

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

Village of Hoosick Falls
24 Main Street, Hoosick Falls, NY 12090
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4100041

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Hoosick Falls, 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 is 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. Francis J. Hurlburt, Chief Water Operator, Village of Hoosick Falls, 24 Main Street, Hoosick Falls, NY 12090 Telephone (518) 686-0200*; We want our valued customers to be informed about their drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings. They are held on the 2nd Wednesday of each month, 6:00 PM at the *Village Hall, 24 Main Street, Telephone (518) 686-7072 or e-mail us at Villageclerk@hoosick.org*

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Village of Hoosick Falls is served by two new drilled wells LC-1 and LC-2, Well 7 serves as a backup source. using an aquifer that borders the Hoosick River. The wells were deemed Ground Water Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water (GUIDI). Because of this designation we are required to comply with the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) and provide filtration.

Pumping capacity for each well is approximately 900,000 gallons per day. Treatment of the raw water consists of chlorination in order to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and from other organisms. A polyphosphate compound is also added for corrosion control. This serves to reduce lead and copper leaching into the water from residential water pipes, minimize corrosion in the water mains and minimize discoloration from iron and manganese, thereby reducing staining of plumbing fixtures and laundry. We have a 360,000-gallon storage tank located at Rensselaer Street and a 300,000-gallon storage tank at Rogers Avenue to meet consumer demand and to provide adequate fire protection.

The Village of Hoosick Falls has a 1.5 MGD membrane filtration plant. Water is pumped from our 2 wells and chlorinated. Potassium permanganate is added to aid in iron and manganese oxidation and removal. The water then flows to a 26,000-gallon pretreatment tank where the chemical treatment is given additional time to work. From the pretreatment tank the water then travels to two skids with 32 membrane filters each. Each membrane can filter out particulate material as small as 3 microns which includes the microorganisms *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. In 2017 a permanent Granular Activated Carbon Filtration system was installed for the removal of organic contaminants. After filtration the water flows to a 171,000-gallon contact tank to provide adequate time for the disinfection process to proceed. We also have 68,000-gallon clearwell storage after the water is treated.

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.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Village provides water through approximately 1,300 service connections to a population of approximately 4,500 people. Our average daily demand is 338,863 gallons. Our single highest day was 595,628 gallons. The amount of water withdrawn was 141,192,984 gallons while the total water delivered in 2025 was 63,865,196 gallons resulting in a 17% loss. Currently 95% of the village limits is currently metered and read quarterly. We estimate the amount of water produced to the amount of water billed results in approximately a 14% loss. The unaccounted water can be attributed to water usage for fire protection, water main breaks and leaks. The annual average charge for water within the village limits per household is \$5.95 per 1000 gallons. Customers outside the village are billed at \$8.93 per 1000 gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Village of Hoosick Falls 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, haloacetic acids, trihalomethanes and synthetic organic contaminants. In addition, we test 4 samples for coliform bacteria each month. The table presented below 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.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 5 was conducted during 2025. This is a requirement of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory action to protect the public health. Monitoring for UCMR 5 has 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. We have listed those compounds that were detected in the table of Detected Contaminants for the Village of Hoosick Falls. There are currently no associated MCL's for these compounds at this time with the exception of the NYS MCLs for PFOA and PFOS along with the Unspecified Organic compounds which has an MCL of 50,000 ng/l.

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 Rensselaer County Health Department (518) 270-2711.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. We did receive 2 violations for not submitting required changes to the emergency response plan. The Water Supply Emergency Plan (WSEP) outlines the steps necessary to ensure safe drinking water during a water supply emergency. These plans are required for community water systems serving more than 3,300 people and must be complete, up-to-date and readily accessible

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2025, the Village of Hoosick Falls was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 microbiological pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ON PFOA TESTING

As you know PFOA has been detected in the Hoosick Falls Wells. A carbon filtration system has been installed to remove these contaminants. For the test results concerning the Hoosick Fall Public Water Supply you can check the Town of Hoosick Falls web site, contact the Rensselaer County Health Department or the NYS Health Department Bureau of Public Water Supply. Please refer to the Addendum Table 2, that shows the range of Perfluoro Alkyl Compounds found in the source water between January and December 2025.

