

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2021

Presented By
The Village of Cornwall-on-Hudson
James A. Gagliano, Mayor



Our Commitment, Our Profession!

Once again, we are proud to present our Annual Water Quality report covering the period between January 1 and December 31, 2021. Our team of water professionals works diligently every day of the year to deliver drinking water to our community for its daily needs. There are many challenges that we face to accomplish our mission. In order to meet and overcome these challenges, our exceptional staff attend ongoing continuing education training, perform system upgrades, and use new water treatment technologies all in an effort to deliver reliable, high-quality tap water to you and your family. This is a commitment that we do not take lightly.

Where Does My Water Come From?

We are fortunate to have three water sources available to meet the daily water needs of our community. These sources include our Taylor Road Wells, the Black Rock Forest Reservoirs, and the New York City Catskill Aqueduct, which has its water supplied from the NYC Ashokan Reservoir in Ulster County. For the 2021 reporting year, our wells were used all year and Black Rock Reservoirs were used June through August to supply our community for its daily needs.



Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 at (800) 426-4791.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. We are 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 (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Substances That Could Be in Water

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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the U.S. EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the U.S. FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Think Before You Flush!

Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of our waterways by disposing responsibly. To find a convenient drop-off location near you, please visit <https://bit.ly/3leRyXy>.

Community Participation

We encourage our community to become informed about the water you drink, cook, and bathe with by attending any of our regularly scheduled meetings, held once a month on the third Monday at 7:00 p.m. at the Village Hall, 325 Hudson Street, Cornwall-on-Hudson, NY.

QUESTIONS? For more information about this report or for any questions, you may contact our Water Superintendent, Michael P. Trainor, Sr. at (845) 534-4200, Ext. 318 or Email watersupt@cornwall-on-hudson.org. You may also call the Orange County Health Department at (845) 291-2331.

Source Water Assessment

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has evaluated the susceptibility of water supplies statewide to potential contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraphs below. The SWAP findings provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination; it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is or will become contaminated. This Public Water Supply (PWS) provides treatment and regular monitoring of all sources to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

As mentioned above, this PWS obtains water from the Taylor Road Well Field, Black Rock Forest Reservoirs, and the NYC Catskill Aqueduct. The Catskill Aqueduct water comes from the Catskill watershed west of the Hudson River. The reservoirs in this mountainous rural area are relatively deep, with little development along their shorelines. The main water quality concern associated with land cover is agriculture, which can contribute microbial contaminants, pesticides, and algae-producing nutrients. There are also some potential contamination concerns associated with residential lands and associated wastewater discharges. However, advanced treatments that reduce contaminants are in place for most of these discharges. There are also a number of other discrete facilities, such as landfills, chemical bulk storage sites, etc., that have the potential to impact local water quality, but large significant water quality problems associated with these facilities are unlikely to be due to the size of the watershed and surveillance/management practices. The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) implements a series of programs to evaluate and protect source water quality within these watersheds. Additional information can be found at the DEP's web site: www.nyc.gov/dep/watershed.

Groundwater from the Taylor Road Well Field is rated as having a medium to very high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of SPDES-permitted discharge facilities (commercial and/or industrial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and previous detections of some contaminants. In addition, the wells draw from a confined aquifer with overlying soils that may not provide adequate protection from potential contamination. Copies of the SWAP evaluations, including maps of the assessment areas, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted in this report.

A source water assessment has not been performed for the surface water supplied by the Black Rock Forest reservoirs.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process 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. Here are few tips:

- 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 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 an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.



BY THE NUMBERS

The number of Americans who receive water from a public water system.

300
MILLION

1
MILLION

The number of miles of drinking water distribution mains in the U.S.

The number of gallons of water produced daily by public water systems in the U.S.

34
BILLION

135
BILLION

The amount of money spent annually on maintaining the public water infrastructure in the U.S.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different substances on a very strict sampling schedule. And, the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink. Our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowable levels.

