Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

Town of Schaghticoke

290 Northline Road, Schaghticoke, NY 12121

(Public Water Supply Identification Number WD#1 NY4100046, WD#2 NY4100048 and WD#3 NY4100062)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Schaghticoke, 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. We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We detected 1 of those contaminants at a level higher than the State allows. As we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded a drinking water standard and we modified our treatment process to rectify this problem. 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. Shawn M. Cross, Operator in Responsible Charge (ORC), 290 Northline Drive, Melrose, NY 12121, Telephone (518) 753-9982 or (518) 461-3350.* 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 Town Board meetings. They are held on the 2nd Wednesday of each month, 7:00 PM at the *Town Hall, 290 Northline Road*; Telephone *(518) 753-6915*. If you want to learn more, please call us.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Town of Schaghticoke purchases all of its water. Water District (WD) #2 purchases its water from the City of Mechanicville. The City of Mechanicville operates a surface water filtration plant. Two reservoirs feed this system: The Mechanicville Reservoir, which is the primary source and a small downstream terminal reservoir. The Mechanicville Water Treatment Plant is a U.S. Filter Modular Aquarius (AQ-300B) which consists of flocculation, clarification and filtration for water treatment. The plant is automatically controlled and packaged in (3) steel tanks producing 2,100 gallons/minute. The treatment process consists of coagulation using polyaluminum chloride to cause small particles to stick together when the water is mixed forming larger heavier particles. Sedimentation allows the newly formed larger particles to settle out naturally in inclined tube settlers. The mixed media filter bed consists of anthracite coal, silica sand and garnet sand which removes smaller particles by trapping them in the spaces between the sand grains. Also used in the treatment process is sodium permanganate which is used for taste and odor control, color reduction and iron and manganese oxidation. The filtered water from the treatment unit is fed into the clearwell. The water is then pumped out of the clearwell and chlorinated with liquid sodium hypochlorite. At this point the water flows into two (2) chlorine contact tanks. They are circular; epoxy coated steel bolted steel and concrete tanks with interior baffling and a storage capacity of 250,000 gallons each. The baffling in the tank provides increased detention time and adequate time for the water to be disinfected by the chlorine.

Mechanicville has an interconnection with the Saratoga County Water Authority (SCWA) to purchase water. The SCWA water source is the Hudson River. Water treatment consists of addition of a coagulant and filtration through membrane filters. Caustic soda is added for pH adjustment and orthophosphate for corrosion control. Sodium hypochlorite is added for disinfection and to maintain a residual throughout the transmission system. There is a one-million-gallon water storage tank at the water plant which provides contact time for proper disinfection of water and storage. A new carbon filtration system utilizing granular activated carbon has been added to the treatment process to reduce the levels of disinfection byproducts. The table of Detected Contaminants for SCWA on page 10.

Consolidated Water District #1 (formerly Water Districts 1, 4, 4B, 5 and 6) and Water District #3 purchase water from the City of Troy. We receive water that has been treated at the Troy Water Treatment Plant (TWTP). The City of Troy draws its water from a surface water supply; the spring fed Tomhannock Reservoir. It is located to the northeast of the City of Troy. Water flows from the Tomhannock Reservoir to the TWTP, a complete treatment facility. In an effort to lower the formation of disinfection byproducts (DBBPs), TWTP has started to add potassium permanganate at the Tomhannock Reservoir. Potassium permanganate is a strong oxidant that is used to oxidize iron and manganese, but does not produce the DBBPs that chlorine does. Potassium permanganate is being fed seasonally from mid June to about September or October depending on the iron and manganese levels in the raw water Additionally chlorine dioxide is added at Melrose Station to oxidize the organic material that leads to the formation of disinfection byproducts when it reacts with chlorine but unlike chlorine, chlorine dioxide does not form DBBPs like THM's or HAA5's. Chlorine dioxide is fed year-round. Like Mechanicville, Troy has the same water treatment processes and additionally they add fluoride at low levels to protect teeth against dental cavities.

Additionally, liquid sodium hypochlorite is injected at the Melrose Pump Station, before being pumped to the Storage Facility. Sodium hypochorite solution used to prevent the possibility of bacterial contamination. This is added so that an adequate chlorine residual is maintained throughout the distribution system north of Grants Hollow. This is fed year-round and monitored daily.