"In 2025, we were required to collect and analyze drinking water samples for 23 unregulated contaminants and 2 regulated contaminants on 6 samples from our Post Granular Activated Carbon finished water in April, May, July, August, September & December 2025. Some contaminants that are currently unregulated and 2 contaminants that are regulated were detected in the samples. The data is shown in the table on page 2. The list of Unregulated and Regulated Compounds can be found on the last page. You may obtain the monitoring results by calling Jim Hurlburt at (518) 686-0200.

The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requires every federally defined community and non-transient, non-community water system to develop a service line inventory (also called a lead service line inventory (LSLI)).

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.

The Village Hoosick Falls distribution system has non lead service lines and status unknown service lines and you can see the complete inventory by visiting the website at:

https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY4100041.htm

INFORMATION ON LEAD

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 Hoosick Falls 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 Francis J. Hurlburt at (518) 686-0200. 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>

WHAT IS THE SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (SWAP)?

To emphasize the protection of surface and ground water sources used for public drinking water, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) in 1996. The amendments require that New York State Department of Health's Bureau of Public Water Supply Protection is responsible for ensuring that source water assessments are completed for all of New York's public water systems.

A source water assessment provides information on the potential contaminant threats to public drinking water sources:

- ◆ each source water assessment will: determine where water used for public drinking water comes from (delineate the source areas)
- ◆ Inventory potential sources of contamination that may impact public drinking water sources
- ◆ Assess the likelihood of a source water area becoming potential contaminated

A SWAP summary for our water supply is attached to this report.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

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

- ◆ 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 couple of hours after sunset
- ◆ Check faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks and repair all leaks promptly
- ◆ Take shorter showers

WATER SOURCE RESTRICTION

- ◆ Wells 1, 2, 4, 5 & 6 have been removed from service and considered inactive.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- ◆ Construction of the La Croix well field was completed.

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. Please call our office if you have questions.

Hoosick Falls Village Public Water System
PWSID# NY4100041
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 state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential 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.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from 3 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) to the wells, chemical bulk storage, and a hazardous waste site in the assessment area. In addition, the wells are prone to flooding, have detection of halogenated solvents at levels consistent with a high chemical sensitivity, and the overlying soils are not known to provide adequate protection from potential contamination.

While the source water assessment rates our well(s) 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.

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.

VILLAGE OF HOOSICK FALLS TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS IN FINISHED WATER							
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4100041							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	3/12/25	169	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	N	3/12/25	93.3	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Chromium	N	3/12/25	5.4	µg/l	100	MCL=100	
Copper	N	12/2/25-12/10/25	496 ¹ 16.9-666	µg/l	1300	AL=1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Range of copper concentrations							
Lead	N	12/2/25-12/10/25	ND ² ND-1	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Range of lead concentrations							
Nickel	N	3/12/25	1.1	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
pH	N	3/12/25	7.473	units	N/A	6.5-8.5	
Sodium ³	N	3/12/25	56.0	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Geology; Road Salt
Sulfate	N	3/12/25	5.83	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology
Zinc	N	3/12/25	6.1	µg/l	N/A	MCL=5000	
Volatile Organic Chemicals							
1,2 -Dichloroethane ⁴ (Well #6 Raw Water)	N	3/12/25	1.81	µg/l	N/A	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride	Y		2.08		0	2	Degradation of other chemicals leaching from waste sites, spills, etc.
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity ⁵ Highest Filter Effluent Turbidity	N	9/25/25	0.039	NTU	N/A	TT=1 NTU	Soil runoff
			100%			TT= 95% samples < 1.0	
Total Coliform	N	10/14/25	1 Positive samples ⁷	N/A	0	2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment.
Radiological Parameters							
Gross Alpha	N	4/8/25 9/29/25 10/14/25 12/9/25	ND 2.62 3.46 3.64	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts							

