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COMMISSIONER

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022

CITY OF ALBANY
10 NORTH ENTERPRISE DRIVE
(Public Water Supply ID # NY 0100 189)

Dear Customer,

We are pleased to provide you with our 2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We are proud to report that Albany water continues to meet all State and Federal water quality standards. The City of Albany has one of the finest and most reliable water supply systems in the nation.

Sustainability is a Core Value of the Albany Water Board and the Department of Water & Water Supply, and we take our responsibility as stewards of the City's water resources very seriously. In 2022, we continued to benefit from a permanent Conservation Easement with The Mohawk Hudson Land Conservancy to ensure long-term conservation of our valuable watershed properties. Our "Working Woodlands" and Carbon Development and Marketing programs has generated $502,000 in revenue to date that we reinvest in watershed management and protection programs.

An element of Sustainability is the wise use of our water. While our system is fortunate to have an adequate amount of water to meet our present and future demands, it is prudent for all of us to lead by example and practice water conservation. 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. Our annual report includes tips and recommendations for water conservation practices.

Since 2014, we have invested over $126 million in improvements to our infrastructure. In 2022, the Albany Water Board made over $23 million capital improvements in all facets of our water and sewer systems. These projects were financed through the New York State Drinking Water Revolving Fund, including $1.9 million in grant funds.

Among the projects completed in 2022:

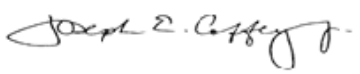
- The new Alcove Sodium Permanganate Facility was completed and placed into operation. Sodium permanganate is added for taste and odor control, to oxidize iron and manganese and to reduce TOC (Total Organic Carbon). Feeding permanganate at the source provides a greater benefit to water quality.
- A major upgrade of Feura Bush Electrical Systems was completed.
- Water mains were replaced on Crescent Drive, Lancaster Street, South Pearl Street, and Commerce Avenue.
- Lead services were replaced as part of water main and sewer main replacement projects. ARPA funds were awarded to allow additional lead services to be replaced. In 2022, 478 full lead water services were replaced, and the Albany Water Board provided 215 grants totaling $322,000 to property owners replacing lead water services.
- Major improvements were completed at 35 Erie Boulevard. The old office buildings and sheds were demolished and new buildings and sheds were constructed. This location is where we store pipe, backfill material, blacktop, precast materials, and castings. The new facilities will also be used for training activities.

We continued to develop an inventory of lead water services. In 2023, we will publish on our website, an interactive map of all properties in the city noting the materials of the water service from the main to the shut off to the meter.

The Albany Water Board is committed to replacing every lead water service in the City of Albany. We continue to expand our public education and outreach to customers emphasizing lead in drinking water.

We are fortunate to have a water system planned and designed by visionary predecessors, and we remain committed to doing the best job possible so that future generations will be able to rely upon the pure and abundant waters of Albany's Alcove Reservoir.

Respectfully,



Joseph E. Coffey, Jr., P.E.
Commissioner

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022

CITY OF ALBANY
DEPARTMENT OF WATER & WATER SUPPLY
10 NORTH ENTERPRISE DRIVE
(Public Water Supply ID# NY 0100 189)

Introduction

The Albany Water Board issues an annual report describing the quality of your drinking water to comply with state regulations. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. We are proud to report that in 2022 your water met all state drinking water health standards and our system had no violations of maximum contaminant levels. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality, and includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are pleased to provide you with this information because informed customers are our best customers.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact the City of Albany, Department of Water and Water Supply at 518-434-5300. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Albany Water Board meetings. The meetings are normally held the fourth Friday of each month at 9:00 A.M. at the 10 North Enterprise Drive offices of the Albany Water Department. The schedule of Water Board meetings may be found at our website; www.albanyny.gov/waterquality.

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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Atmospheric sources of contamination enter our water sources through rain and snowfall. 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Health Department and FDA regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water source is the Alcove Reservoir, which is surface water and is located on the Hannacroix Creek in the Town of Coeymans. This reservoir has a capacity of 13.5 billion gallons, an average depth of 25 feet and a maximum depth of 75 feet. The Basic Creek Reservoir, in the town of Westerlo, is a secondary source that may be used to augment flow into the Alcove Reservoir to maintain the Alcove elevation. During 2022, our system did not experience any restriction of your water usage due to lack of source water or any other

reason.

The water source receives treatment including pre-oxidation, disinfection, coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and pH and alkalinity adjustment for corrosion control at the Feura Bush Filtration Facility. Chlorine is added as a residual disinfectant to maintain microbiological quality throughout the distribution system. Ultraviolet light disinfection is a supplemental disinfectant used at the Loudonville Reservoir.