In WD#1 we have two storage tanks. The Speigletown Tank is 180,000-gallon reinforced concrete structure consisting of 2 separate storage compartments of 90,000 gallons each. At present daily usage, this capacity would support 2.5 to 3 days of usage, pending no emergency usage. The tank is located off Fogarty Road on the hilltop overlooking Speigletown. A chain-link fence at the site plus gates at the highway leading to the tank site secure the tank itself. The Melrose Tank is a steel cylindrical 140,000-gallon tank located on a hill, east of the intersection of Valley Falls Road and Route 40. It provides a 3-day supply barring any emergency use, based on present usage.

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

Consolidated Water District #1 provides water through 1,291 service connections to a population of approximately 3,230 persons. The total amount of water purchased for all three districts was 98,557,198 gallons and the amount delivered was 78,547,261 gallons with a loss of 20,009,937 gallons 25 % or unaccounted water in 2024. Unaccounted or non-revenue producing water can be attributed to water usage for fire protection, flushing water main breaks and leaks. Our water system's average daily demand is approximately 270,020 gallons our single highest day was 401,539 gallons. The annual charge per one thousand gallons of water delivered is $5.20 per 1000 gallons for Consolidated WD #1. Water District #2 provides water through 188 service connections to a population of approximately 564 persons. The annual charge for water is $6.11 per 1000 gallons. Water District #3 provides water through 366 service connections to a population of approximately 1,098 persons. The annual charge per one thousand gallons of water delivered is $5.20 per 1000 gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Town of Schaghticoke 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 3 samples for coliform bacteria every month from the Consolidated Water District. 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.

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 Department of Health (518) 270-2711.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see from the Table on pages 4-8 , we exceeded the MCL for the Trihalomethanes for Water District #2 at 2 sites in the fourth quarter and are required to furnish the following information:

Trihalomethanes

Some studies suggest that people who drink chlorinated water (which contains trihalomethanes) or water containing elevated levels of trihalomethanes for long periods of time may have an increased risk for certain health effects. For example, some studies of people who drank chlorinated drinking water for 20 to 30 years show that long term exposure to disinfection by-products (including trihalomethanes) is associated with an increased risk for certain types of cancer. A few studies of women who drank water containing trihalomethanes during pregnancy show an association between exposure to elevated levels of trihalomethanes and small increased risks for low birth weights, miscarriages and birth defects. However, in each of the studies, how long and how frequently people actually drank the water, as well as how much trihalomethanes the water contained is not known for certain. Therefore, we do not know for sure if the observed increases in risk for cancer and other health effects are due to trihalomethanes or some other factor. The individual trihalomethanes chloroform, bromodichloromethane and dibromochloromethane cause cancer in laboratory animals

exposed to high levels over their lifetimes. Chloroform, bromodichloromethane and dibromochloromethane are also known to cause effects in laboratory animals after high levels of exposure, primarily on the liver, kidney, nervous system and on their ability to bear healthy offspring. Chemicals that cause adverse health effects in laboratory animals after high levels of exposure may pose a risk for adverse health effects in humans exposed to lower levels over long periods of time.

Trihalomethanes are formed by the reaction of chlorine and organic material in the water. Since our water is supplied by the City of Troy a surface water supply has more organic material supplied by decaying leaves and vegetation that gets into their reservoir. When the water is disinfected with chlorine, one byproduct that is produced are the trihalomethanes (THM). The amount formed is dependent on the amount of chlorine, the time the chlorine is in contact with the organic material and the water temperature. In areas in the distribution system where there is low flow or not frequent turnover with freshly produced water, we find higher THM concentrations. By altering any of the parameters responsible for THM production can reduce the THM concentrations. We instituted a hydrant flushing program to move the water in low flow areas and reduce the contact time with chlorine to reduce THM levels. This brought us back to compliance with the THM MCL.

Under the LT2 (Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, small surface water or GUIDI systems could monitor for E. coli biweekly for 1 year instead of performing more costly Crytosporidium/Giardia testing to determine treatment requirements for their water sources. The City of Mechanicville performed this monitoring on their Upper & Lower Reservoirs from 10/2/17 through 9/17/18. An average E. coli concentration greater than 100/100 ml of sample would trigger Cryptosporidium and Giardia monitoring for 24 months. The average for the Lower Reservoir was 264 E. coli/100 ml and this triggered Crytosporidium/Giardia monitoring which commenced in September 2018.

