

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT for 2025
Clifton Park Water Authority- Ballston Lake Water District
661 Clifton Park Center Road, Clifton Park, NY 12065
(Public Water Supply ID#NY500175, #NY4530254)

Contained on the following pages is the 2025 Annual Water Quality Report for the Clifton Park Water Authority and the Ballston Lake Water District (PWSID# 4500175 and NY4530254). 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 2025, 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 2025. The Authority also has interconnections with the Saratoga County Water Authority and the Town of Glenville. The CPWA purchased a total of 538,120,011 gallons of water from the Saratoga County Water Authority and 135,559,100 from Glenville in 2025.

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 2025 there were two MCL exceedances for iron Kinns Rd on 6/12/25 and Oakwood well site on 6/12/25, iron at 0.93mg/l and 0.90mg/l respectively. Additionally, there was an MCL exceedance for color at Kinns Rd on 6/12/25. The maximum contaminant level for iron is 0.3 mg/l and for color is 15 units. During 2025 the Kinns Rd and Oakwood site were tested but did not supply any water to the CPWA system.

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.

What are the health effects of COLOR?

Color has no health effects. In some instances, color may be objectionable to some people at as low as 5 units. Its presence is aesthetically objectionable and suggests that the water may need additional treatment.

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 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 Lead Service Line Inventory

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by contacting the CPWA office at 518-383-1122. The CPWA inventory shows that there are no known lead service lines. Most of our service line inventory has been determined by date of construction or publicly available records. To report your service line material please go to, <https://www.cpwa.org/residential/lead-and-drinking-water/service-inventory-form.html>.

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.

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

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants and operational parameters on a regular basis and to report the results to the Saratoga County Department of Health (SCDOH). Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. Although monitoring occurred, we failed to report the following to the SCDOH by the 10th day of the next reporting period, as required:

- Disinfection Byproducts for Quarter 2 and Quarter 3, 2025
- Per and Polyfluoroalkyl substances for Vischer Ferry Wells Raw and Combined Treatment Plant for 2025
- Primary Inorganic Chemicals for Vischer Ferry Wells Raw and Combined Treatment Plant for 2025.

Although the following samples were collected, only a subset of required parameters were analyzed by the laboratory, and results were not able to be reported to SCDOH:

- A subset of Secondary Inorganic Chemicals for Boyack treatment plant and Berryfarm treatment plant
- A subset of Primary Inorganic Chemicals for Vischer Ferry treatment plant

Also, we failed to monitor Synthetic Organic Chemicals for Quarter 2 and Quarter 3, 2025 from the Berryfarm well site.

CPWA System Improvements in 2025

In 2025, the CPWA completed a pipe replacement project located on Settlers Ridge due to extensive deterioration of the existing water main. Valves/Actuators and other necessary equipment have been undergoing replacement at the Boyack Water treatment plant along with 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								
Sodium ¹	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	6/11/25	No	250	N/A	mg/l	182		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		Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
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
Iron	6/11/25	No	0.3	N/A	mg/l	0.196		Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	6/11/25	No	0.3	N/A	mg/l	0.02		Erosion of natural deposits; landfill contamination
Barium	6/19/24	No	2	2	mg/l	0.36		Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Sodium	6/11/25	No	N/A	N/A	mg/l	41.8		Erosion of natural deposits; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Vischer Ferry Preserve Wells (Raw Water)								
Manganese	6/11/25	No ⁵	0.3	N/A	mg/l	3.33		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 ¹	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	6/11/25	No	250	N/A	mg/l	32.8		Erosion of natural deposits; road salt

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation	MCL (or AL)	MCLG	Units	Contaminant Level	Likely Source of Contamination
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
Barium	6/19/24	No	2	2	mg/l	0.069	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Sodium ¹	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 ¹	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	6/11/25	No	250	N/A	mg/l	59.9	Erosion of natural deposits; road salt
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	6/12/25	No ²	0.3	N/A	mg/l	0.93	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	6/12/25	No	0.3	N/A	mg/l	0.035	Erosion of natural deposits; landfill contamination
Sodium ¹	6/12/25	No	N/A	N/A	mg/l	32.2	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	6/12/25	No	250	N/A	mg/l	22	Erosion of natural deposits; road salt
Zinc	6/12/25	No	5	N/A	mg/l	0.2	Naturally occurring; Mining Waste
Color	6/12/25	No ²	15	N/A	CU	20	Large quantities of organic chemicals, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand and the potential for production of excess amounts of disinfectant by- products such as trihalomethanes, the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese; Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter.
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	6/12/25	No ²	0.3	N/A	mg/l	0.903	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	6/12/25	No	0.3	N/A	mg/l	0.079	Erosion of natural deposits; landfill contamination
Sodium ¹	6/12/25	No	N/A	N/A	mg/l	23.6	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	6/12/25	No	250	N/A	mg/l	69.5	Erosion of natural deposits; road salt
Zinc	6/12/25	No	5	N/A	mg/l	0.079	Naturally occurring; Mining Waste
Color	6/12/25	No	15	N/A	CU	15	Large quantities of organic chemicals, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand and the potential for production of excess amounts of disinfectant by- products such as trihalomethanes, the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese; Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter.