Facts and Figures

Our water system serves over 98,000 City residents, commercial, institutional and industrial accounts through approximately 25,000 service connections, and the Towns of Bethlehem and Guilderland through purchase water agreements. The daily water production averaged 17,575,874 gallons, with maximum daily production of 22,926,000 gallons. This year the amount of water delivered to the system was 6,338,754,328 gallons. The amount of water metered at customer connections was 4,155,287, 447 gallons (34.5% of the total amount produced). This leaves an unaccounted for total of 2,183,466,900 gallons. Unaccounted for includes water was used for fighting fires, leakage and inaccuracies in metering. In 2023 the meters at the Feura Bush Filtration Plant will be replaced which will increase the accuracy for water produced.

In 2022, residential water customers were charged $2.96 per 100 cubic feet of water, which equals $3.96 per 1000 gallons.

Are there contaminants in our drinking water?

As State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, metals including lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, synthetic organic compounds and radioactive materials like Uranium and Radium. 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, though most of our data represented here is from 2022 analysis.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, should 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or the Albany County Health Department at 518-447-4620.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit of Measure	MCLG/ MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL,TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants:							
Total Coliform[1]	No	7/11/22	One Positive sample	N/A	0	MCL 5% or more Positive of sites sampled per month	Naturally present in the environment.
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity[2]	No	Five days per week	0.05 (0.03 – 0.12)	Yearly Avg. (Min-Max) NTU	N/A	TT < 1.0 NTU	Soil runoff.
	No	Six times daily	100 % <0.3	NTU	N/A	TT 95% of samples <0.30	Soil runoff.
Distribution Turbidity[3]	No	10/20/2021	0.23 (0.06 -0.92)	Yearly Avg. (Min-Max) NTU	NA	MCL 5 NTU	Soil run off
Inorganic Contaminants:							
Color	No	Five days per week	3.21 (1.0 - 5.0)	Color units	N/A	15.0 Color units	Natural metallic ions, humic and fulvic acids, dissolved plant components and treatment chemicals.
Odor	No	Five days per week	1.85 (1-3)	Threshold units	N/A	3 Threshold units	Decaying vegetation and metabolites of microbiota and disinfectants.
Alkalinity	No	Five days per week	46.6 (43.2-53.0)	mg/L of CaCO3	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	12/05/2022	53.0	mg/L of CaCO3	N/A	N/A	Sedimentary rocks (lime stone) seepage, runoff from soil and treatment process.
Calcium Hardness as CaCO3	No	12/05/2022	43.9	mg/L of CaCo3	N/A	N/A	Sedimentary rocks (lime stone) seepage, runoff from soil and treatment process
Chloride	No	Five days per week	27.3 (24.8-30.2)	mg/L	N/A	MCL 250 mg/L	Soils, road salt.
Sodium[4]	No	12/05/2022	16.7	mg/L	NA	20.0 mg/L 270 mg/L	Occurs naturally in almost all waters.
Sulfate	No	Monthly	6.15 (5.01-6.67)	mg/L	N/A	MCL 250 mg/L	Occurs naturally in almost all waters.
Arsenic	No	12/05/2022	0.36 J[11]	µg/L	N/A	10.0 µg/l	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	No	12/05/2022	0.0033	mg/L	2	2 mg/L	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Chromium	No	12/05/22	0.69 J	µg/L	N/A	100 µg/l	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickle	No	12/05/22	0.00024 J	mg/L	N/A	0.1mg/L	Metal pipes in contact
Thallium	No	12/05/2022	0.035 J	µg/L	0.0005	2.0 µg/l	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Calcium	No	12/05/2022	17.60	mg/L	N/A	N/A	
Manganese	No	12/05/2022	0.0037	mg/L	0.3	0.3mg/L	NaMnO4 added to drinking water to Improve Water Quality
Copper[5]	No	2021	40.04 (ND-108.0)	µg/L	ND	AL 1300 µg/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead[6]	No	2021	13.13 (ND-31.5)	µg/L	0	AL 15 µg/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Dalapon	No	12/05/22	0.30 J	µg/L	NA	200 µg/L	Runoff from herbicide use in crop application
Pentachlorophenol	No	12/05/2022	0.0041 J	µg/L	NA	1.0 µg/L	Runoff from pesticide use
Disinfection Byproducts:							
Total Trihalomethane	No	Quarterly	54.3 (27.0-63.6)	µg/L	N/A	MCL 80 µg/L LRAA[7]	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids	No	Quarterly	21.9 (11.9-30.7)	µg/L	N/A	MCL 60 µg/L LRAA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids HAA5	No	2019-2020	19.5 (13.9-34.0)	µg/L	N/A	Not Regulated	UCMR4[9] Disinfection by-products,
Haloacetic Acids HAA6	No	2019-2020	2.20 (1.15-34.0)	µg/L	N/A	Not Regulated	UCMR4 Disinfection by-products,
Haloacetic Acids HAA9	No	2019-2020	21.7 (15.4-37.1)	µg/L	N/A	Not Regulated	UCMR4 Disinfection by-products,
Total Organic Carbon	No	2-3 days per week	1.74 (1.41-2.08)	mg/L	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine Residual Entry Point	No	Six times daily	1.03[10] (0.77-1.45)	mg/L	N/A	4.0 (MRDL)	Added to drinking water to inhibit microbial growth.
Radionuclides:							
Alpha particles	No	Weekly	0.48 (ND-1.3	pCi/L	NA	15 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta particles	No	Weekly	1.01 (ND-5.0	pCi/L	NA	50 pCi/L[8]	Erosion of natural deposits.