Information on Giardia

Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Giardia is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection. During January 2020 through July 2020, as part of our sampling plan, twelve samples of our Lower Reservoir source water samples were collected and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Of these samples 8 were confirmed positive for Giardia cysts. Therefore, our monitoring indicates the presence of Giardia in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Giardia may cause giardiasis, an intestinal illness. People exposed to Giardia may experience mild or severe diarrhea, or in some instances no symptoms at all. Fever is rarely present. Occasionally, some individuals will have chronic diarrhea over several weeks or a month, with significant weight loss. Giardiasis can be treated with anti-parasitic medication. Individuals with weakened immune systems should consult with their health care providers about what steps would best reduce their risks of becoming infected with Giardiasis. Individuals who think that they may have been exposes to Giardiasis should contact their health care providers immediately. The Giardia parasite is passed in the feces of an infected person or animal and may contaminate water or food. Person to person transmission may also occur in day care centers of other settings where handwashing practices are poor.

Information on Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. During January 2020 through July 2020, as part of our sampling plan, Lower Reservoir twelve source water samples were collected and analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts. 3 samples of the 8 samples collected was presumed positive for Cryptosporidium, and was confirmed positive. Therefore, our monitoring indicates the presence of Cryptosporidium in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, a gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection.

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).

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2024, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating and monitoring requirements. We received a violation for not submitting our operations report for Water District #1 for December 2024.

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 FLUORIDE ADDITION

Fluoride is being added to the water supply after it was suspended in June 2021 through 2022. The cause of the interruption was due to supply chain issues.

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 Scotia 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 Shawn Cross, at the Town of Schaghticoke, (518) 753-9982. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

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 Town of Schaghticoke distribution system has no lead service lines, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines and you can see the complete inventory by visiting the websites by water district:
Schaghticoke Consolidated Water District.
https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY4100046.htm

Schaghticoke Water District #2
https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY4100048.htm

Schaghticoke Water District #3
https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY4100062.htm

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

The SWAP summaries for the City of Troy, City of Mechanicville and Saratoga Water Authority are attached to the end of this report.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

The Town of Schaghticoke 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

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

There were no major projects completed in 2024 although some water main, valves and hydrants were repaired or replaced. There are no improvements planned for Consolidated Water District #1 in 2025.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit our customers. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

SCHAGHTICOKE WATER DISTRIC #2 PWS ID# NY4100048
WATER PURCHASED FROM CITY OF MECHANICVILLE PWSID#NY4500166
TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity [1] (Highest Turbidity)	N	10/6/24	0.192	NTU	N/A	TT=1.0 NTU	Soil runoff
			100%			TT=95% samples < 0.3	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	3/21/24	8.5	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Barium
Chloride	N	3/21/24	26.2	µg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Copper WD#2 Range of copper concentrations	N	4/23/24-5/4/24	114[3] 140-169	µg/l	1300	AL=1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper WD#2 Range of copper concentrations	N	11/19/24-12/2/24	157[4] 135-175				
Lead WD#2 Range of lead concentrations	N	4/23/24-5/4/24	5.3 ND-16.9[5]	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead WD#2 Range of lead concentrations	N	11/19/24-12/2/24	4.7 ND-22.6[6]				
Manganese	N	3/21/24	4.6	µg/l	N/A	MCL=300	Naturally occurring, Indicative of landfill contamination.
Nickel	N	3/21/24	1.3	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Geology; Naturally occurring
Nitrate (WD#2)	N	12/17/24	38	ug/l	10,000	MCL=10,000	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Odor	Y	3/21/24	4	units	N/A	MCL=3	Natural sources
pH	N	3/21/24	7.46	units		6.5-8.5	
Sodium[7]	N	3/21/24	15.4	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Geology; Road Salt
Sulfate	N	6/15/23	7.53	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology

Disinfection Byproducts (Quarterly samples)							
Stage 2 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5] (Average)[8] Range of values for HAA5	N N	 2/13/24 5/14/24 8/13/24 11/13/24	Wever Petroleum 54.7 29.7-50.6 Hemstreet Park 31.7 22.6-31.7	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Stage 2 TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (Average)[8] Range of values for TTHM	**Y** **Y**	 2/13/24 5/14/24 8/13/24 11/13/24	Wever Petroleum 88 25.4-90.9 Hemstead Park 91.8 26.5-97.7	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Chlorine Residual (average) range	N	Daily testing	590 220-2200	µg/l	MRDLG N/A	MRDL MCL=4000	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
Total Organic Carbon[9]							
Total Organic Carbon Monthly Compliance Ratio Treated TOC	N	Monthly 2024	2.91-4.6	N/A	Compliance ratio >=1	TT	Organic material both natural and man-made; Organic pollutants, decaying vegetation.
Raw Water E. *coli* Testing Round 2 LT2ESESWTR[10] (Monthly for January- July 2020)							
Lower Reservoir 2.5 Million Gallons average range	N/A	1/1/20-7/31/20	104 34-308	N/A	E.coli/100 ml	Average>100 E.coli/100ml	Human & animal fecal contamination

FOOTNOTES-

1. 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. Level detected represents the highest level detected. Distribution system turbidity performed 5 times a week with 1.4 NTU being highest level detected and 0.41 NTU being the average level detected
2. This number represents the weighted average of the 3-individual filter turbidimeters.
3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 10 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. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 9th sample with 2nd highest value (level detected 0.114 mg/l). The Action Level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested in April & May 2024
4. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 10 test sites. The copper level was not exceeded at any site in the November -December 2024 samples
5. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected**.** In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 9th sample with the 2nd highest value (level detected 5.3 µg//l). The action level for lead was exceeded at 1 of the sites tested in April & May 2024
6. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 10 test sites. The lead level was exceeded at 1 site in the Nov-December 2024 samples
7. 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 of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.
8. The average is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). The average result shown for each of the two sites is the highest LRAA that occurred during 2024. The range of results for each site are also shown. The highest LRAAs for Wever Petroleum was in the 1st & 2nd quarter for HAA5 and THM, while the highest LRAAs for Hemstreet Park was also in the 1st & 2ndquarters. for the THMs.
9. The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) requires monitoring of raw and finished water Total Organic Carbon (TOC). Depending on the raw water alkalinity value, proper water treatment should remove between 15% to 50% of the raw water TOC thus reducing the amount of disinfection byproducts produced.
10. Under the LT2 (Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule we monitored for Cryptosporidium and Giardia for the Lower Reservoir monthly along with a monthly E. *coli* sample. We present the range of results for 2020 in the table.

Glossary

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l- one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
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.
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.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)- A measure of the clarity of Water Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The LRAA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each individual site
N/A-Not applicable

SCHAGHTICOKE CONSOLIDATED WATER DISTRICT #1 NY4100046 & WD#3 NY4100062
Public Water Supply Identification Number **Water Purchased from City of Troy PWD ID NY4100050**
TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	7/1/24	25.5	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Naturally occurring
Chloride	N	7/1/24	19.5	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring, road salt
Color (avg) range	N	Daily	<1 <1-5	units	N/A	MCL=15	Naturally occurring

