

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

City of Hudson

520 Warren Street, Hudson, NY 12534

(Public Water Supply Identification Number NY1000239)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the City of Hudson 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 over 80 contaminants. We detected 1 of those contaminants, at a level higher than the State allows. Our water temporarily exceeded a drinking water standard and we rectified the problem by adjusting the chlorine 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. Nathan Stoddard, Water Treatment Plant Operator, City of Hudson Water Treatment Plant, 520 Warren Street, Hudson, NY 12534; Telephone (518) 828-9458 or dpwclerk@cityofhudson.org*

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 3rd Tuesday of each month at City Hall, call for times.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The City of Hudson's water source is a clean and plentiful surface water reservoir located in Churchtown, New York. Water is treated with sodium permanganate as it leaves Churchtown Reservoir for iron, manganese and organic precursor removal. The treatment process at the Hudson WTP consists of; coagulation using poly aluminum chloride to cause small particles to stick together when the water is mixed, making larger heavier particles; sedimentation allows the newly formed larger particles to settle out naturally; The flocculation process is enhanced with the addition of a nonionic polyacrylamide polymer; the water is clarified in a upflow adsorption clarifier and then filtration removes smaller particles by trapping them on a mixed media filter; final post chlorination to maintain a chlorine residual in the distribution system to prevent bacterial contamination; the pH of the filtered water is adjusted with a 25% solution of liquid caustic soda and zinc orthophosphate is also added for corrosion control.

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

Our water system provides water through 2,200 service connections to the entire population of 6,750 residents in the City of Hudson. In 2024 the city water system produced 424,420,000 gallons of water. Our average daily demand is 1,330,000 gallons. Our single highest day was 1,130,000 gallons. Because the majority of residential accounts are unmetered, there is no clear record of the total water consumed and billed. A recent study performed for the City estimated the unbilled water is 20% of the water produced. The unbilled water is used to flush transmission and distribution mains, for fighting fires or is lost through the distribution system. The annual charge for a residential customer was \$350.00 per unit as a flat rate.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the City of Hudson 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 9 samples for coliform bacteria each month. The table presented on page 3 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 the parameters we analyzed that were not detected along with 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 Columbia County Public Health Services at (519) 828-3358.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table on pages 4 & 5, our system had 1 violation for exceeding the MCL for Odor. We have learned through our testing that one contaminant had been detected however, there are 'no health effect associated with this parameter.

Odor

Odor as measured by this standard procedure has no health effects; although several contaminants exert odors when they are present at levels near their MCLs. Odor is an important quality factor affecting the drinkability of water.

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.

*"In 2024, 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. **There were no detects on any of the 25 compounds that were analyzed.** You may obtain the monitoring results by calling Mr. Nathan Stoddard at (518) 828-9458.*

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2024, 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 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).

When operated under appropriate conditions, commonly used filtration technologies such as ours can effectively remove *Giardia* cysts from water. The highest removal by granular filters is achieved when coagulation is optimized. EPA's Surface Water Treatment Rule requires public water systems such as ours so we can insure 99.9% *Giardia* removal.

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.

The City of Hudson distribution system has some lead service lines, galvanized lines requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines unknown service lines and you can see the complete inventory by visiting the website at: https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY1000239.htm.

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*. The Town of Northampton 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 the DPW Office at (518) 828-9458 or waterclerk@cityofhudson.org. 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>.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

The City of Hudson 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 modification done to the system in 2024.

City of Hudson PWSID 1000239 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 the contaminants that have been detected, if any. The source water assessments provide source managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The source water assessment has rated the Churchtown Reservoir as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbial and phosphorus, and a low rating to organics, industrial solvents, nitrate and other industrial contaminants. Land cover and its associated activities within the assessment area does not increase the potential for contamination. No permitted discharges are found in the assessment area. There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include: mines. It should be noted that hydrologic characteristics (e.g. basin shape and flushing rates) generally make reservoirs highly sensitive to existing and new sources of phosphorus and microbial contamination.

The county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained from the NYS Department of Health. Please reference:

NY1000239
CHURCHTOWN RESERVOIR
HUDSON CITY COLUMBIA
2570898

CITY OF HUDSON TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS							
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY1000239							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity ¹ (Highest turbidity sample)	N	7/2/24	0.29 ¹	NTU		TT=1.0 NTU	Soil runoff
			100%			TT= 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chloride	N	3/6/24	29.2	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Copper Range of copper concentration	N	7/13/22-7/26/22	0.0800 ¹ 0.0098-0.117	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead Range of lead concentration	N	7/13/22-7/26/22	1.0 ² ND-3.2	µg/l	N/A	MCL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	N	3/6/24	0.243	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Odor ⁷	Y	3/6/24	8.00	units units	N/A	MCL=3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.
Odor ⁷	Y	3/27/24	4.00				
pH	N	3/6/24	7.98	units	N/A	NA	6.5-8.5
Sodium ⁴	N	3/6/24	20.9	mg/l	N/A	N/A ³	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	N	3/6/24	7.91	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology
Zinc	N	3/6/24	0.193	µg/l	N/A	MCL=5000	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
Total Organic Carbon							
Raw Water Treated Water	N	Jan-Dec 2024	2.0-4.5 0.5-3.0	mg/l	N/A	TT	Organic material both natural and man made; Organic pollutants, decaying vegetation.
Synthetic Organic Chemicals							
Dalapon	N	11/2/23	1.09	µg/l	N/A	MCL=50	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Disinfection Byproducts (Quarterly samples)							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ⁵ Average Range of values for HAA5 (Train Station)	N	2/13/24 5/7/24 8/13/24 11/4/24	31.45 12-34.9	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Average) Range of values for TTHM (Train Station)	N		43.8 21.5-57.1	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ⁵ Average Range of values for HAA5 (Water Pollution Control)	N	2/13/24 5/7/24 8/13/24 11/4/24	30.15 10.5-35.4	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Average) Range of values for TTHM (Water Pollution Control)	N		44.1 19.1-51.3	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (average) range	N	Daily	1.69 1.22-2.31	ppm	MRDL G	MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes
					N/A	MCL=4	

Notes:

- 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. Our highest single turbidity measurement (0.29) for the year occurred on 7/2/24. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1.0 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. We met that requirement 100% of the time. Distribution system turbidity is performed weekly with 0.38 NTU being the highest level detected. Our average distribution turbidity was 0.17 NTU.
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 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, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the sample with the third highest value (level detected 0.08 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 20 sites tested
4. Water containing more than 20 mg/l should not be consumed by persons on severely restricted sodium diets.
5. The average is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). The average shown is the highest LRAA for 2024. The highest LRAA for the Train Station was the 1st quarter for the TTHMs and 1st quarter for the HAA5s. For the Water Pollution Control STP the highest LRAA was in the 1st quarter for the TTHMs and the 1st quarter for the HAA5s.
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 45% of the raw water TOC thus reducing the amount of disinfection byproducts produced.
7. Odor as measured by this standard procedure has no health effects; although several contaminants exert odors when they are present at levels near their MCLs. Odor is an important quality factor affecting the drinkability of water.

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 (µg/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) (ng/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

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 Average (LRA): The LRA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each individual site.

N/A-not applicable

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

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