

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

Prattsville Water District

Prattsville, NY 12468

Federal ID # 1900031

Introduction

At the Prattsville Water District, we are committed to keeping you informed about the quality of your drinking water. Each year, we issue this report to provide you with essential information about the water you drink, its sources, and how it meets or exceeds state standards. Our goal is to increase your understanding of drinking water quality and raise awareness about the importance of safeguarding our water sources.

This report outlines the results from the previous year's water testing, detailing where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the established health and safety standards.

If you have any questions about this report or the quality of your drinking water, please reach out to the water system Chief Operator of Record, Tim Rapp at (518) 299-3125 ext. 7 or (518) 231-2421, or Assistant Chief Operator David Whitbeck at (518) 915-4396. We want to ensure you are fully informed about your water quality.

Additionally, we encourage you to attend any of the regular Town Board meetings, held on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Town Hall, to learn more and engage in discussions regarding local water issues.

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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.

Our water system serves approximately 438 people through 191 connections. The Prattsville Water District water source is ground water from a well which is located on Washington Street. The water is disinfected with liquid chlorine prior to distribution.

The NYSDOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to the drinking water sources 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 contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to the 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.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from one drilled well. The source water assessment has rated this well as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of low intensity residential activities within the assessment area. In addition, the well draws from an unconfined aquifer of unknown 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

finished water is delivered into your home meets New York State’s drinking water standards for the microbial contamination. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting the Town Hall at (518) 299-3125.

Are there contaminants in our drinking water?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, 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 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 Oneonta Office of the NY Health Department at (607) 432-3911.

| Table of Detected Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|---|------------------|------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Contaminant | Violation (Y/N) | Date of Sample | Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range) | Unit Measurement | MCLG | Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL) | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) | N | 7/2/2025 | 1.9 | UG/L | N/A | MCL = 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter. |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid) | N | 7/2/2025 | 18.1 | UG/L | N/A | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms. |
| Lead | N | 8/13/2025 | 1.6 ¹ Range: ND – 1.8 | UG/L | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains, erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | N | 8/13/2025 | 0.0369 ² Range: 0.0138 – 0.0417 | MG/L | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Bromomethane (Methyl Bromide) | N | Quarterly in 2025 | 3.4 avg. Range: 1.4 – 6.8 | UG/L | N/A | MCL = 5 | Used to kill a variety of pests; used to make other chemicals or as a solvent to get oil out of nuts, seeds, and wool. |
| Fluoride | N | 4/2/2025 | 0.264 | MG/L | N/A | MCL = 2.2 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizers aluminum factories. |
| Barium | N | 4/2/2025 | 0.0891 | MG/L | 2 | MCL = 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |

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| Chloromethane (Methyl Chloride) | N | Quarterly in 2025 | 0.8 avg. Range: ND – 1.9 | UG/L | N/A | MCL = 5 | Used in organic chemistry; used as an extractant for greases, oils, and resins; as a solvent in the rubber industry; as a refrigerant, blowing agent and propellant in polystyrene foam production; as an anesthetic; as an intermediate in drug manufacturing; as a food additive, a fumigant, and a fire extinguisher. |
| Selenium | N | 4/2/2025 | 1.4 | UG/L | 50 | MCL= 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Nitrate | N | 4/2/2025 | 0.013 | MG/L | 10 | MCL= 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

1 - The level presented is the 90th percentile of the 5 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of measurements that are equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected in your water system. In this case, five samples were collected at your water system, and the 90th percentile value was the average of the two highest samples; this value was 1.6 ug/l. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2. - The level presented is the 90th percentile of the 5 sites tested. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 5 sites tested.

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 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.

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).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

What does this information mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. The water department is taking quarterly bromomethane samples to monitor the levels and we are working with the Town’s Engineer to reduce/eliminate it from the water.



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. Prattsville Water District 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 Tim Rapp at (518) 299-3125 ext. 7 or (518) 231-2421, or Assistant Chief Operator David Whitbeck at (518) 915-4396. 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>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2025, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

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 by visiting the Town Hall and requesting the lead service line inventory report. The Town Hall is open Monday through Friday 8:30am-4:30pm. The town clerk can be contacted at (518)299-3125 ext 0 or emailed at admin@townofprattsville.com.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded most state and federal regulations, 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 number of 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 of water 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 and you can save almost 6,000 gallons of water 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 could save more than 30,000 gallons of water a year.

Closing

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. To maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. The cost of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary to address these improvements. 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 any questions.