Copper WD#1 Range of copper concentrations	N	4/30/24- 6/13/24	106[1] 3.5-164	µg/l	1300	AL=1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper WD#1 Range of copper concentrations	N	11/7/24- 12/13/24	77.1[2] 3.4-835				
Copper WD#3 Range of copper concentrations	N	4/17/24- 6/20/24	34.3[3] 5.8-159				
Copper WD#3 Range of copper concentrations	N	11/24/24- 12/17/24	060.3[4] 4.7-95.2				
Fluoride (avg) range	N	Daily	96 120-1330	µg/l	N/A	MCL2200	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Iron (avg) range	N	Weekdays	10 <10-50	µg/l	N/A	MCL=300	Geology; Naturally occurring
Lead WD#1 Range of lead concentrations	N	4/30/24- 6/13/24	2.1[3] ND-3.3	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead WD#1 Range of lead concentrations	N	11/18/24- 12/3/24	1.4[4] ND-43.4				
Lead WD#3 Range of lead concentrations	N	4/17/24- 6/20/24	3.1[5] ND-4.0				
Lead WD#3 Range of lead concentrations	N	11/24/24- 12/17/24	5.3[6] ND-16.8				
Manganese (avg) range	N	Weekdays	10 <10-20	µg/l	N/A	MCL=300	Geology; Naturally occurring
Nitrate-as N WD#1 Nitrate- as N WD#3 Nitrate- as N Troy	N	12/17/24 12/17/24 7/1/24	132 105 150	µg/l	10,000	MCL=10,000	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
pH (avg) range	N	Daily	8.48 6.36-9.09	units		6.5-8.5	
Sodium[9]	N	7/1/24	10.6	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	N	7/1/24	17.1	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring
Turbidity	N	Daily	0.74 0.06-2.0	NTU	N/A	MCL=5	Soil runoff
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Particles	N	10/17/22	0.088	pCi/l	0	15	Naturally occurring
Gross Beta Particles	N	10/17/22	0.819	pCi/l	0	4.0	Naturally occurring
Radium 226	N	10/17/22	0.082	pCi/l	0	5.0	Naturally occurring
Radium 228	N	10/17/22	0.450	pCi/l	0	30	Naturally occurring
Disinfection Byproducts							
Stage 2 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5] (Average) Range of values for HAA5 Water District #1	N N	2/13/24 5/14/24 8/13/24 11/13/24	Melrose Pumphouse 22.9 6.6-33.2 Spiegletown PumpStation 36.6 25.2-49.5	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Stage 2 TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (Average) Range of values for TTHM Water District #1	N N	2/13/24 5/14/24 8/13/24 11/13/24	Melrose Pumphouse 66.1 19.6-99.3 Spiegletown PumpStation 45.9 12.3-78.2	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Stage 2 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5] (Average) Range of values for HAA5 Water District #3	N N	2/13/24 5/14/24 8/13/24 11/13/24	100 New Turnpike 32.6 18.8-33.8 174 New Turnpike 20.8 12.5-21	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.

Stage 2 TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (Average)[6] Range of values for TTHM Water District #3	N N	 2/13/24 5/14/24 8/13/24 11/13/24	100 New Turnpike 44.8 14.2-69.5 174 New Turnpike 53.8 19.4-81.4	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Synthetic Organic Chemicals							
PFOA range PFBA range	N	 5/14/24 9/30/24 11/19/24	1.9 1.6-2.0 1.9 1.9-2.0	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10 N/A	Release to the environment by its application as a pesticide used to control broad leaf needs in agriculture and for control of woody plants along roadsides, railways, and utility rights-of-way.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Chlorine Dioxide Residual	N	Daily	6 0.00-90	µg/l	800	800	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
Chlorate (avg) range	N	Monthly	160 0.00-260	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of chlorine dioxide used in disinfection
Chlorite (avg) range	N	Monthly	710 0.00-880	µg/l	N/A	1000	Byproduct of chlorine dioxide used in disinfection
Chlorine avg. range	N	Daily	840 380-1270	µg/l	MRDL 4000	MRDL 4000	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							
TOC (filter effluent) range Monthly Compliance Ratio	N	Monthly samples 2024	2.2-4.2 1.22-1.70	N/A	1.5	TT	Naturally present in the environment

Notes:

1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 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. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 20 samples were collected at your water system in April-June and the 90th percentile is the 18th highest sample and the copper Action Level was not exceeded at any of the sites tested in WD#1
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 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. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 20 samples were collected at your water system in Nov- Dec. 2024 and the 90th percentile value was the 18th sample with 3rd highest value The Action Level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. In November-Dec. for copper WD#1.
3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. The Action Level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested for WD#3 April-June WD#3.
4. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. The Action Level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested for WD#3 Nov-Dec 2024.
5. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. The Action Level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested for WD#3 April-June 2024 WD#1
6. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. The Action Level for lead was exceeded at 1 of the 20 sites tested for WD#3.Nov-Dec 2024 WD#1
7. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. The Action Level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested for WD#3 April-June 2024 WD#3
8. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. The Action Level for lead was exceeded at 1 of the 20 sites tested for WD#3 Nov-Dec 2024 WD#3
9. 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 of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

As illustrated in the table above, Troy's monitoring and testing detected some contaminants; all other contaminants were below the maximum levels permitted by the State, known as the maximum contaminant levels (MCL). Many of the test results were **NON-DETECTABLE.** The type/group (number of contaminants in each group) tested for were as follows: volatile organic compounds (52) +MTBE, synthetic organic compounds (41), PFOCs, PFOA/PFAS, 1,4 Dioxane and asbestos. The inorganic contaminants tested for and non-detectable were, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, iron, manganese, mercury, nickel silver, selenium, antimony, beryllium, thallium, zinc, nitrite, and cyanide.