NOTES:

[1] Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Total coliforms were detected only in one sample in 2022, on July, 11th, 1 out of 125 routine samples, less than 1.0% of the total samples for that month. Additional samples were subsequently collected and total coliforms were not

detected in any of those repeat samples. Since total coliforms were detected in less than 5% of the samples collected during the month, the system did not have a MCL violation. It should be noted that *E. coli*, associated with human and animal fecal waste, was not detected in any of the samples collected.

[2] 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 turbidity measurement 0.17 NTU occurred on 6/2/2022 and 11/26/2022 with annual average is 0.06 NTU (min 0.02 - max0 0.17 NTU). State regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.30 NTU.

[3] Distribution turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water found in the distribution system. We monitor it as high turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants and it is a good indicator of water quality. A distribution system turbidity violation occurs when the monthly average of the results of all distribution samples collected in any calendar month exceeds the MCL. Our single highest distribution turbidity measurement detected was 0.92 NTU on August, 4th 2022 with monthly average 0.42 NTU, which was far below the state maximum contaminant level.

[4] Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking water by people 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 level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 75 sites tested in 2021. 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, 75 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 40.04µg/L with the highest detected value of 108 µg /L. The action level (1300µg/L) for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

[6] The level presented 13.13µg /L represents the 90th percentile of the 75 samples collected. The action level (15µg/L) for lead was exceeded at seven (7) of the 75 sites tested. The highest level detected was 31.5 µg/L.

[7] Locational Running Annual Averages for total Trihalomethane and Haloaceteic acid.

[8] The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

[9] Unregulated contaminants Monitoring Rule 4

[10] Compliance is based on a running arithmetic average, computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected by the system. If the running annual average exceeds the MRDL, the system is in violation and must notify the public.

[11] J. Notifies estimated concentration above the method detection limit but below the reporting limit.

[12] Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

Definitions:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG allow for a margin of safety.

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

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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants for control of microbial contaminants.

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

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is below detection level or not present.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million (ppm)).

Micrograms per Liter (µg/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion (ppb)).

Nanograms per liter (ng/l) corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity in water.

Non-Detected Contaminants

According to State regulations, the Albany Water Board routinely monitors your drinking water for various contaminants.

Contaminants that were analyzed for but were found to be below detection limits are not included in this report, however, all required testing was completed according to Local, State, and Federal laws. {A list of

non-detected contaminants can be found on City of Albany, Department of Water and Water Supply Website.}

The contaminants that were detected in your drinking water are included in the Table of Detected Contaminants. Additionally, your water is tested from various locations in the distribution system for coliform bacteria four days per week along with free chlorine residuals and turbidities.

What does this information mean?

As you can see the table, our system had no violations in the reporting year 2022. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

The City of Albany Water Department has implemented a program to minimize lead levels in your drinking water. This program includes: 1) the adjustment of pH and alkalinity levels to minimize corrosion; 2) the replacement of lead service lines as distribution lines are replaced; and, 3) public education. The water department conducted lead and copper testing on select 75 residences in 2021. Most of the residences for 2021 testing were included from the 2018 list and remainder were picked after a survey to include houses from all wards in the City of Albany and were confirmed with Lead present at their meters. The 90th percentile of the samples collected was 13.13µg /L for lead. The action level (15µg/L) for lead was exceeded at seven (7) of the 75 sites tested. The highest level detected was 31.5 µg/L at only one location.