Total Haloacetic Acids	N	3/12/25 6/10/25 9/9/25 12/9/25	1.47 1-1.47	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60 ⁶	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) average range	N	3/12/25 6/10/25 9/9/25 12/9/25	6.09 0.5-7.2	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80 ⁶	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Chlorine (average) [daily samples] Range	N	daily Testing	1.84 1.61-2.35	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4	Used in the disinfection and treatment of drinking water.
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 5							
Lithium	N/A	10/14/25	9.45	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine water, lithium salts are used in pharmaceutical, used in batteries

NOTES-

- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 40 test sites. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent measurements that is equal to or below it. This means in our system copper levels in 36 sites are below the 90th percentile value and 0 sites are above the 90th percentile. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 40 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of 40 the sites tested.
- Water containing more than 20 ppm should not be consumed by persons 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.
- The 1,2- Dichloroethane was on Well#6 raw water. All raw water at the treatment plant goes through the carbon contactors which will remove any volatile organic compounds. Note: Well#6 is for emergency use only.
- Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1.0 NTU. We met the requirement 100% of the time. We also measure turbidity in the distribution 5 days a week with 0.030 NTU being the average. distribution system turbidity.
- The average shown represents the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) of the 4 sites sampled in 2025. The highest LRAA for the THMs was in the 4th quarter and HAA5s was in the 1st and 2nd quarters of 2025.
- Resamples collected on 10/15/25 were all Total Coliform negative.

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 µg/l, corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or ng/l, corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

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

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination

Locational Running Annual 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

Addendum – Source Water Perfluorinated Alkyl Compounds (January 1 to December 2025)					
Contaminant	Range (ng/l)				
PFPEA (Perfluoropentanoic acid)	ND-2.0				
PFOA (Perfluorooctanoic acid)	ND-420				
PFOS (Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid)	ND-3.6				
PFBS (Pefluorobutanesulfonic acid)	ND				
PFHPA (Perfluoroheptanoic acid)	ND-7.7				
PFBA (Perfluorobutonic acid)	ND-2.7				
PFHXA (Perfluorohexanoic acid)	ND-5.23				
HFPO-DA	ND-2.53				

Appendix A

New York State Sanitary Code Compliance Monitoring Requirements- Compounds Analyzed that were Below Limits of Detection

