Annual Quality Drinking Water Report
2024
Woodside Homes
Knapps Rd.
Stephentown, N.Y. 12168
Public Water Supply # NY4130008

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Woodside Homes, 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 we conducted tests for 106 contaminants. We detected 1 of those contaminants to exceed the level allowed by the state. As we told you at the time our water temporarily exceeded a drinking water standard and we rectified the problem by shocking the system with chlorine. 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 Alan Stuart**,** Owner, at (518) 733-5714. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please contact Alan Stuart.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The sources of water for Woodside Homes are two wells located within the boundaries of Woodside Homes in the Town of Stephentown. Our water system serves 16 homes and approximately 40 people. The water source is groundwater supplied by two (2) wells, then chlorinated before distribution.

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 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 NYS DOH **has not completed** a source water assessment for this system, one will be done at a future date, but no date has been given at the present time. The state source water assessment will include 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 the consumers is or will become contaminated.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING 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. 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 Rensselaer Health Department at 518) 270 – 2711.

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. The following is a table of contaminants.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL,TT, AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological							
Total Coliform	No	07/09/24	2 positive samples	Colonies	2 or more positive samples		Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	No	07/16/12	0.1	NTU	N/A	5 NTU	Soil Runoff
Inorganics							
Chloride	No	05/06/24	2000	ug/L	N/A	250000	Naturally-occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Sulfate	No	05/06/24	13000	ug/L	N/A	250000	Naturally-occurring
Sodium	No	05/06/24	5400	ug/L	N/A		Naturally-occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Arsenic	No	05/06/24	2.9	ug/L	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes.
Barium	No	05/06/24	6	ug/L	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Silver	No	08/13/21	20	ug/L	N/A	100	Naturally-occurring, discharge from photographic & radiographic processing; Manufacturing of electronic products; Jewelry making; Plating and soldering
Lead	No	07/09/24	<1[2] <10-10	ug/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	07/09/24	<10[1] <10-10	ug/L	10	AL=1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Odor	No	05/06/24	2	TON	N/A	3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.
Inorganic – Nitrate & Nitrite							
Nitrate	No	0/05/24	<10	ug/L	10000	10000	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite	No	12/18/02	<10	ug/L	1000	1000	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radiological Testing							
Gross Alpha	No	08/21/23	0.709	pci/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium -228	No	08/21/23	0.0681	pci/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium -226 & 228	No	08/21/23	0.352	pci/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Metals II Analyses	No	07/16/12					All tests within acceptable limits.
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	08/21/23	<4.0	ug/L	N/A	80.0000	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acid	No	08/21/23	<1.0	ug/L	N/A	60.0000	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	No	05/06/24					All test within acceptable limits
Other Principle Organic Contaminants	No	05/08/18					All test within acceptable limits

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL,TT, AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
1,4-Dioxane	No	05/06/24	<0.200	ug/L	N/A	1	May enter the environment through use as a solvent and in textile processing, printing processes & detergent preparations.
Perflurooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	No	05/06/24	<0.200	ug/L	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial & industrial applications.
Perflurooctanoic acid (PFOA)	No	05/06/24	<0.200	ug/L	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial & industrial applications.

Notes:

1 – The level represents the 90th percentile of 5 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of 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, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 10 ug/L. The action level was not exceeded at any of the sites.

2 - The level represents the 90th percentile of 5 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was <1 ug/L. The action level was not exceeded at any of the sites.

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.

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.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see from the table, our system had one violation. We constantly test for various contaminants in the water supply to

comply with regulatory requirements. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

Information on lead

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is *primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing.* Woodside Homes is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Alan Stuart at (518) 733-5714. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Information on lead Service Line Inventory

The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requires every federally defined community and non-transient, non-community water system to develop a service line inventory (also called a lead service line inventory (LSLI)).

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible.

Woodside Homes distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines and/or visiting the website at: https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY4130008.htm.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

The table shows that we triggered a Level 1 assessment for total coliform. On July 10, 2024, one of the quarterly samples collected indicated the presence of total coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.
During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment(s). It was not definitively determined the cause of the contamination. It was recommended to flush the distribution system and to increase the chlorine residual especially during the summer months. These recommendations have been implemented.

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 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 few 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.

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 our customers. The backup generator that was added to the system in the fall of 2009, has been used to provide a continuous supply of water to the park. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office (518) 733 – 5714 if you have questions.