Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2021

Village of Corinth

244 Main Street, Corinth, NY 12822

(Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4500164 and NY4530283)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Corinth, 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. 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 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: *Mr. Gary Holmes, Head Operator, Village of Corinth, 244 Main Street, Corinth, NY 12822; Telephone (518) 654-6223.* 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 Village Board meetings. They are held the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month, 6:00 PM at the*16 Saratoga Avenue Firehouse*, Telephone *(518) 654-2012.*

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 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.

The Village of Corinth draws its water from two drilled wells located on Hamilton Avenue. Well #1 represents the primary production well for the Village water supply and consists of a drilled well 71-feet in depth with an 18-inch casing. The well was developed and first used by the Village in 1963. Well #2 was developed in 1992 and consists of a drilled well 73-feet in depth with an 18-inch casing. Pumping capacity for each well is approximately 825 gallons per minute. Treatment consists of cartridge filtration and chlorination. After the water is filtered it flows to a 90,000-gallon clearwell under the filtration plant for chlorine mixing and contact time. We have a 500,000-gallon concrete storage tank located on County Route 10 West Mountain Road to meet consumer demand and provide adequate fire protection.

The source water assessment performed by the New York State Health Department has rated our source water as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial contamination and nitrates. It should be noted that the SWAP looks at the untreated water only. Our water is treated to minimize the potential sources of contamination. The SWAP summary for our water supply is attached to this report.

FACTS AND FIGURES

We provide water through 1,360 total combined service connections that are as follows in the Village of Corinth (950), Town of Corinth (290) and the Town of Lake Luzerne (119) service connections to a population of approximately 4,080 people. In 2021 the Village pumped 126,077,000 gallons of water. Our average daily demand is 351,083 gallons. Our single highest day was 422,000 gallons. Of the water produced in 2021 88,212,274 gallons were billed while 37,864,726 or 30% was unaccounted water. Customers inside the Village pay a minimum value charge of $157/10,000 gallons plus a metered usage charge of $3.86/1,000 gallons after 10,000 gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Village of Corinth 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 5 samples for coliform bacteria monthly. The table on page 4 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 New York State Department of Health Glens Falls District Office at (518) 793-3893.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table on page 3, 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. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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-Diosane has an MCL of 1.0 parts per billion. The Village of Corinth Water Department has completed its 1st , 3rd and 4th quarter monitoring in 2021 with no detects for PFOA,PFOS &1,4-Dioxane. The 2nd quarter sample was not collected.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2021, we were issued a Notice of Violation for not collecting our 2nd quarter PFOA/PFOS and 1,4 Dioxane sample April-June 2021. Therefore, we are not sure of the quality of your water with respect to these contaminants during this time period. When we realized that we did not sample for the PFOA/PFOS and 1,4 Dioxane, we collected an extra quarterly sample in November 2021. The 4 quarterly samples collected between September 2020 through November 2021 had no detects for PFOA/PFOS and 1,4 Dioxane.

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).

INFORMATION ON LEAD

If present, elevated levels of 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 Village of Corinth is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

There are a lot of things you can do to conserve water in your own home. The following tips may alert you to serious water wasting habits many of us have fallen into.

- 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 coupe of hours after sunset.
- Residents should report any noises of running water that they cannot find.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The following projects were completed in 2021:

- Replaced 2 lead service lines on one way Mill St.
- Palmer Ave reconstruction project engineered and out to bid

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, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.

VILLAGE OF CORINTH DETECTED CONTAMINANTS Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4500164						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants (samples from 2/1/21 unless otherwise noted)						
Chloride	N	29.1	ppm	N/A	250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Copper (samples from 6/21/21-6/22/21) Range of copper concentrations	N	0.61[1] 0.061-0.621	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (samples from 6/21/21-6/22/21) Range of lead concentrations	N	5.5[2] ND-12.7	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	N	0.299	ppm	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor	N	1	units	N/A	3	Naturally occurring
pH	N	7.10	units		6.5-8.5	
Sodium[3]	N	12.6	ppm	N/A	N/A	Geology
Sulfate	N	8.37	ppm	N/A	250	Geology
Zinc	N	11.7	ppb	N/A	5000	Galvanized pipe; **corrosion inhibitor**
Disinfection Byproducts						
Total Trihalomethanes 421 Mill Street (from 8/2/21)	N	9.40	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes Barbara Mac D Drive (from 8/2/21)	N	2.77				
Total Trihalomethanes Eastern Ave WD (from 8/2/21)	N	11.0				
Total Trihalomethanes Beach Street (from 8/2/21)	N	1.30				
Haloacetic Acids 421 Mill Street (from 8/2/21)	N	3.88	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids Eastern Ave WD (from 8/2/21)	N	1.30				
Chlorine Residual (average) (range) (based on daily samples)	N	0.60 0.38-1.02	ppm	MRDLG N/A	MRDL 4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform	N	1 positive sample	N/A	0	2[5]	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (sample from 1/4/21)	N 100%	0.05[4]	NTU	N/A	TT=5 TT=95% of samples <1.0	Soil runoff

