Annual Water Quality Report for 2023

City of Cohoes

97 Mohawk Street, Cohoes, NY 12047

(Public Water Supply Identification Number NY0100192)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the City of Cohoes, 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 drinking water met all State drinking water health standards. 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: *Michael P. Duffey, Chief Water Plant Operator, City of Cohoes, 97 Mohawk Street, Cohoes, NY 12047; Telephone (518) 237-4320.* We want our valued customers to be informed about their water service. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month, 7:00 PM, at the *City Hall*, 97 Mohawk Street; Telephone *(518) 233-2121.*

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The City of Cohoes draws its water from the Mohawk River a "surface water" source. Water is pumped from the National Grid Canal located on North Mohawk Street up to the 75-million-gallon Raw Water Storage Reservoir on Upper Vliet Blvd. The treatment process at Cohoes consists of: potassium permanganate addition for taste and odor control; coagulation and flocculation using polyaluminum chloride (PAC) to cause small particles to stick together when the water is mixed, making larger heavier particles; sedimentation to allow the newly formed larger particles to settle out naturally; filtration to remove smaller particles by trapping them in sand filters; along with a ortho-phosphate corrosion inhibitor for iron and manganese control and post chlorination to prevent bacterial contamination. During the warmer months we also re-chlorinate the water at the two storage tanks (lower reservoir) located on Vliet St. and Simmons Ave. providing additional control against bacterial contamination.

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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water, provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA's) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The City of Cohoes provides water through 4,700 residential service connections and 60 industrial services to a population of approximately 18,447 people. We also supply a small section of the Town of Colonie, which includes 6 residential services and 2 industrial services. Our average daily demand is 2.97 million gallons and our single highest day was 3.74 million gallons. During 2023, a total of 1,086,392,000 gallons was withdrawn from the Mohawk River Approximately 25,579,000 gallons were used for water plant operations such as filter backwashing and sedimentation tank cleaning. City residents used 683,496,000 gallons through metered sales. The amount of water lost was 402,896,000 gallons or 37% lost or unaccounted water. Lansing Public Pool used 6,000,000 gallons. Of that total, the Village of Green Island purchased 24,235,800 gallons and the residents in the Town of Colonie purchased 4,323,200 gallons and Waterford purchased 253,360,000 gallons. Some loss of water can be attributed to distribution system leaks, water breaks, fighting fires, street sweeper, unmetered use and unauthorized use.

The rate for Residential, Commercial and Industrial customers is $3.70 per thousand gallons of water used and $3.60 per thousand gallons for sewer. There is a minimum charge for infrastructure improvements charged to residential, commercial and industrial customers at a rate of $15.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the City of Cohoes 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 15 samples for coliform bacteria each month. The attached 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 and is noted. For a listing of all the parameters that we must analyze and the frequency of testing for compliance with the NYS Sanitary Code, see Appendix A.

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 Albany County Health Department at (518) 447-4620.

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INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 5 was conducted during 2023. This is a requirement of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory action to protect the public health. Monitoring for UCMR 5 has 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. The UCMR data will help the EPA make determinations about future regulations regarding these compounds and their occurrence nationwide.

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WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table on page 4, our system had no violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected; however, these compounds were detected below New York State requirements.

"*In 2023, we were required to collect and analyze drinking water samples for 23 unregulated contaminants and 2 regulated contaminants on 1 sample from our finished water in September 2023. Some contaminants that are currently unregulated and 2 contaminants that are regulated were detected in the samples. The data is shown in the table on page 4. The list of Unregulated and Regulated Compounds can be found on the last page. You may obtain the monitoring results by calling Michael P. Duffey at (518) 237-4320"*

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 (Centers for Disease Control) 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. The City of Cohoes 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 Michael P. Duffey at. *(518) 237-4320.* 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*.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

The City of Cohoes 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 modifications made to the water system in 2023 and none planned 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, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

City of Cohoes - Mohawk River
NY01000192
Source Water Assessment Summary

The NYS DOH has completed a Source Water Assessment for the Mohawk River upstream of the Cohoes intake. The assessment is summarized below. The assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how likely contaminants could enter the Mohawk River. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination. It does not mean that the water delivered to your home is or will become unsafe to drink. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" of this report, for information concerning low levels of contaminants in your water.