VILLAGE OF HOOSICK FALLS TEST RESULTS Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4100051					
CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY		CONTAMINANT	CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY
POC's (Volatile Organic Compounds)					
			Benzene	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Monitoring requirement is one sample annually Samples from 4/16/24 *Wells 3 & 7 Non-Detect
Antimony	Monitoring requirement is 1 sample every year Sample from 3/12/25		Bromobenzene	Ethylbenzene	
Beryllium			Bromochloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	
Cadmium			Bromomethane	Isopropylbenzene	
			N-Butylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene	
Cyanide	Non-Detect		sec-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride	
Fluoride			Tert-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	
			Carbon Tetrachloride	Styrene	
Mercury			Chlorobenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
			2-Chlorotoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
			4-Chlorotoluene	Tetrachloroethene	
Selenium			Dibromomethane	Trichloroethene	
Silver			1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	
Thalium			1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	
			1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	
		Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane		
		1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethane		
		1,2 Dichloroethane (Wells 3 & 7)	Trichlorofluoromethane		
Color	Monitoring requirement is at State discretion Sample from 3/12/25 Non-Detect		1,1 Dichloroethene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
Odor			cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
Iron			Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
			1,2 Dichloropropane	m-Xylene	
Manganese			1,3 Dichloropropane	o- Xylene	
			2,2 Dichloropropane	p-Xylene	
		1,1 Dichloropropene	Vinyl chloride (Wells#3 & #7)		
		Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	MTBE		
			Total Coliform & E. coli		Monitoring is 4 samples/ month Non-Detect
Radiological Parameters					
			Gross Alpha-Beta Scan		Monitoring is 1 sample every 6-9 years Non-Detect
			Radium 226	N/A	
Synthetic Organic Chemicals					
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group I)			Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group II)		
Alachlor	Aldicarb		Aldrin	Benzo(a)pyrene	Monitoring requirement is 1 sample every 18 months; Sample from 10/4/23 Non-Detect *State waiver does not require monitoring these compounds
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Aldicarb Sulfone		Butachlor	Carbaryl	
Atrazine	Carbofuran		Dalapon	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	
Chlordane	Dibromochloropropane		Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Dicamba	
2,4-D	Endrin		Dieldrin	Dinoseb	
Ethylene Dibromide	Heptachlor		Diquat*	Endothall*	
Lindane	Methoxyhlor		Glyphosate*	Hexachlorobenzene	
PCB's	Toxaphene		Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1,4-Dioxane		Methomyl	Metolachlor	
			Metribuzin	Oxamyl vydate	
			Pichloram	Propachlor	
			Simazine	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)*	

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances / Regulated			
pfbs	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	NA	Hfpo-da
pfhpa	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	pfba	Perfluorobutanoic acid
pfhxs	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	6:2 fts	Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid
pfna	Perfluorononanoic acid	4:2 fts	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid
<i>pfos</i>	<i>Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid</i>	8:2 fts	Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid
<i>pfoa</i>	<i>Perfluorooctanoic acid</i>	pfmpa	Perfluoro
pfda	Perfluorodecanoic acid	pfpea	Perfluoropentanoic acid
pfdoa	Perfluorododecanoic acid	pfmba	Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid
pfhxa	Perfluorohexanoic acid	pfeesa	Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulphonic acid
pfuna	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	nfdha	Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid
NA	n11cl-pf3ouds	pfpes	Perfluoropentane sulfonic acid
NA	9cl-pf3ons	pfhps	Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid
NA	Adona		

Notes: The two regulated compounds are in italics and have MCLs of 10 ng/L each.

The remaining 23 compounds are unregulated.

All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/l or 50,000ng/l.

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Pumping capacity for each well is approximately 900,000 gallons per day. Treatment of the raw water consists of chlorination in order to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and from other organisms. A polyphosphate compound is also added for corrosion control. This serves to reduce lead and copper leaching into the water from residential water pipes, minimize corrosion in the water mains and minimize discoloration from iron and manganese, thereby reducing staining of plumbing fixtures and laundry. We have a 360,000-gallon storage tank located at Rensselaer Street and a 300,000-gallon storage tank at Rogers Avenue to meet consumer demand and to provide adequate fire protection.

The Village of Hoosick Falls has a 1.5 MGD membrane filtration plant. Water is pumped from our 2 wells and chlorinated. Potassium permanganate is added to aid in iron and manganese oxidation and removal. The water then flows to a 26,000-gallon pretreatment tank where the chemical treatment is given additional time to work. From the pretreatment tank the water then travels to two skids with 32 membrane filters each. Each membrane can filter out particulate material as small as 3 microns which includes the microorganisms *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. In 2017 a permanent Granular Activated Carbon Filtration system was installed for the removal of organic contaminants. After filtration the water flows to a 171,000-gallon contact tank to provide adequate time for the disinfection process to proceed. We also have 68,000-gallon clearwell storage after the water is treated.

