

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT for 2024
CLIFTON PARK WATER AUTHORITY
661 Clifton Park Center Road, Clifton Park, NY 12065
(Public Water Supply ID#NY500175)

Contained on the following pages is the 2024 Annual Water Quality Report for the Clifton Park Water Authority (PWSID# 4500175). The CPWA system has 13,900 service connections (approx. 35,000 people). This report will be made available to our customers each year providing analytical data compiled during the previous year. This report is a requirement of the NYS Department of Health (DOH). It is designed to allow our customers to review the sample results from their water supply and compare those results with standards established by the DOH. Should you have any questions or comments regarding this report or wish to address the Authority regarding any related issues, you may contact the Authority Administrator, Mr. Chris Wheland, during business hours at 518-383-1122. The Authority also holds a public meeting once a month at the Authority offices located at 661 Clifton Park Center Road, just west of Town Hall (PLEASE CALL TO CONFIRM DATE AND TIME).

Where Does Our Water Come From?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. **Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. **Pesticides and Herbicides** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. **Organic Chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Ground water wells are the predominant source of water in the Authority's system. We have wells located throughout town at 6 different sites listed below:

Vischer Ferry Preserve (2), Plank Road, Kinns Road, Boyack Road (2), Berry Farm and Oakwood.

The Vischer Ferry Preserve wells are considered ground water under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI). Additional treatment is performed on this water to ensure removal of certain surface water organisms. The majority of our water (approximately 70%) is pumped from the Preserve and Boyack wells. This water is treated to remove iron and manganese at the Boyack Road Treatment Plant. Cartridge filters are also used to provide adequate treatment of the GWUDI wells in the Preserve. This source is pumped on a year-round basis because of the improved quality. Also pumped year-round are: the Berry Farm, Oakwood and Plank Road sources. These sources provide the highest quality water with the lowest hardness available. The remainder of the sources are used during the summer months to meet the higher demand created by outdoor uses. Liquid chlorine is added to the water at all sources for disinfection purposes. Phosphates are added at the Berry Farm and Oakwood locations in an effort to sequester the iron, manganese and hardness in those sources.

In 2024, we purchased a portion of our water from the Saratoga County Water Authority. The water source for the SCWA is the Hudson River. Water treatment consists of the addition of a coagulant and filtration through 0.1 micron membrane filters. Caustic soda is added for pH adjustment and orthophosphates are added for corrosion control. Sodium hypochlorite is added for disinfection and to maintain a residual through the transmission system. Granular activated carbon filters are used on the finished water to adsorb natural organic compounds, taste and odor compounds and synthetic organic chemicals.

Restricted or Limited Use Sources

Our water supply includes groundwater from 8 wells on 6 different sites. Most of these sources are in use year-round. However, due to limitations in the production capabilities, or due to less than favorable water qualities, some sources are limited to backup use or have been removed from service. The backup sources are generally used during periods of high demand or at times when one or more of our everyday sources are out of service for repair or maintenance.

The Clifton Park Water Authority has an interconnection with the Town of Halfmoon water system at The Crossing. The CPWA did not purchase water from the Town of Halfmoon in 2024. The Authority also has an interconnections with the Saratoga County Water Authority and the Town of Glenville. The CPWA purchased a total of 380,444,000 gallons of water from the Saratoga County Water Authority and 111,297,100 from Glenville in 2024.

Source Water Assessment Summary

The NYS Department of Health 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. For ground water sources, the assessment evaluated risk of contamination in two zones: an inner zone, of smaller radius around the well, considered more sensitive; and an outer zone, extending either 1 mile from the well, or as limited by a hydrogeologic barrier (such as a change in soil or rock layer or the presence of a water body). The higher of these ratings was used as the overall rating for the source. **The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, and does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will be contaminated.** See the spreadsheet that follows for a list of contaminants detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters in the future.

Our source of drinking water is derived from ground water (drilled wells) and ground water under the direct influence of surface water sources. The source water assessment has rated most of our ground water sources as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial and nitrate contamination. These ratings are due primarily to the residential land use and associated activities, such as fertilizing lawns, in the assessment area. One well is also rated as having an elevated susceptibility to herbicide/pesticide contamination, primarily due to the agricultural land use near the well. While the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected, and the Vischer Ferry wells filtered, to ensure that the finished water delivered to your home meets the New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination. Public notification is required if regulated contaminants are found in our water, and increased monitoring may result.