This assessment found the amount of pasture in the Mohawk River assessment area 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. However, it is appears that the total amount of wastewater discharged to surface water in this assessment area is high enough to raise the potential for contamination (particularly for protozoa). Finally, it should be noted that relatively high flow velocities make river drinking water supplies highly sensitive to existing and new sources of microbial contamination.

The Cohoes 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 for a great number of potential contaminants. A copy of the full Source Water Assessment, including a map of the assessment area, is available for review by contacting us at the number provided in this report.

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 - 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.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
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.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The LRAA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each individual site.
N/A-*Not applicable*

CITY OF COHOES TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY01000192

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity [(Highest turbidity)	N	12/20/23	0.46[1]	NTU	N/A	TT=1.0 NTU	Soil runoff
			100%			TT= 95% samples < 0.3	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	10/6/23	21.4	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N	10/6/23	46.9	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Copper Range of copper concentration	N	8/29/22- 9/28/22	0.113 .0.0081- 0.132	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;
Fluoride	N	10/6/23	0.27	mg/l	N/A	MCL=2.2	Erosion of natural deposits;
Lead Range of lead concentration	N	8/29/22- 9/28/22	ND[3] ND- 2.5	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	N	10/6/23	12.6	µg/l	N/A	MCL=300	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	10/6/23	0.6	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	N	10/6/23	0.454	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
pH	N	10/6/23	7.56	units	N/A	6.5-8.5	
Sodium[4]	N	10/6/23	27.1	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring, Road salt
Sulfate	N	10/6/23	21.4	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	
Radiological Parameters							
Gross Alpha	N	11/27/23	3.99	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs), (THM & HAA5							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)] (Average)[5] Range of Values for HAA5	N	2/9/23 5/11/23 8/10/23 11/9/23	LRAA1 30.6 15.4-43.1 LRAA2 25[5] 18-28.3 LRAA3 33.4[5] 19-49.6 LRAA4 28.5[5] 19.2-33.1	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes] TTHM (Average)[5] Range of values for Total Trihalomethanes	N		LRAA1 49.59[5] 5.8-87.6 LRAA2 55.1[5] 28.3-75.4 LRAA3 61.9[5] 32.7-105 LRAA4 53.8[5] 0.5-51.6	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (average) Range of chlorine residual	N	Daily testing	1.18 0.03-2.19	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
Total Organic Carbon Compliance Ratio	N	Monthly samples 2022	1.07-1.80	N/A	Compliance ratio >=1	TT[6]	Organic material both natural and manmade; Organic pollutants, decaying vegetation
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 5							
PFBA	N	4/3/23	1.1	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10[7,8,9]	Released into the environment from widespread use in
PFOA	N	7/5/23	1.1				

PFOS	N		2.5				commercial and industrial applications.
PFHxA	N		2.2				
PFBS	N		1.0				
PFHxS	N		1.1				
PFBA	N		2.1				
PFPeA	N		1.6				
PFOS	N	11/15/23	2.0				
PFHxA	N		1.4				
PFBA	N	11/15/23	1.7	ng/l	N/A		
PFPeA	N		2.0				
Unregulated Polyfluoalkyl Substaances and Regulated PFOA and PFOS Highlighted in Boldface							
PFBA	N		1.90	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10[7,8,9]	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFOS			2.07				

FOOTNOTES-

1. 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. Level detected represents the highest level detected. The regulations require 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. We met the standard 100% of the time. We also collect a distribution turbidity sample 5 times a week. Our average distribution turbidity for 2022 was 0.12 NTU.
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 30 test sites. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 30 sites tested
3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 30 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 30 sites tested
4. Water containing more than 20 ppm 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**.**
5. The average shown is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). The LRAA3 shown is the highest of the 4 sample sites. The highest THM was in the 1st quarter and the highest HAA5 was in the 3rd quarter.
6. The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) requires monitoring of raw and finished water Total Organic Carbon (TOC). Depending on the raw water alkalinity value, proper water treatment should remove between 15% to 35% of the raw water TOC thus reducing the amount of disinfection byproducts produced**.** The removal or compliance ratio should be 1 or greater for each quarter.
7. Only PFOA and PFOS have a regulatory limit of 10 ng/l each.
8. All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MC =0.05 mg/L. or 50,000 ng/l.
9. USEPA Health 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 construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available. PFBS (2000 ng/l) and HFPO-DA (10 ng/l) also have Health Advisory Levels.