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.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Village provides water through approximately 1,300 service connections to a population of approximately 4,500 people. Our average daily demand is 338,863 gallons. Our single highest day was 595,628 gallons. The amount of water withdrawn was 141,192,984 gallons while the total water delivered in 2025 was 63,865,196 gallons resulting in a 17% loss. Currently 95% of the village limits is currently metered and read quarterly. We estimate the amount of water produced to the amount of water billed results in approximately a 14% loss. The unaccounted water can be attributed to water usage for fire protection, water main breaks and leaks. The annual average charge for water within the village limits per household is \$5.95 per 1000 gallons. Customers outside the village are billed at \$8.93 per 1000 gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Village of Hoosick Falls 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, haloacetic acids, trihalomethanes and synthetic organic contaminants. In addition, we test 4 samples for coliform bacteria each month. The table presented below 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.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 5 was conducted during 2025. This is a requirement of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory action to protect the public health. Monitoring for UCMR 5 has 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. We have listed those compounds that were detected in the table of Detected Contaminants for the Village of Hoosick Falls. There are currently no associated MCL's for these compounds at this time with the exception of the NYS MCLs for PFOA and PFOS along with the Unspecified Organic compounds which has an MCL of 50,000 ng/l.

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 Rensselaer County Health Department (518) 270-2711.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. We did receive 2 violations for not submitting required changes to the emergency response plan. The Water Supply Emergency Plan (WSEP) outlines the steps necessary to ensure safe drinking water during a water supply emergency. These plans are required for community water systems serving more than 3,300 people and must be complete, up-to-date and readily accessible

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2025, the Village of Hoosick Falls was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 microbiological pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ON PFOA TESTING

As you know PFOA has been detected in the Hoosick Falls Wells. A carbon filtration system has been installed to remove these contaminants. For the test results concerning the Hoosick Fall Public Water Supply you can check the Town of Hoosick Falls web site, contact the Rensselaer County Health Department or the NYS Health Department Bureau of Public Water Supply. Please refer to the Addendum Table 2, that shows the range of Perfluoro Alkyl Compounds found in the source water between January and December 2025.

"In 2025, we were required to collect and analyze drinking water samples for 23 unregulated contaminants and 2 regulated contaminants on 6 samples from our Post Granular Activated Carbon finished water in April, May, July, August, September & December 2025. Some contaminants that are currently unregulated and 2 contaminants that are regulated were detected in the samples. The data is shown in the table on page 2. The list of Unregulated and Regulated Compounds can be found on the last page. You may obtain the monitoring results by calling Jim Hurlburt at (518) 686-0200.

The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requires every federally defined community and non-transient, non-community water system to develop a service line inventory (also called a lead service line inventory (LSLI)).

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.

The Village Hoosick Falls distribution system has non lead service lines and status unknown service lines and you can see the complete inventory by visiting the website at:

https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY4100041.htm

INFORMATION ON LEAD

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 Hoosick Falls 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 Francis J. Hurlbert at (518) 686-0200. 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>

WHAT IS THE SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (SWAP)?

To emphasize the protection of surface and ground water sources used for public drinking water, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) in 1996. The amendments require that New York State Department of Health's Bureau of Public Water Supply Protection is responsible for ensuring that source water assessments are completed for all of New York's public water systems.

A source water assessment provides information on the potential contaminant threats to public drinking water sources:

- ◆ each source water assessment will: determine where water used for public drinking water comes from (delineate the source areas)
- ◆ Inventory potential sources of contamination that may impact public drinking water sources
- ◆ Assess the likelihood of a source water area becoming potential contaminated

A SWAP summary for our water supply is attached to this report.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

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

- ◆ 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 couple of hours after sunset
- ◆ Check faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks and repair all leaks promptly
- ◆ Take shorter showers

WATER SOURCE RESTRICTION

- ◆ Wells 1, 2, 4, 5 & 6 have been removed from service and considered inactive.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- ◆ Construction of the La Croix well field was completed.

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. Please call our office if you have questions.