The Saratoga County Water Authority source water assessment states that hydrologic characteristics generally make rivers highly sensitive to existing and new sources of nitrate, phosphorus, and microbial contamination. This does not mean that source water contamination has or will occur, and the SCWA provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure that the water delivered to customers meets all applicable standards.

Water suppliers and county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs. A copy of this assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting this office.

Are There Contaminants in Our Drinking Water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

What Does This Information Mean?

During 2024 there were two MCL exceedances for iron. The exceedances occurred from Kinns Rd WTP on 6/25/24 and Oakwood WTP on 6/19/24, and had iron levels at 0.58mg/l and 0.42mg/l respectively. The maximum contaminant level for iron is 0.3 mg/l. During 2024 the Kinns Rd site was tested but did not supply any water to the CPWA system. The Oakwood site provides a daily average of 110,000 gallons per day. This is blended with the additional sources for a total daily average of 3,644,000 gallons per day.

What are the health effects of IRON?

Iron is essential for maintaining good health. However, too much iron can cause adverse health effects. Drinking water with very large amounts of iron can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, and stomach pain. These effects usually diminish once the elevated iron exposure is stopped. A small number of people have a condition called hemochromatosis, in which the body absorbs and stores too much iron. People with hemochromatosis may be at greater risk for health effects resulting from too much iron in the body (sometimes called "iron overload") and should be aware of their overall iron intake. The New York State standard for iron in drinking water is 0.3 milligrams per liter, and is based on iron's effects on the taste, odor and color of the water.

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. CPWA 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 the CPWA at 518-383-1122. 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>.

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 2018, as part of their routine sampling, eight samples were collected of untreated Hudson River source water and analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts. Of these samples, no oocysts were detected. The Saratoga County Water Authority utilizes membrane filtration technology which removes these contaminants at higher rates than conventional water treatment technologies. Also during 2018, the Clifton Park Water Authority collected 12 samples from the Vischer Ferry wells and analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts. There were no oocysts found in any of these samples. 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. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

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 2018, as part of their routine sampling, eight samples were collected of untreated Hudson River source water and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Of these samples, seven samples showed a total of seventy-nine cysts and one sample showed no cysts. The Saratoga County Water Authority utilizes membrane filtration technology which removes these contaminants at higher rates than conventional water treatment technologies. Also during 2018, the Clifton Park Water Authority collected 12 samples from the Vischer Ferry wells and analyzed for Giardia cysts. There were no cysts found in any of these samples. Testing performed by the SCWA indicates the presence of Giardia in their (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 exposed 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 or other settings where hand washing practices are poor.

Information on Lead Service Line Inventory

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. A 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 by contacting CPWA at 518-383-1122. To date over 12,063 services have been inventoried and 1,744 are unknown. No lead services have been observed. Letters have been sent to addresses of unknown service line material to determine the presence of lead. More information can be found by visiting our website at: www.cpwa.org.

Detected and Non-Detected Contaminants

In accordance with State regulations, the Clifton Park Water Authority routinely monitors your drinking water for various contaminants. Your water is tested for inorganic contaminants, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants, and disinfection byproducts. Additionally, the CPWA analyzes 40 samples from throughout the distribution system for coliform bacteria each month. Only the contaminants that have been detected in your drinking water are included in the Table of Detected Contaminants. 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. Therefore, some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

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 HN/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).

Monitoring Violations

The CPWA had one monitoring violation in 2024. A sampling error occurred in December 2024 and only 39 of the required 40 sampled for total coliform were taken. A new procedure has been implemented to correct any future sampling issues,

CPWA System Improvements in 2024

In 2024, the CPWA completed rehabilitation of the Boyack Rd Treatment Plant Filters to provide better quality and quantity of water. Other upgrades included SCADA monitoring enhancements and flow metering upgrades

Why Save Water and How Do We Avoid Wasting It?

Although the CPWA system has an adequate amount of supply to meet the present demands of the system, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life.
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems, and water towers.
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential fire-fighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips:

- Use low flow shower heads and faucets
- Repair all leaks in your plumbing system
- Water your lawn sparingly early morning or late evening
- Do only full loads of wash and dishes
- Wash your car with a bucket and hose with a nozzle
- Don't cut the lawn too short; longer grass saves water

Definitions

The following definitions apply to the tables on the following pages for the Clifton Park Water Authority, Saratoga County Water Authority, and the Town of Glenville systems:

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

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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

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

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

Micrograms Per Liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion – ppb).

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/l): Measure of radioactivity in water (curie) – pico corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid.