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. City of Albany 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 Standard 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 City of Albany Water Quality Laboratory Director at 518-635-4408. Information on lead drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at
http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

According to EPA and NYS Regulations City of Albany being a large water system requires standard monitoring of lead and copper from 60 single family homes with LSLs twice a year starting July 2023. This effort will provide the Water Department with information to help us direct our lead service replacement program in the most effective manner.

Lead services were replaced as part of water main and sewer main replacement projects. ARPA funds were awarded to allow additional lead services to be replaced. In 2022, 478 full lead water services were replaced, and the Albany Water Board provided 215 grants totaling $322,000 to property owners replacing lead water services.

We continued to develop an inventory of lead water services. In 2023, we will publish on our website, an interactive map of all properties in the city noting the materials of the water service from the main to the shut off to the meter.
replacement.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

We are required to continually monitor your drinking water daily, monthly, quarterly, annually or after multiple years for different contaminants and report to Local, State and Federal authorities. During 2022, our system was in compliance with applicable operating, monitoring and reporting requirements for drinking water regulations.

In 2020 NYS adopted new Maximum Contaminant levels (MCLs) for Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and 1,4-Dioxane. Initially we were required to monitor your drinking water for these contaminants on quarterly basis for one year. All the results of this initial monitoring were below detection limits for all three contaminants and are an indicator that your drinking water meets all health standards.

The USEPA Region 2 performed an audit of the City of Albany and the Albany Water Board in 2022 and as a result is required to provide you with the following information:

1. Information on detected unregulated contaminants, as required in 40 C.F.R. §141.153(d)(7). The table must contain the average and range at which the contaminant was detected. The report may include a brief explanation of the reasons for monitoring unregulated contaminants.
2. The lead informational statement, in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §141.154(d). Please note, Respondents may utilize NYSDOH LCR public informational template language to satisfy this requirement.
3. The definitions of MRDL and MRDLG, in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §141.153(c)(3), and 10 NYCRR §5-1.72(f)(2).

The City of Albany and the Albany Water Board were also required to report the following violations identified by EPA:

1. Failed to include the definitions of MRDL and MRDLG in, at least, their 2020 CCR, in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.153(c)(3), and 10 NYCRR §5-1.72(f)(2).
2. Failed to include the average and range of the detected Brominated Haloacetic Acids in their 2020 CCR, in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.153(d)(7). Respondent's PWS monitored for Brominated Haloacetic acids under the fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule ("UCMR4").
3. Failed to maintain individual filter effluent ("IFE") turbidity records for at least 3 years, in violation of 40 C.F.R. §§141.174 and 141.175(b), and 10 NYCRR §5-1.52 (Table 10A). IFE turbidity data collected prior to July 2021 was not available.
4. Failed to report to the State the daily lowest residual disinfectant concentration of the water entering the distribution system that is being continuously monitored, in violation of 40 C.F.R. §§141.74(c)(2) and 141.75(b)(2)(i), and 10 NYCRR §5-1.52 (Table 15).
5. Failed to provide a sampling plan for the monitoring and control of disinfection byproducts precursors (total organic carbon, TOC), in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.132(f)

and 10 NYCRR §5-1.51(c).

6. Failed to report to NYSDOH the number, location, date, and results of each paired sample (source and treated water) collected and analyzed for TOC and its associated alkalinity, in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.134(d) and 10 NYCRR §1.72(c)(6).
7. Included results for lead and copper tap samples that were collected outside the sampling period (June – September) in their 90th percentile calculation, in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.86(d)(4)(iv) and 10 NYCRR §5-1.42(c)(3).
8. Is conducting reduced tap monitoring (sampling frequency and number of tap samples) for lead and copper. However, as the range/minimum of WQPs has not been designated, Respondents' system does not meet the criteria for reduced lead and copper tap monitoring. Respondents are, therefore, in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.86(c)(4) and 10 NYCRR §5-1.42(c)(2).
9. Failed to provide written documentation supporting that, at least 3 samples collected during the 2021 lead and copper tap monitoring event were properly invalidated. The samples were not included in the 90th percentile calculation, in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.86(f) and 10 NYCRR §5-1.42(e).
10. Failed to include in the 2021 lead consumer notices the following information: the MCLG for lead and the definitions for action level and MCLG, in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.85(d). In addition, Respondents failed to provide the notice of the individual lead tap results to the persons served by the water system at the specific sampling site from which the sample was taken within 30 days after the system learned of the tap monitoring results, in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.85(d).
11. Failed to include the required language for the lead informational statement in, at least, the 2020 CCR, in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.154(d)(1).