Glossary

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
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.
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.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The LRAA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each individual site
N/A-Not applicable

City of Troy
Tomhannock Reservoir
Source Water Assessment Summary

The NYS DOH has completed a Source Water Assessment for the Tomhannock Reservoir. The assessment is summarized below. The assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how likely contaminants could enter the reservoir(s). The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination. It does not mean that the water delivered to your home is or will become unsafe to drink. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" of this report, for information concerning low levels of contaminants in your water.

The assessment found the amount of pasture in the assessment area results in a potential for protozoa contamination. There is also possible contamination susceptibility associated with landfills in the assessment area. It should be noted that hydrologic characteristics (e.g. basin shape and flushing rates) generally make reservoirs sensitive to existing and new sources of phosphorus and microbial contamination.

Troy's water treatment plant performs multi level treatment to insure that Troy and Schaghticoke residents receive safe drinking water. Additionally, as this annual report shows your water is routinely monitored for a great number of potential contaminants.

A copy of the full Source Water Assessments, including a map of the assessment area, is available for review by contacting us at the number provided in this report.

City of Mechanicville
PWSID NY4500166
Source Water Assessment Summary

The NYS DOH has evaluated this Public Water System's (PWS) susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraph below. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for this PWS. This PWS provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

This assessment found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for protozoa and pesticides contamination. However, there is reason to believe that land cover data may over estimate the percentage of pasture in the assessment area. No permitted discharges are found in the assessment area.

There are no noteworthy contamination threats associated with other discrete contaminant sources. Finally, it should be noted that hydrologic characteristics (e.g. basin shape and flushing rates) generally make reservoirs highly sensitive to existing and new sources of phosphorus and microbial contamination.

A copy of the full Source Water Assessments, including a map of the assessment area, is available for review by contacting us at the number provided in this report.

Saratoga County Water Authority
260 Butler Road Gansevoort, NY
PWSID# NY4503022

Our drinking water is derived from a surface water source, the Hudson River. Hydrogeologic characteristics generally make rivers highly sensitive to existing and new sources or nitrate, phosphorous, and microbial contamination. Elevated susceptibility rating do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for the Public Water

System. This PWS provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure that the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards. Continued vigilance in compliance with water quality protection and pollution prevention programs as well as continued monitoring and enforcement will help continue to protect our source water quality.

SARATOGA COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4530222
Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	3/21/24	5	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N	4/18/23	8.1	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Manganese	N	4/18/23	2	µg/l	N/A	MCL=300	Geology; Naturally occurring
Nitrate	N	3/7/24	0.11	mg/l	10,000	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium[1]	N	4/18/23	7.2	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road Salt, animal waste and water softeners
Regulated and Non Regulated Polyfluoroalkyl Substances							
PFBA	N	6/13/23	1.27	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (Highest Value)[2]	N	7/16/24	0.061 100%	NTU	N/A	TT=1.0 NTU TT= 95% samples < 0.3	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							
TOC Raw Water (average) Treated water (average)	N	Monthly samples 2024	1.62 Avg. 1.0 Min 2.2 Max	mg/l	N/A	TT[3]	Naturally present in the environment

Notes:
1. 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 of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.
2. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Level detected represents the highest-level detected in 2024 for combined filter effluent 0.061 NTU.). State regulations require that entry point turbidity must always be below 1.0 NTU. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. Distribution system turbidity is measured 5 days a week. Our highest distribution turbidity was 0.24 NTU. and complied 100% of the time.
3. TOC removals from the water treatment process met the specified target values .
4. Only PFOA and PFOS have a regulatory limit of 10 ng/l each.
5. All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/l
6. USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be considered Legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available. PFBS (2000 ng/l) and HFPO-DA (10 ng/l) also have Health Advisory Levels.