arcgis.com/share/7ccf43ebf1f046d58169eee5797907c4*

To review the Village of Colonie LSI (Lead Service Inventory) please contact the Village of Colonie DPW 518-869-6372 or visit the Village of Colonie DPW at: 1 Thunder Road, Albany NY, 12205.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations of the State Sanitary Code. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected however, these contaminants were detected below New York State 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.
- 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 more 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 of water for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. 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 any leaks 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 per 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 the reading advanced, you have a leak.

ONLY TAP WATER DELIVERS

How often do you think about your water tap water? If you're like most, probably not often. Tap water delivers so many things that no other water can deliver.

- It delivers public health.
- It delivers fire protection.
- It delivers economic development.

- It delivers quality of life.

For more information go to www.awwa.org and/or www.drinktap.org

CLOSING

The Village of Colonie delivered safe water in 2024 with no water quality violations. We continually strive to improve our water quality by working with the Latham Water District to improving the treatment processes. In spite of everyday challenges in the water business, the Village of Colonie together with Latham Water District and all their collective employees continue to deliver safe drinking water to the residents and businesses they serve. This water supply statement is being prepared for our customers in accordance with New York State Public Health Law. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. This report is being made available by the Superintendent of Public Works, Chris Bisognano. Any questions about this report (or the system in general) should be directed to him at 518-869-6372.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

The Village of Colonie received a notice of violation for failure to meet the microbiological monitoring and/or reporting requirement for the monitoring period of 7/1/2024 and 9/30/2024.

Section 5-1.50 of the New York State Sanitary Code requires that Disinfection byproduct sample(s) are to be taken during each required monitoring period. Section 5-1.72 (C)(1) of the New York State Sanitary Code requires that all required monitoring sample results be sent to the State by the 10th calendar day of the next reporting period.

Public notification of this violation is required in the 2024 annual water quality report.

SUPPLEMENT TO

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Latham Water District
347 Old Niskayuna Road
Latham, NY 12110

PWS Id No: NY0100198

Introduction

This supplement to the 2024 Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) for the Latham Water District has been prepared in accordance with New York State regulations. Current drinking water regulations require sampling and reporting of Per- and Polyfluorinated substances (PFAS) in finished water. The compliance data for these compounds can be found in the published 2024 AWQR. The purpose of this supplement is to provide you with the results of unregulated perfluoroalkyl substances detected in our finished water.

What does this information mean?

As seen in the table below, our finished water concentrations below the MCLG. We will continue for PFAS compounds and will adjust operations as needed to comply with all applicable drinking water standards.

Supplemental Table Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substance

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG or Health Advisory Level
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	No	6/5/2024	1.27	ng/L	3,800 ng/L
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	No	6/5/2024	1.99	ng/L	n/a
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	No	6/5/2024	1.58	ng/L	n/a

PWS Id No: NY01000198

Analysis performed or reviewed by NY ELAP Lab Id No: 10000

Notes:

[1] USEPA Healthy 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 constructed

as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.

[2]All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL= 0.05 mg/L =50,000 ng/L.

Definitions:

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

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.

Nanograms per liter (ng/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion – ppt).