Distribution System Maximum Residence Time (DSMRT): A location within the water distribution system that represents the point at which water from a particular source has resided in the water system for the longest duration.

Water Treatment Plant (WTP): Any facility at which water is taken directly from the source, treated and pumped into the system.

Clifton Park Water Authority Water System Table of Detected Contaminants

Microbiological Contaminants								
Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation	MCL, (AL) or (TT)	MCLG	Units	Contaminant Level		Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon	Monthly	No	N/A	N/A	mg/l	Range: ND - 4.73	Avg: 3.34	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Berryfarm Well								
Nitrate	6/18/24	No	10	10	mg/l	ND		Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Sodium	6/19/24	No	N/A	N/A	mg/l	121		Erosion of natural deposits; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Sulfate	6/19/24	No	250	N/A	mg/l	28		Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	6/19/24	No	250	N/A	mg/l	188		Erosion of natural deposits; road salt
Iron	6/19/24	No	0.3	N/A	mg/l	0.22		Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	6/19/24	No	5	N/A	mg/l	0.01		
Manganese	6/19/24	No	0.3	N/A	mg/l	0.05		Erosion of natural deposits; landfill contamination
Plank Road Well								
Fluoride	6/19/2024	No	2.2	N/A	mg/l	0.35		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Barium	6/19/24	No	2	2	mg/l	0.36		Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Sodium	6/18/24	No	N/A	N/A	mg/l	46		Erosion of natural deposits; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Nitrate	6/18/24	No	10	10	mg/l	ND		Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Vischer Ferry Preserve Wells (Raw Water)								
Iron	6/19/24	No	0.3	N/A	mg/l	0.02		Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	6/19/24	No	0.3	N/A	mg/l	3.38		Erosion of natural deposits; landfill contamination
Arsenic	6/19/24	No	10	0	ug/l	0.0007		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Sodium	6/19/24	No	N/A	N/A	mg/l	22.4		Erosion of natural deposits; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Barium	6/19/24	No	2	2	mg/l	0.031		Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Chromium	6/19/24	No	100	100	mg/l	0.001		Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills
Sulfate	6/19/24	No	250	N/A	mg/l	10		Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	6/19/24	No	250	N/A	mg/l	30		Erosion of natural deposits; road salt
Nitrate	6/18/24	No	10	10	mg/l	ND		Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	10/15/2024	No	10	N/A	ng/L	2.29		Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Boyack Wells (Raw Water)								
Arsenic	6/19/2024	No	10	0	mg/l	0.0015		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Iron	6/19/24	No	0.3	N/A	mg/l	<0.01		Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	6/19/24	No	0.3	N/A	mg/l	<0.01		Erosion of natural deposits; landfill contamination
Barium	6/19/24	No	2	2	mg/l	0.069		Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Sodium	6/18/24	No	N/A	N/A	mg/l	37.8		Erosion of natural deposits; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Boyack Road Water Treatment Plant (Finished Water)								
Sodium	6/18/24	No	N/A	N/A	mg/l	35		Erosion of natural deposits; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Sulfate	6/19/24	No	250	N/A	mg/l	44		Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	6/19/24	No	250	N/A	mg/l	60		Erosion of natural deposits; road salt
Nitrate	6/18/24	No	10	10	mg/l	ND		Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Kinns Road Well								
Barium	6/25/24	No	2	2	mg/l	0.66		Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Iron	6/25/24	Yes 1	0.3	N/A	mg/l	0.58		Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	6/25/24	No	0.3	N/A	mg/l	0.02		Erosion of natural deposits; landfill contamination
Sodium	6/25/24	No	N/A	N/A	mg/l	62.4		Erosion of natural deposits; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Fluoride	6/25/24	No	2.2	N/A	mg/l	0.34		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Chloride	6/25/24	No	250	N/A	mg/l	32		Erosion of natural deposits; road salt
Nitrate	6/20/24	No	10	10	mg/l	ND		Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Zinc	6/25/24	No	5	N/A	mg/l	0.02		Naturally occurring; Mining Waste

Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation	MCL (or AL)	MCLG	Units	Contaminant Level		Likely Source of Contamination
Oakwood Blvd Well								
Arsenic	6/19/24	No	10	0	mg/l	0.0007		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	6/19/24	No	2	2	mg/l	0.096		Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Iron	6/19/24	Yes ¹	0.3	N/A	mg/l	0.42		Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	6/19/24	No	0.3	N/A	mg/l	0.07		Erosion of natural deposits; landfill contamination
Sodium	6/19/24	No	N/A	N/A	mg/l	40.8		Erosion of natural deposits; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Sulfate	6/19/24	No	250	N/A	mg/l	55		Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	6/19/24	No	250	N/A	mg/l	89		Erosion of natural deposits; road salt
Nitrate	6/18/24	No	0.05	N/A	mg/l	ND		Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Radiological Contaminants								
Berryfarm Well								
Radium 226 & 228	6/20/23	No	5	0	pCi/L	0.834		Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha	6/20/23	No	15	0	pCi/L	1.38		Erosion of natural deposits
Oakwood Blvd Well								
Alpha	6/20/23	No	15	0	pCi/L	1.48		Erosion of natural deposits
Plank Road Well								
Radium 226 & 228	6/9/20	No	5	0	pCi/L	1.121		Erosion of natural deposits
Boyack Wells (Raw Water)								
Radium 226 & 228	6/9/20	No	5	0	pCi/L	1.887		Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha	6/20/23	No	15	0	pCi/L	1.19		Erosion of natural deposits
Vischer Ferry Wells (Raw Water)								
Radium 226 & 228	6/9/20	No	5	0	pCi/L	0.578		Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha	6/20/23	No	15	0	pCi/L	-0.335		Erosion of natural deposits
Kinns Road Well								
Radium 226 & 228	6/9/20	No	5	0	pCi/L	0.415		Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha	6/20/23	No	15	0	pCi/L	0.236		Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper								
Distribution System					Range of Detected Levels		90th Percentile	
Lead	July and August 2022	No	(15)	0	ug/l	ND-28	1.9	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	July and August 2022	No	(1.3)	1.3	mg/l	ND-1.06	0.72	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts								
Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation	MCL (or AL)	MCLG	Units	Range of Detected Levels	Annual Average	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes								
State Farm - Malta	See Note 3	No	80	N/A	ug/l	Range: 44.1 - 80.6	Avg: 78.4	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Blue Spruce Water Tank	See Note 3	No	80	N/A	ug/l	Range: 31.9 - 61.8	Avg: 55.3	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Knolltop Water Tank	See Note 3	No	80	N/A	ug/l	Range: 23.1 - 68.7	Avg: 44.8	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Grooms Tavern	See Note 3	No	80	N/A	ug/l	Range: 36.0 - 48.2	Avg: 44.9	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids								
State Farm - Malta	See Note 3	No	60	N/A	ug/l	Range: 20.0 - 35.9	Avg: 33.0	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Blue Spruce Water Tank	See Note 3	No	60	N/A	ug/l	Range: 25.9 - 28.8	Avg: 37.8	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Knolltop Water Tank	See Note 3	No	60	N/A	ug/l	Range: 10.5 - 25.9	Avg: 21.2	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Grooms Tavern	See Note 3	No	60	N/A	ug/l	Range: 5.83 - 27.9	Avg: 17.5	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
Berryfarm Well								
DI(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	Quarterly	No	6	N/A	ug/l	8/8/24 result was 0.725		
Kinns Road Well, Vischer Ferry Wells (Raw Water), Plank Rd, Oakwood, and Boyack Wells (Raw Water). SOC Samples were taken on 6/19/24 and 6/20/24. Results were Non-Detect								

¹ During 2024, the CPWA exceeded the MCL for iron at the Kinns rd and Oakwood well. We are required to present the following information. Iron is essential for maintaining good health. However, too much iron can cause adverse health effects. Drinking water with very large amounts of iron can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation and stomach pain. These effects usually diminish once the elevated iron exposure is stopped. A small number of people have a condition called hemochromatosis, in which the body absorbs and stores too much iron. People with hemochromatosis may be at greater risk for health effects resulting from too much iron in the body (sometimes called "iron overload") and should be aware of their overall iron intake. The New York State standard for iron in drinking water is 0.3 milligrams per liter and is based on iron's effects on the taste, odor and color of the water.

² The CPWA took 31 lead and copper samples in 2022. 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 of values detected at your water system. 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. CPWA 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 CPWA at 518-383-1122. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is

³ Sampling for disinfection byproducts was conducted quarterly by the CPWA on 2/7/24, 5/7/24, 8/8/24 and 11/12/24 at four locations in the water system. 2024 sample results are shown for each location as a range of results as well as the highest quarterly locational running annual average (LRAA).

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances							
Berryfarm Well							
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	7/25/23	No	N/A	N/A	ng/L	0.885	
Vischer Ferry							
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	10/15/24	No	N/A	N/A	ng/L	2	

1 – 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 construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.

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