Hoosick Falls Village Public Water System
PWSID# NY4100041
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 state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential 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.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from 3 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) to the wells, chemical bulk storage, and a hazardous waste site in the assessment area. In addition, the wells are prone to flooding, have detection of halogenated solvents at levels consistent with a high chemical sensitivity, and the overlying soils are not known to provide adequate protection from potential contamination.

While the source water assessment rates our well(s) 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.

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.

VILLAGE OF HOOSICK FALLS TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS IN FINISHED WATER Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4100041							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	3/12/25	169	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	N	3/12/25	93.3	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Chromium	N	3/12/25	5.4	µg/l	100	MCL=100	
Copper	N	12/2/25-12/10/25	496 ¹ 16.9-666	µg/l	1300	AL=1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Range of copper concentrations							
Lead	N	12/2/25-12/10/25	ND ² ND-1	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Range of lead concentrations							
Nickel	N	3/12/25	1.1	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
pH	N	3/12/25	7.473	units	N/A	6.5-8.5	
Sodium ³	N	3/12/25	56.0	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Geology; Road Salt
Sulfate	N	3/12/25	5.83	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology
Zinc	N	3/12/25	6.1	µg/l	N/A	MCL=5000	
Volatile Organic Chemicals							
1,2 -Dichloroethane ⁴ (Well #6 Raw Water)	N	3/12/25	1.81	µg/l	N/A	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride	Y		2.08		0	2	Degradation of other chemicals leaching from waste sites, spills, etc.
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity ⁵ Highest Filter Effluent Turbidity	N	9/25/25	0.039	NTU	N/A	TT=1 NTU	Soil runoff
			100%			TT= 95% samples < 1.0	
Total Coliform	N	10/14/25	1 Positive samples ⁷	N/A	0	2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment.
Radiological Parameters							
Gross Alpha	N	4/8/25 9/29/25 10/14/25 12/9/25	ND 2.62 3.46 3.64	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts							

Total Haloacetic Acids	N	3/12/25 6/10/25 9/9/25 12/9/25	1.47 1-1.47	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60 ⁶	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) average range	N	3/12/25 6/10/25 9/9/25 12/9/25	6.09 0.5-7.2	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80 ⁶	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Chlorine (average) [daily samples] Range	N	daily Testing	1.84 1.61-2.35	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4	Used in the disinfection and treatment of drinking water.
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 5							
Lithium	N/A	10/14/25	9.45	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine water; lithium salts are used in pharmaceutical, used in batteries

NOTES-

- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 40 test sites. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent measurements that is equal to or below it. This means in our system copper levels in 36 sites are below the 90th percentile value and 0 sites are above the 90th percentile. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 40 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of 40 the sites tested.
- Water containing more than 20 ppm should not be consumed by persons 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.
- The 1,2- Dichloroethane was on Well#6 raw water. All raw water at the treatment plant goes through the carbon contactors which will remove any volatile organic compounds. Note: Well#6 is for emergency use only.
- Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1.0 NTU. We met the requirement 100% of the time. We also measure turbidity in the distribution 5 days a week with 0.030 NTU being the average. distribution system turbidity.
- The average shown represents the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) of the 4 sites sampled in 2025. The highest LRAA for the THMs was in the 4th quarter and HAA5s was in the 1st and 2nd quarters of 2025.
- Resamples collected on 10/15/25 were all Total Coliform negative.

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 µg/l, corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid.
Parts per trillion (ppt) or ng/l, corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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
Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination
Locational Running Annual 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

Addendum – Source Water Perfluorinated Alkyl Compounds (January 1 to December 2025)					
Contaminant	Range (ng/l)				
PFPEA (Perfluoropentanoic acid)	ND-2.0				
PFOA (Perfluorooctanoic acid)	ND-420				
PFOS (Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid)	ND-3.6				
PFBS (Pefluorobutanesulfonic acid)	ND				
PFHPA (Perfluoroheptanoic acid)	ND-7.7				
PFBA (Perfluorobutonic acid)	ND-2.7				
PFHXA (Perfluorohexanoic acid)	ND-5.23				
HFPO-DA	ND-2.53				

