

YEAR 2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT VILLAGE OF PALATINE BRIDGE

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INTRODUCTION: To comply with State regulation, The Village of Palatine Bridge 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 has never violated a maximum contaminant level. 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. Rodney Sutton, Water Superintendent, Village of Palatine Bridge, 11 W. Grand St., Palatine Bridge, NY 13428; Telephone (518) 673 -2917 or in an emergency (518) 791-8079. 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. They are held on the 3rd Tuesday of each month, 6:30 PM at the Village Hall, 11 W. Grand St; telephone (518)-673-2917. Village office hours are 8:30am to 1:30pm Monday thru Thursday.

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 picks 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. 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 Village of Palatine Bridge draws its water from a ground water source. The Village is served by one drilled well 1000-foot deep located 1.5 miles north of the Village boundary on State Highway Route 10. Pumping capacity for this well is approximately 500 gallons per minute. Treatment of the raw water produced by the well consists of chlorination, which is used for disinfection to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and other organisms. We have a 300,000-gallon underground storage tank and a 250,000-gallon above ground storage to meet consumer demand and provide adequate fire protection. We provide water through 342 service connections to a population of approximately 900 people. Our average daily demand is 85,000 gallons per day. In February of 2005 a new triplex water softening system was installed to provide better water quality.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT: The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for the Village of Palatine Bridge water 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 sub-surface to the well. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination. See section “Are there contaminants in our drink water?” for a list of contaminants, if any that has 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 drilled well. The source water assessment has rated this well as having a high susceptibility to bacteria, viruses, and protozoa and a medium- high susceptibility to herbicides, pesticides and nitrates. These ratings are due primarily to agricultural activities in the assessment area. In addition, the well draws from an unconfined aquifer of high hydraulic conductivity. While the source water assessment rates our well as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finish water delivered into your home meet New York State’s drinking water standard for microbial contamination. A copy of the source water assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us as noted in the introduction in the first section.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER? As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. We test your drinking water for inorganic compounds, nitrite, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, and synthetic organic compounds. In addition, we test for coliform bacteria once a month, and fluoride and chlorine daily. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. You may obtain a copy of all our test results by contacting the Village office or Rodney Sutton.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, might be reasonably expected to contain at least some 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 New York State Department of Health, District Office, 5665 State Route 5, Herkimer, NY, telephone; (315-866-6879).

This table does not represent all testing. We have met all NY State Standards. A copy of all our testing is available at the village office.

VILLAGE OF PALATINE BRIDGE TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant		Viol atio n Y/N	Lev. Dete cted	Unit Msmt.	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
PFOA							
Perflourinated Compounds	1/11/21 4/12/21	N N	1.79 <2	ng/L	<2	10 ngl	Industrial surfactant in chemical processes and as a material feedstock.
Dioxane	1/11/21 4/12/21	N N	<0.1 <0.1	ug/L	<0.1	1 ug/l	
Inorganic Contaminants tested-							
Arsenic Data from 7/28/22	N		<0.001 0	ppb	n/a	.01	Erosion of natural deposits: runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium Data from 7/28/22	N		.0148	ppb or ug/l	2000	2.00	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride Data from 7/28/22	N		123	Mg/l or ppm	N/A	250	Naturally occurring of indicative of road salt contamination
Copper Data from 7/19/21	N		.0617	Mg/l	1.300	1.000	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride 6/10/19 Data from	N		.386	ppb or ug/l	n/a	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth ; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron Data from 7/28/22	N		.0500	Mg/l	n/a	300	Naturally occurring.
Lead Data from 7/3/18	N		.0016	Mg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Manganese Data from 7/28/22	N		.00308	ppb or ug/l	N/A	300	Naturally occurring. Indicative of landfill contamination
Nickel Data from 7/28/22	N		<.0005	ppb or ug/l	n/a	.01	Discharge from steel/metal factories; EPA regulations require us to monitor this contaminant while EPA considers setting a limit on it.
Nitrate Data from 4/10/23	N		<0.062	ppb or ug/l	10,000 1,000	10 mg I as N 1mg I as N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate Data from 7/28/22	N		69.8	ppm or mg/l	n/a	250.0	Geology; EPA regulations require us to monitor this contaminant while EPA considers setting a limit on it. MCL is for NYS
Zinc Data from 7/28/22	N		.0115	mg/l or ppm	N/A	30	Naturally occurring; Mining waste
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides (data from 7/01/20)							
Contaminants were monitored with no detects.							By-product of industry & agriculture
Trihalomethanes Data from 7/17/23							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] 4-quarter running average (highest)	N		26.7	Ppb or ug/l	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 Data from 7/27/23 Total Haloacetic Acids	N		17.8	UG/L			By-product of drinking water chlorination
Volatile Organic Contaminants (data from 4/13/23)							
A total of 54 contaminants were monitored	n		<0.00994	Ppb or ug/l	n/a	5	By-product of industrial processes and petroleum production
Unregulated Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides (data from 7/01/20)							
Contaminants were monitored with no detects. Unregulated contaminant Monitoring helps EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate these contaminants.							By-products of industrial processes

Definitions:
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of 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.
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 contaminants 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 is excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
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)
Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion ppq)
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
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. or 1000ppb equal 1ppm Ex: 500ppb=. 5ppm
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.
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.
Maximum Contaminant Level - (Mandatory Language) The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (Mandatory Language) 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.
n/a-not applicable.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN? As you can see from the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants were detected; however these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?
During the year 2024, our system followed 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. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as results of materials used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home’s water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 demands, there are several reasons why it is important to conserve water.

- Saving water saves energy and costs both necessities of life.
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the cost of treating the water.
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions. So, 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, 3600 gallons in 6 months. A steady drip or stream 1/16” at 60lbs pressure can waste 74,000 gallons in 3 months.
- 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 otherwise invisible toilet leaks. 100 gallons a day can amount to 9000 gallons in a 3-month period or 18000 in a 6-month period.
- A One Quarter (1/4) inch Hose or stream of water at 60 lbs of water pressure can amount to a loss of 13,000 gallons or more in 24 hours.

Water Rates: In 2024 the water customers in Village of Palatine Bridge were charged \$8.00 per 1000 gallons with a minimum of \$96.00, while out of village limits customers were charged \$16.00 per 1000 gallons with a minimum of \$192.00

CLOSING: Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. Please call our office (518)-673-2917 if you have questions.

USDA Rural development is an Equal Opportunity Lender, Provider, and Employer. Complaints of discrimination should be sent to USDA Director of Civil Rights, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410