The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

During the year 2021, our Catskill Water Treatment Plant was not utilized and held in reserve as a back-up supply if needed.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES									
			Black Rock Forest Reservoirs-TP001						
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE		
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic [2,4-D] (ppb)	50	NA	2nd, 3rd, & 4th Quarter 2021	0.276	ND-0.276	No	Release to the environment by its application as a pesticide used to control broad leaf weeds in agriculture and for control of woody plants along roadsides, railways, and utility rights-of-way		
Barium (ppm)	2	2	07/19/2021	0.0074	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits		
Dieldrin (ppb)	5	NA	2nd, 3rd, & 4th Quarter 2021	0.067	ND-0.067	No	Release to the environment by its application as a pesticide used to control broad leaf weeds in agriculture and for control of woody plants along roadsides, railways, and utility rights-of-way		
Dalapon (ppb)	50	NA	2nd, 3rd & 4th Quarter 2021	2.62	1.32-4.94	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way		
Haloacetic Acids [mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid]-Stage 2 (ppb)	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms		
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	04/05/2021	0.78	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits		
Sulfate	250	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring		
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform]-Stage 2 (ppb)	80	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter		
Turbidity [Distribution System] (NTU)	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff		
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	NA	Every 4 Hours 2021	0.25 ²	0.03-0.25	No	Soil runoff		
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	TT	NA	Every 4 Hours 2021	100	NA	No	Soil runoff		
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community									
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	AL	MCLG	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	June 2021	0.76	0.12-0.95	0/29	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
Lead (ppb)	15	0	June 2021	2.2	1.0-48.0	1/29	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

			Taylor Road Well Field-TP002				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic [2,4-D] (ppb)	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Release to the environment by its application as a pesticide used to control broad leaf weeds in agriculture and for control of woody plants along roadsides, railways, and utility rights-of-way
Barium (ppm)	2	2	July 2021	0.00945	0.0089–0.01	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Dieldrin (ppb)	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Release to the environment by its application as a pesticide used to control broad leaf weeds in agriculture and for control of woody plants along roadsides, railways, and utility rights-of-way
Dalapon (ppb)	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Haloacetic Acids [mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid]–Stage 2 (ppb)	60	NA	Quarterly 2021	3.7	0–9.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	April 2021	0.48	0.33–0.63	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	250	NA	July 2021	13	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform]–Stage 2 (ppb)	80	NA	Quarterly 2021	11.5	4.2–17	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter
Turbidity [Distribution System] (NTU)	TT	NA	October 2021	0.44 ¹	0.19–0.44	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff

OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES

			Black Rock Forest Reservoirs-TP001			Taylor Road Well Field-TP002				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppt)	10	NA	2nd, 3rd & 4th Quarter of 2021	3.81 ³	ND–9.69	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Quarter 2021	2.10 ³	1.73–2.31	No	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (ppt)	10	NA	2nd, 3rd & 4th Quarter of 2021	1.39 ⁴	0.70–2.41	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Quarter	0.903 ⁴	ND–0.903	No	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

			NYC Catskill Aqueduct-TP003 ⁵				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic [2,4-D] (ppb)	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Release to the environment by its application as a pesticide used to control broad leaf weeds in agriculture and for control of woody plants along roadsides, railways, and utility rights-of-way
Barium (ppm)	2	2	07/20/2020	0.0097	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Dieldrin (ppb)	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Release to the environment by its application as a pesticide used to control broad leaf weeds in agriculture and for control of woody plants along roadsides, railways, and utility rights-of-way
Dalapon (ppb)	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Haloacetic Acids [mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid]-Stage 2 (ppb)	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	04/13/2020	0.12	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	250	NA	07/20/2020	10.0	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform]-Stage 2 (ppb)	80	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter
Turbidity [Distribution System] (NTU)	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	NA	Every 4 Hours 2020	0.21 ²	0.02–0.21	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	TT	NA	Every 4 Hours 2020	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

		Black Rock Forest Reservoirs-TP001		Taylor Road Well Field-TP002			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Nickel (ppb)	07/19/2021	0.59	NA	July 2021	1.4	1.4–1.4	Nickel is a natural element of the earth's crust; therefore, small amounts are found in food, water, soil, and air

OTHER UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

		Black Rock Forest Reservoirs-TP001		NYC Catskill Aqueduct-TP003 ⁵			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	DATE SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm)	Monthly June–August 2021	3.9	3.8–4.0	Monthly 2020	NA	1.2–2.1	Naturally occurring in the environment.

¹Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is tested because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. The highest measurement of the monthly average distribution results for the year occurred as indicated in the table above.

²Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is tested because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred as indicated in the table above. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. (Note that TT is dependent upon filtration method: conventional, 0.3 NTU; slow sand, 1.0 NTU; or diatomaceous earth filtration, 1.0 NTU.) Although the month indicated in the Date column above was the month when we had the fewest measurements, meeting the treatment technique for turbidity, the levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

³Please note that in addition to PFOS and PFOA, the lab ran the analysis for the entire EPA method 537.1, which includes 16 additional perfluorinated chemicals. Two of these additional chemicals were detected, the highest of which was 2.48 ng/L. These additional analytes are not currently regulated and do not have an MCL.