Appendix A
New York State Sanitary Code Compliance Monitoring Requirements- Compounds Analyzed that were Below Limits of Detection

VILLAGE OF HOOSICK FALLS TEST RESULTS Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4100051						
CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY		CONTAMINANT	CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY	
			POC's (Volatile Organic Compounds)			
			Benzene	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Monitoring requirement is one sample annually	
Antimony	Monitoring requirement is 1 sample every year Sample from 3/12/25		Bromobenzene	Ethylbenzene		
Beryllium			Bromochloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene		
Cadmium			Bromomethane	Isopropylbenzene		
			N-Butylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene		
			sec-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride		
Cyanide	Non-Detect		Tert-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene		Samples from 4/16/24 *Wells 3 & 7
Fluoride			Carbon Tetrachloride	Styrene		
			Chlorobenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane		
			2-Chlorotoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane		
Mercury			4-Chlorotoluene	Tetrachloroethene		
			Dibromomethane	Trichloroethene		
Selenium			1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene		
Silver			1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene		
Thalium			1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane		
			Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane		
		1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethane			
Color	Monitoring requirement is at State discretion Sample from 3/12/25		1,2 Dichloroethane (Wells 3 & 7)	Trichlorofluoromethane	Non-Detect	
Odor			1,1 Dichloroethene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane		
Iron			cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene		
			Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene		
Manganese			1,2 Dichloropropane	m-Xylene		
		1,3 Dichloropropane	o-Xylene			
		2,2 Dichloropropane	p-Xylene			
		1,1 Dichloropropene	Vinyl chloride (Wells#3 & #7)			
		Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	MTBE			
			Total Coliform & E. coli		Monitoring is 4 samples/ month Non-Detect	
			Radiological Parameters			
			Gross Alpha-Beta Scan		Monitoring is 1 sample every 6-9 years Non-Detect	
			Radium 226	N/A		
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group I)			Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group II)			
Alachlor	Aldicarb		Aldrin	Benzo(a)pyrene	Monitoring requirement is 1 sample every 18 months; Sample from 10/4/23 Non-Detect *State waiver does not require monitoring these compounds	
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Aldicarb Sulfone		Butachlor	Carbaryl		
Atrazine	Carbofuran		Dalapon	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate		
Chlordane	Dibromochloropropane		Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Dicamba		
2,4-D	Endrin		Dieldrin	Dinoseb		
Ethylene Dibromide	Heptachlor		Diquat*	Endothall*		
Lindane	Methoxyflor		Glyphosate*	Hexachlorobenzene		
PCB's	Toxaphene		Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran		
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1,4-Dioxane		Methomyl	Metolachlor		
			Metribuzin	Oxamyl vydate		
			Pichloram	Propachlor		
			Simazine	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)*		

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances / Regulated			
pfbs	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	NA	Hfpo-da
pfhpa	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	pfba	Perfluorobutanoic acid
pfhxs	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	6:2 fts	Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid
pfna	Perfluorononanoic acid	4:2 fts	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid
pfos	<i>Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid</i>	8:2 fts	Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid
pfao	<i>Perfluorooctanoic acid</i>	pfmpa	Perfluoro
pfda	Perfluorodecanoic acid	pfpea	Perfluoropentanoic acid
pfdoa	Perfluorododecanoic acid	pfmba	Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid
pfhxa	Perfluorohexanoic acid	pfesa	Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulphonic acid
pfuna	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	nfdha	Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid
NA	n11cl-pf3ouids	pfpes	Perfluoropentane sulfonic acid
NA	9cl-pf3ons	pfhps	Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid
NA	Adona		

Notes: The two regulated compounds are in italics and have MCLs of 10 ng/L each.

The remaining 23 compounds are unregulated.

All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/l or 50,000ng/l.