Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

Village of Coxsackie

119 Mansion Street, Coxsackie, NY 12051

Coxsackie Village Public Water Supply Identification Number (PWS): NY 1900027

New Baltimore District #2 PWS: NY 1921715

New Baltimore District #3 PWS: NY 1930086

Coxsackie Consolidated PWS: NY1930072

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Coxsackie 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 State standards. If you have any questions concerning this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Mr. Christopher Gallagher, Water Superintendent, Village of Coxsackie Water Treatment Plant, 143 Titus Mill Road, Coxsackie, NY 12051; Telephone (518) 731-2626. 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 on the second Monday of the month at 7:00 p.m. at the Village Hall, 119 Mansion Street, Coxsackie, NY 12051, and Telephone (518) 731-2718.

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 the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department and the FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our sources of water are the Medway Reservoir located on Route 51 in Hannacroix, NY, has a storage capacity of 550 million gallons and is the primary source of water, and the Climax Reservoir located on Route 26 in Climax, NY, has a 50-million-gallon storage capacity. These two reservoirs feed our 1.5-million-gallon per day capacity water treatment plant. During 2025, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. Water treatment consists of the following processes: 1) coagulation using aluminum salt (PCH-180) to cause small particles to stick together forming what is termed a "floc"; 2) filtration captures these floc particles; 3) second stage filtration captures any missed "floc" and polishes the water to microfiltration quality; 4) chlorination and ultraviolet disinfection to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and other organisms. Finished water is piped to storage where a corrosion inhibitor (ESC-532) is added to protect the distribution system piping and household plumbing fixtures from corrosion. We have three clear wells (finished water storage area) at the filter plant giving us a combined total storage capacity of 590,000 gallons of water to meet consumer demand and to provide adequate fire protection.

AWQR Summary

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 drinking water sources.

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. While nitrates (and other inorganic contaminants) were detected in our water, 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 from natural sources. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The nitrate levels in our sources are not considered high in comparison with other sources in this area. 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 a reservoir. The source water assessment has rated our source as having a high susceptibility to microbials. Furthermore, reservoirs are highly susceptible to water quality problems caused by phosphorus additions. While the source water assessment rates our source as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets the New York State's drinking water standard for microbial contamination. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us as noted below.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Village of Coxsackie water department provides water to Coxsackie Village, New Baltimore WD(water district) #2, New Baltimore WD #3, and Coxsackie Consolidated WD through 1,304 service connections to a population of approximately 4,200 people. The total water produced in 2025 was 295,529,000 gallons. The daily average of water treated and sent into the distribution system was 809,000 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 982,000 gallons used (January 27, 2025). The amount of water delivered to customers in 2025 was 245,289,070 gallons. This leaves an unaccounted-for total of 50,239,930 gallons. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires and leakage, accounts for the remaining 50,239,930 million gallons (17% of the total amount produced).

Residential customers in the Village are charged $10.18 for every 1,000 gallons which is billed quarterly. Residential customers in the Town of Coxsackie are charged $12.73 for every 1,000 gallons which is billed quarterly. Customers in the Town of New Baltimore are charged $12.73 for every 1,000 gallons and billed quarterly.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Village of Coxsackie 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 seven samples for coliform bacteria each month. The table presented on the following page depicts which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. The state allows us to monitor 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.

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 at (800) 426-4791 or the New York State Department of Health, Oneonta District Office at (607) 432-391 1.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	No	7/23/2024	1 [1] Range:ND-3.1	ug/l	0	15	orrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
copper	No	7/23/2024	0.140 [2] Range:0.020 - 0.206	mg/l	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Nickel	No	4/9/2025	0.0033	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Natural occurring
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs — chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No	2025, Quarterly: 3/17/2025 6/16/2025 9/15/2025 12/15/2025	50.2 [3] Range = 22.2 - 66.7	ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Halo acetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid)	No	2025, Quarterly: 3/17/2025 6/16/2025 9/15/2025 12/15/2025	42.2 [3] Range = 22.9 - 55.8	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Turbidity	No	7/8/2025	0.271 [4]	NTU	N/A	TT=≤1.0	Soil Runoff.
		Continuously monitored	100% ≤ 0.3	NTU	N/A	TT=95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	
Sodium	No	4/14/2025	11	mg/L	N/A	(see footnote 5 for health effects	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners• Animal waste.
Odor	Yes	4/14/2025	17 [6]	Units	N/A	3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.
Chloride	No	4/14/2025	26.5	mg/l	N/A	250 mg/l	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Chromium	No	4/9/2025	6.2	ug/l	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	No	4/9/2025	0.3	ug/l	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coil-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Nitrate	No	4/9/2025	0.048	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
		4/14/2025	0.036				
Sulfate	No	4/14/2025	7.33	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring
Color	No	4/14/2025	8	Units	N/A	15	Large quantities of organic chemicals, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand and the potential for production of excess amounts of disinfectant by-products such as trihalomethanes, the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese; Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter.
Alkalinity	No	4/14/2025	28	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Calcium	No	4/14/2025	10.6	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	4/14/2025	1.78	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Conductivity	No	4/14/2025	164	umhos/cm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Silicon	No	4/14/2025	1.3	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring

Footnotes

1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 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 values detected at your water system. In this case, twenty samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the third highest value (l ug/L). Lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the twenty samples collected. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the twenty sites tested.
3. This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.
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 (0.276 NTU) for the year occurred on July 8, 2025. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1.0 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. In 2025, the Village of Coxsackie achieved 100% compliance for treatment technique of turbidity removal. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
5. Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/L ofsodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.
6. Odor as measured by this standard procedure has no health effects; although several contaminants exert odor when they are present at levels near their MCLs. Odor is an important quality factor affecting the drinkability of water.
7.

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 of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is 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 (ug/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).
Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. The level of odor detected exceeded drinking water standards. Odor as measured by this standard procedure has no health effects; although several contaminants exert odors when they are present at levels near their MCLs. Odor is an important quality factor affecting the drinkability of water. We are also required to present the following information on lead in drinking 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. The Village of Coxsackie 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 Christopher Gallagher, Water department Superintendent, Village of Coxsackie Water Treatment Plant, 143 Titus Mill Rd, Coxsackie NY 12051; telephone (518)-731-2626. 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 all 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 at the Village Office at 119 Mansion ST, Coxsackie, NY 12051 or Christopher Gallagher, Water department Superintendent, Village of Coxsackie Water Treatment Plant, 143 Titus Mill Rd, Coxsackie NY 12051; telephone (518)-731-2626.

DO 1 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. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems 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 1(800) 426-4791.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

The Village of Coxsackie encourages water conservation. There are a lot of things you can do to conserve water in your own home. Conservation tips include:

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 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 one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. 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.

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. 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 questions.