⁴Please note that in addition to PFOS and PFOA, the lab ran the analysis for the entire EPA method 537.1, which includes 16 additional perfluorinated chemicals. Five of these additional chemicals were detected, the highest of which was 15.5 ng/L. These additional analytes are not currently regulated and do not have an MCL.

⁵NYC Catskill Aqueduct - TP003 was offline for the entire 2021 calendar year.

Our Water System at a Glance

Our dedicated team of water professionals provides a safe and adequate supply of water to our 8,500 consumers on a daily basis. Our water system consists of three water treatment facilities capable of producing 3.9 million gallons of water per day, two storage tanks storing a combined 900,000 gallons of water, 325 fire hydrants, over 100 acres of watershed property, 28 Pressure Reducing Valves, and three storage buildings.

Between January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021, our system produced 280,356,000 gallons of water. This represents a daily average of 768,098 gallons, approximately 635,063 of which was billed directly to our consumers, leaving 17.32% of our daily water production as “unaccounted for”. This “unaccounted for” water is used for firefighting purposes, street and sewer cleaning equipment, distribution system leaks, and non-metered municipal properties.

The 2021 billing rate remained unchanged from the previous year, at \$12.00 per 1,000 gallons for customers in the Village and \$16.00 for customers outside the Village.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. 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.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as possible.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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 contaminants.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

About our Violations

On April 26, 2021, our system received a violation for failure to submit a cyber vulnerability assessment, and on July 22, 2021, our system received violation for failure to submit an emergency response plan to the New York State DOH. Both of these documents have been completed and were provided to NYSDOH by October 22, 2021.

During the 3rd quarter 2021, we did not monitor for the presence of 1,4-Dioxane at the Black Rock Water Treatment Plant. Once this oversight was observed, our staff completed water sampling for this contaminant. Unfortunately, the sample was collected four days outside the 3rd quarter sampling window. Analysis results indicated no presence of 1,4-Dioxane in the water, as had been the case with previous sampling. We do not believe that missing this monitoring requirement had any impact on public health and safety. We have taken steps to ensure that timely monitoring will be performed in the future.

How Is My Water Treated and Purified?

Our Taylor Road Well water is treated for disinfection using sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) and for corrosion control using zinc orthophosphate before being pumped into the distribution system.

The Black Rock Forest Reservoir water is treated at our Black Rock Water Treatment Plant. This plant uses micro-membrane technology for filtration. Filtered water is then treated with sodium hypochlorite for disinfection, sodium hydroxide for pH control, and zinc orthophosphate for corrosion control before entering the distribution system.

Water supplied by the NYC Catskill Aqueduct is treated at our Catskill Filter Plant, a conventional filtration plant. Initially, the water is treated utilizing aluminum sulfate as a coagulant to aid in filtration of suspended solids and sodium hypochlorite for disinfection. It then passes through a flash mixer and flocculator on its way to a settling tank where larger particles settle out. The water then enters three filter beds where much smaller particles are filtered out. Prior to leaving the plant, the water is again treated with sodium hypochlorite for disinfection, sodium hydroxide for pH control, and zinc orthophosphate for corrosion control.

Facility Modification/System Improvements

In 2021, our water system once again began supplying water to our community from the Black Rock Forest reservoirs and we completed the Taylor Road Wellfield Improvement Project. This work, along with our leak-detection program, has allowed our water system to become self-sufficient to meet our community's daily water needs. In doing so, we no longer need to purchase water from the New York City Catskill Aqueduct to meet our daily water demand.

In 2022, our water system plans on replacing the water main on Chestnut Street and approx. 600' of water main on Mill Street. Additionally, we will continue to install smart water meters, which will enable our staff to better monitor the system for water leaks and will save money for the end user.



What Are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:

- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup)
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants

Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/index.html>.

Non-detected Contaminants

In accordance with New York State regulations, we routinely monitor your drinking water for various contaminants. The contaminants detected in your drinking water are tabulated in the Test Results section. Contaminants that were tested for, but not detected, include: total coliform bacteria, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, mercury, selenium, thallium, fluoride, iron, manganese, 1,4-Dioxane, volatile organic compounds, and radiological and synthetic organic compounds.