Because of the EPA audit, the City of Albany and the Albany Water Board will be performing standard six-month lead and copper monitoring starting in July 2023. Previously the system was on a reduced monitoring program. During the monitoring periods July 1 – December 31, 2023 and January 1 –June 30, 2024 we will be conducting monitoring to determine the optimum corrosion control treatment, so that the State can designate the minimum/range of WQPs (Water Quality Parameters).

Information on Unregulated Contaminants

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) establishes periodic monitoring (almost every 5 years) through the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (*UCMR*) to assess occurrence of select constituents from the Contaminant Candidate list for potential regulatory consideration. UCMR4 the 4th cycle of UCMR monitoring, in 2019-2020 we were required to collect and analyze drinking water samples for 30 unregulated contaminants. Most of the contaminants were below detection level except some of the new Brominated Haloacetic acids which were monitored for 4 quarters from 8 different distribution locations the averages with Minimum and Maximum values are listed in the detected contaminants table. If you are interested and want to learn more you may contact Laboratory Director Dr. Rifat Hussain at 518-635-4408.

In 2022 our system also performed additional monitoring (outside of EPA's UCMR program) for unregulated Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances requested by the State. Unregulated perfluoroalkyl substances that were detected as part of PFOA/PFAS sampling are reported in the table below.

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

Contaminants	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG/ MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL,TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorohexanoic acid	No	12/08/2022	0.46 J[1]	ng/L	NA	Not Regulated	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorobutanoic acid	No	12/08/2022	0.68 J	ng/L	NA	Not Regulated	
Perfluoropentanoic acid	No	12/08/2022	0.32 J	ng/L	NA	Not Regulated	
Perfluorooctanoic acid	No	12/08/2022	0.68 J	ng/L	NA	Not Regulated	

[1] J. Notifies estimated concentration above the method detection limit but below the reporting limit.

Starting September 2023, the Albany water system will start monitoring a new set of unregulated contaminants UCMR5 for one year to determine if any PFAS are present and at what level in your water.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded 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 (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 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:
- Run only full loads in dishwashers and washing machines.
- 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 may 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 one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons per 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, it moved, you have a leak.

2022 System Improvements:

Supply Reservoirs

The new Alcove Sodium Permanganate Facility was completed and placed into operation. Sodium permanganate is added for taste and odor, to oxidize iron and manganese and to reduced TOC (Total Organic Carbon). Previously, potassium permanganate was added at the Feura Bush Filtration Plant. Feeding permanganate at the source provides a greater benefit to water quality.
Construction began on a new office building and garage buildings for watershed staff. These buildings will be completed in 2023.
Design work proceeded for dam safety improvements at the Basic Creek Reservoir and Rensselaer Lake.

Supply Conduit

In 2022 a specialty contractor inspected, exercised, and reported on the conditions of major valves in vaults. This will lead to capital improvements in 2023.

Feura Bush Filtration Plant

A major upgrade of Feura Bush Electrical Systems was completed. Design was completed for replacement of filter valves and actuators, bids were taken, and a contract awarded. This work will be proceeding in 2023.
Projects now under design include rehabilitation of the Aeration Building, rehabilitation of the Mixing Basins, replacement of the Hydrated Lime feed system, and rehabilitation of the Wash Water Tanks.

Distribution System

Water mains were replaced on Crescent Drive, Lancaster Street, South Pearl Street, and Commerce Avenue. Lead services were replaced as part of water main and sewer main replacement projects. ARPA funds were awarded to allow additional lead services to be replaced.

Loudonville Reservoir

New UV disinfection equipment was ordered, to replace equipment installed in 2003. This equipment will be delivered and installed in 2023.

Water Pumping Stations and Tanks

New equipment was purchased to replace the pumps and piping at the Upper Service Pump Station. They will be installed in 2023. Repairs were made to the riser of the Upper Service Tank.

35 Erie Boulevard

Major improvements have been completed at 35 Erie Boulevard. The old office buildings and sheds were demolished and new buildings and sheds have been constructed. This location is where we store pipe, backfill material, blacktop, precast materials, and castings.

Grants and Financing

The Department has made applications for funding to New York State EFC (Environmental Facilities Corporation), and has been awarded grants for upcoming projects amounting to 75% of project costs with zero percent interest.

Applications have been made for grants and financing for Lead Service Line Replacement.

Closing

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide you and your family with quality drinking water with no water quality violation in year 2022. We continually undertaking measures to maintain and improve our water quality through our treatment and monitoring processes. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office at 518-434-5300 if you have questions concerning your drinking water.