FOOTNOTES-

1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 20 sites tested in June 2021.
2. 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 in June 2021.
3. Water containing more than 20 mg/l should not be consumed by persons on severely restricted sodium diets.
4. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement 1.30 NTU) for the year occurred on 7/19/20. The reading is not representative of the water quality since it was measured during maintenance on the turbidity analyzer and not taken offline. The reading should have been edited out since it was erroneous. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1.0 NTU for system with cartridge filtration.
5. A violation occurs at systems collecting less than 40 samples per month when two or more samples are total coliform positive.

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.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
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.
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.
Locational Running Average (LRAA) - The LRA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each individual site.
N/A-Not applicable

Appendix

New York State Sanitary Code Compliance Monitoring Requirements

VILLAGE OF CORINTH TEST RESULTS
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4500164

CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY
Asbestos	1 sample every 9 years Sample from 8/3/20 **Non-Detect**
Antimony	Monitoring requirement is 1 sample every year **Non-Detect** Sample from 2/1/21
Arsenic	
Barium	
Beryllium	
Cadmium	
Chromium	
Cyanide	
Mercury	
Selenium	
Thallium	
Fluoride	
Nickel	
Silver	
Nitrate	
Color	Monitoring requirement is at State discretion 3/2/20
Iron	
Manganese	
Silver	

CONTAMINANT	CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY
POC's (Volatile Organic Compounds)		
Benzene	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Monitoring requirement is one sample every year **Non-Detect** Sample from 2/1/21
Bromobenzene	Ethylbenzene	
Bromochloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	
Bromomethane	Isopropylbenzene	
N-Butylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene	
sec-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride	
Tert-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	
Carbon Tetrachloride	Styrene	
Chlorobenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
2-Chlorotoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
4-Chlorotoluene	Tetrachloroethene	
Dibromethane	Toluene	
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	
1,2-Dichloroethane	Trichlorofluoromethane	
1,1 Dichloroethene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
1,2 Dichloropropane	m-Xylene	
1,3 Dichloropropane	o- Xylene	
2,2 Dichloropropane	p-Xylene	
1,1 Dichloropropene	Vinyl Chloride	
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	MTBE	
		Monitoring is 4 samples a month **Non-Detect**
E. coli		
Radiological Parameters		
Gross Alpha		Monitoring requirement is every 6 years 4/1/19
Radium 226, Radium 228		

Regulated & Unregulated Synthetic Organic Chemicals

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group I)	
Alachlor	Aldicarb
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Aldicarb Sulfone
Atrazine	Carbofuran
Chlordane	Dibromochloropropane
2,4-D	Endrin
Ethylene Dibromide	Heptachlor
Lindane	Methoxyhlor
PCB's	Toxaphene
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1,4-Dioxane
PFOA	PFOS

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group II)		
Aldrin	Benzo(a)pyrene	Monitoring requirement is one sample every 18 months **Non-Detect** Sample from 10/5/20 ***State waiver does not require monitoring these compounds**
Butachlor	Carbaryl	
Dalapon	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	
Di(2-ethylhexyl) pthalate	Dicamba	
Dieldrin	Dinoseb	
Diquat*	Endothall*	
Glyphosate*	Hexachlorobenzene	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	
Methomyl	Metolachlor	
Metribuzin	Oxamyl vydate	
Pichloram	Propachlor	
Simazine	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)*	

Corinth Village
NY45001 64
Source Water Assessment Summary

The NYS DOH 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 source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how rapidly contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility of a water supply well to contamination is dependent upon both the presence of potential sources of contamination within the well's contributing area and the likelihood that the contamination can travel through the environment to reach the well. 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. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The source water assessment has rated our water source as having an elevated susceptibility to microbials and nitrates. These ratings are due primarily to close proximity of the wells to permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and the associated industrial activity in the assessment area. In addition, the wells are located in an area which is prone to flooding. While the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for 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 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.