Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023

Village of Fultonville
10 Erie Street, Fultonville, NY 12072
(Public Water Supply Identification Number NY2800140)

Introduction

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Fultonville, 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. We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We detected 2 of those contaminants at a level higher than the State allows. As we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded a drinking water standard and we modified our treatment process to rectify this problem. This report is an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to New York State standards. Our constant goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. If you have any questions concerning this report or concerning your drinking water please contact: *Mr. Shaun Perry, Water Commissioner, Village of Fultonville, PO Box 337, Fultonville, NY 12072; Telephone (518) 853-3815 ext. 4., Fultonville, NY 12072; Telephone (518) 728-7848.* 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 3rd Monday of each month, 7:00 PM at the Village Hall, 10 Erie Street, Fultonville, NY 12072; Telephone (518) 853-3815, *The Village of Fultonville is an equal opportunity provider and employer. Discrimination is prohibited by Federal Law. Complaints of discrimination may be filed with USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410; TDD# 1-800-662-1220.*

Where does our water come from?

The Village of Fultonville draws its water from "groundwater" sources. 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. The Village of Fultonville water source consists of two deep wells. Well #1 is located at 10 Erie Street while Well #2 is 400 feet east of 10 Erie Street. Each well is 190 feet deep. Pumping capacity for each well is 170 gallons per minute. Treatment of the water consists of softening through two new Culligan softening units to remove hardness, iron and manganese followed by chlorination using sodium hypochlorite to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria. After treatment, water is pumped into the distribution system and to a 632,000-gallon storage tank to meet consumer demand and to provide adequate fire protection.

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

Facts and Figures

The Village provides water through 284 service connections to a population of approximately 760 people. Our average daily demand is 100,000 gallons. Our single highest day was 150,000 gallons. The total water produced in 2023 was 33,000,000 gallons.

Are there contaminants in our drinking water?

In accordance with State regulations, the Village of Fultonville routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous contaminants. We test your drinking water for inorganic contaminants, radiological contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, and synthetic organic contaminants. In addition, we test (1) sample 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.

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, Herkimer District Office at (315) 866-6879.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table on page 4, our system had two violations. We exceeded the MCL's for color and iron on sample from 7/27/23 and are required to provide the following Health Effects 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. We utilize our water softening system to remove iron and manganese but have been having problems with its consistency and ability to remove iron and manganese. We will be studying the softener situation in 2024 along with the Department of Health with quarterly monitoring of the above parameters.

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 Village of Fultonville has completed its 4th quarter monitoring with no detects for PFOA,PFOS & 1,4-Dioxane.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2023, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating and monitoring requirements. During 2023, we "did not report all monitoring or testing" for the Primary Inorganic Chemicals Secondary Inorganic Compounds, Nitrate, Principal Organic Compounds, and 4th quarter PFAS/PFOS & Dioxane and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. The samples were all collected and analyzed but the results were not submitted to the Herkimer Office of the Health Department. This does not pose a threat to the quality of our water supply. We received Notices of Violation for not submitting the sample results.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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 about drinking water 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. Village of Fultonville Water Department 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 Don Smith at the Village of Fultonville Water Department. 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 Village of Fultonville 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.
- Install faucet aerators in the kitchen and the bathroom to reduce the flow from 4 to 2.5 gallons per minute.
- Water gardens and lawn for only a couple of hours after sunset.
- Check faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks and repair all leaks promptly.
- Take shorter showers.

Capital Improvements

There were no major capital improvements in 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.

Village of Fultonville
PWSID NY2800140
Source Water Assessment Summary

The NYSDOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, 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 contaminants, if any, 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 2 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a very-high susceptibility to industrial organic compounds, a high susceptibility to bacteria, viruses, halogenated solvents, herbicides, pesticides, nitrates, metals and protozoa; and a medium-high susceptibility to petroleum products. These ratings are due primarily to the proximity of the wells to a permitted discharge facility (industrial/commercial facility that discharges wastewater into the environment and is regulated by the state and/or federal government), a hazardous waste site, a hazardous substance spill, low intensity residential activities and high intensity residential activities and the proximity of the New York State Thruway in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of high hydraulic conductivity.

While the source water assessment rates our wells 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 at the number provided in this report.

VILLAGE OF FULTONVILLE TABLE OF CONTAMINANTS
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY2000140

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	7/27/23	1.2	ug/l	N/A	MCL=10	Erosion of natural deposits;
Barium	N	7/27/23	848	ug/l	2000	MCL=2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N	7/27/23	150	ppm	N/A	MCL=250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Color	Y	7/27/23	40	units	N/A	MCL=15	The presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese
Copper Range of copper concentration	N	9/20/23	1.210[1] 0.0077 1.260	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	N	7/27/23	388	ug/l	N/A	MCL=2200	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Iron	Y	7/27/23	858	ug/l	N/A	MCL=300	Geology; Naturally occurring
Lead Range of lead concentration	N	9/20/23	2.8[2] ND-3.1	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	N	7/27/23	284	ug/l	N/A	MCL=300	Geology; Naturally occurring
Nickel	N	7/27/23	1.1	ug/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor	N	7/27/23	4	units	N/A	MCL=3	Natural sources
pH	N	7/27/23	7.52	units	N/A	6.8.5	Natural sources; Water softeners;
Sodium[3]	N	7/27/23	95.1	mg/l			
Sulfate	N	7/27/23	18.7	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology
Radiological Parameters							
Radium 226	N	10/21/19	0.184	pCi/L	0	MCL=5[4]	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids]	N	7/27/23	2.38	ug/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (average) range (based on daily samples)	N	daily testing	0.80 0.0.45-0.95	ppm	MRDLG N/A	MRDL MCL=4	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water

NOTES

1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 10 test sites. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 9th sample with the second highest value (level detected 0.007 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 10 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested in September 2023
3. Water containing more than 20 mg/l should not be consumed by persons on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.
4. MCL is for combined Radium 226 and Radium 228.

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 (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.
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.
N/A- not applicable