Appendix A

New York State Sanitary Code Compliance Monitoring Requirements- Compounds Analyzed that were Below Limits of Detection

CITY OF COHOES TEST RESULTS
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY01000192

CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY		CONTAMINANT	CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY
Asbestos	Every 9 years Sample from 5/26/20		**POC's (Volatile Organic Compounds)**		
			Benzene	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Monitoring requirement is one sample annually. Sample results from 10/6/23 **NON DETECT**
			Chloromethane	Chloroethane	
Antimony	Sample results from 10/6/23 **NON DETECT**		Bromobenzene	Ethylbenzene	
Arsenic			Bromochloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	
			Bromomethane	Isopropylbenzene	
Beryllium			N-Butylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene	
Cadmium			sec-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride	
Chromium			Tert-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	
Mercury			Carbon Tetrachloride	Styrene	
Silver			Chlorobenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Selenium			2-Chlorotoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Thallium			4-Chlorotoluene	Tetrachloroethene	
Fluoride			Dibromethane	Toluene	
Cyanide			1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	
			1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	
			1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	
			Dichlordifluoromethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
			1,1-Dichloroethane	Trichloroethene	
Iron	Monitoring requirement is at State discretion Sample results from 10/6/23 **NON DETECT**		1,2-Dichloroethane	Trichlorofluoromethane	
Silver			1,1 Dichloroethene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
Zinc			cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
Odor					
Color			Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
			1,2 Dichloropropane	o- Xylene	
			1,3 Dichloropropane	m- Xylene	
			2,2 Dichloropropane	p-Xylene	
			1,1 Dichloropropene	Vinyl Chloride	
			Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	MTBE	
Microbiological Contaminants					
Total Coliform/ E. coli	15 samples monthly		**Radiological Parameters**		
			Radium 226		Requirement is one sample every six-nine years. 11/27/23
			Radium 228		
Synthetic Organic Chemicals					
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group I)			Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group II)		
Alachlor	Aldicarb		Aldrin	Benzo(a)pyrene	Monitoring requirement is every 18 months **NON DETECT** Sample results from 10/6/23 ***State waiver does not require monitoring these compounds**
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Aldicarb Sulfone		Butachlor	Carbaryl	
Atrazine	Carbofuran		Dalapon	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	
Chlordane	Dibromochloropropane		Di(2-ethylhexyl)pthalate	Dicamba	
2,4-D	Endrin		Dieldrin	Dinoseb	
Ethylene Dibromide	Heptachlor		Diquat*	Endothall*	
Lindane	Heptachlor epoxide		Glyphosate*	Hexachlorobenzene	
PCB's	Methoxychlor		Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Toxaphene		Methomyl	Metolachlor	
1,4-Dioxane	Simazine		Metribuzin	Oxamyl vydate	
Pentachlorophenol	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)*		Pichloram	Propachlor	

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances / Regulated			
pfbs	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	NA	Hfpo-da
pfhpa	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	pfba	Perfluorobutanoic acid
pfhxs	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	6:2 fts	Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid
pfna	Perfluorononanoic acid	4:2 fts	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid
pfos	***Perfluoroctane sulfonic acid***	8:2 fts	Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid
pfoa	***Perfluoroctanoic acid***	pfmpa	Perfluoro
pfda	Perfluorodecanoic acid	pfpea	Perfluoropentanoic acid
pfdoa	Perfluorododecanoic acid	pfmba	Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid
pfhxa	Perfluorohexanoic acid	pfeesa	Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulphonic acid
pfuna	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	nfdha	Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid
NA	n11cl-pf3ouds	pfpes	Perfluoropentane sulfonic acid
NA	9cl-pf3ons	pfhps	Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid
NA	Adona		

Notes: The two regulated compounds are in italics and have MCLs of 10 ng/L each.
The remaining 23 compounds are unregulated.
All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L. or 50,000 ng/L