Organic Contaminants								
Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation	MCL (or AL)	MCLG	Units	Contaminant Level	Likely Source of Contamination	
Boyack Wells (Raw Water)								
1, 4 Dioxane	Annual	No	N/A	N/A	ug/L	0.023	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.	
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								
Radium 226 & 228	6/20/23	No	5	0	pCi/L	0.1697	Erosion of natural deposits	
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	
Radiological Contaminants								
Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation	MCL (or AL)	MCLG	Units	Contaminant Level	Likely Source of Contamination	
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 ²³	
Lead	July and August 2025	No	(15)	0	ug/l	ND-2.7	2.4	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	July and August 2025	No	(1.3)	1.3	mg/l	ND-1.4	0.551	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits
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 4	No	80	N/A	ug/l	Range: 42.4 - 90.0	Avg: 68.5	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Blue Spruce Water Tank	See Note 4	No	80	N/A	ug/l	Range: 31.5 - 75.5	Avg: 48.5	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Knolltop Water Tank	See Note 4	No	80	N/A	ug/l	Range: 18.6 - 68.7	Avg: 41.1	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Grooms Tavern	See Note 4	No	80	N/A	ug/l	Range: 42.0 - 86.9	Avg: 54.7	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids								
State Farm - Malta	See Note 4	No	60	N/A	ug/l	Range: 26.2 - 33.1	Avg: 28.7	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.

Blue Spruce Water Tank	See Note 4	No	60	N/A	ug/l	Range: 25.8 - 35.2	Avg: 30.4	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Knolltop Water Tank	See Note 4	No	60	N/A	ug/l	Range: 10.1 - 32.5	Avg: 18.9	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Grooms Tavern	See Note 4	No	60	N/A	ug/l	Range: 9.7 - 29.1	Avg: 19.4	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances								
Berryfarm								
PFBA	5/8/25	No	N/A ⁶		Ng/l	1.3		
Vischer Ferry Wells								
PFBA	5/7/25	No	N/A ⁶		Ng/l	0.51		
Synthetic Organic Contaminants and Volatile Organic Contaminants								
All results for Synthetic Organic Contaminants were Non Detect. Sites tested included Vischer Ferry Wells (Raw Water), Berry Farm, and Boyack Wells (Raw Water). Samples were taken on 6/11/25.								

¹ Water Containing more than 20mg/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 During 2025, the CPWA exceeded the MCL for iron at the Kinns rd and Oakwood well, and also for color at Kinns Rd well. These sites were tested but did not supply any water to the CPWA system. 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. Color has no health effects. In some instances, color may be objectionable to some people at as low as 5 units. Its presence is aesthetically objectionable and suggests that the water may need additional treatment.

³ The CPWA took 31 lead and copper samples in 2025. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 31 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. 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 available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

⁴ Sampling for disinfection byproducts was conducted quarterly by the CPWA on 2/21/25, 5/6/25, 8/12/25 and 11/12/25 at four locations in the water system. 2025 sample results are shown for each location as a range of results as well as the highest quarterly locational running annual average (LRAA).

⁵ The Manganese sample is of raw water at the Vischer Ferry Preserve well and was taken prior to treatment, and therefore not used for compliance. Once treated at the Boyack Water Treatment Plant the manganese level was reduced to non-detect.

⁶ 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.

Saratoga County Water Authority Water Supply Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Date of Sample	Violation (Yes/No)	MCL, (AL) or (TT)	MCLG	Units	Contaminant Level Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity							
Entry Point	7/21/2025	No	((1.0))	N/A	NTU	0.073	Soil Runoff
Transmission System	4/15/2025	No	((5.0))	N/A	NTU	0.38	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Treated Avg	No	TT	N/A	mg/l	1.54 Avg 0.9 Min 2.2 Max	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate	3/18/2025	No	10	10	mg/l	0.12	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	4/18/2023	No	300	N/A	ug/l	2.0	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium	4/18/2023	No	270	N/A	mg/l	7.2 ¹	Naturally present in the environment. Road salt contamination
Chloride	4/18/2023	No	250	N/A	mg/l	8.1	Naturally present in the environment. Road salt contamination
Barium	9/9/2025	No	2	2	mg/l	0.005	Naturally present in the environment
Copper	8/24/2023	No	AL=1.3	1.3	mg/l	0.4056 (90th %) 0.03 - 1.20	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	8/24/2023	No	0.015	N/A	mg/l	ND	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

¹ Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets; 270 mg/l for people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

Town of Glenville Water Supply Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Date of Sample	Violation (Yes/No)	MCL, (AL) or (TT)	MCLG	Units	Contaminant Level Detected		Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate	10/16/2024	No	10	10	mg/l	0.26		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	5/7/2024	No	2	2	mg/l	0.032		Soil Runoff
Sodium	10/16/2024	No	N/A	N/A	mg/l	27.5 ¹		Naturally present in the environment. Road salt contamination
Nickel	5/7/2024	No	50	N/A	ug/l	4.6		
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
Well #1								
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate	See Note 2	No	10	N/A	ug/l	Range: 1.9- 4.39	Avg: 3.17	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid	See Note 2	No	10	N/A	ug/l	Range: 2.5 - 9.92	Avg: 6.06	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
1,4 Dioxane	See Note 2	No	1	N/A	ug/l	Range: 0.078 - 0.19	Avg: 0.12	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Well #2								
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate	See Note 2	No	10	N/A	ug/l	Range: 2.7 - 4.02	Avg: 3.13	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid	See Note 2	No	10	N/A	ug/l	Range: 3.6 - 5.6	Avg: 4.66	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
1,4 Dioxane	See Note 2	No	1	N/A	ug/l	Range: 0.035 - 0.14	Avg: 0.084	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Well #3								
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate	See Note 2	No	10	N/A	ug/l	3.1		Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid	See Note 2	No	10	N/A	ug/l	4.2		Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
1,4 Dioxane	See Note 2	No	1	N/A	ug/l	0.058		Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Well #4								
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate	See Note 2	No	10	N/A	ug/l	1.6		Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid	See Note 2	No	10	N/A	ug/l	1.2		Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
1,4 Dioxane	See Note 2	No	1	N/A	ug/l	ND		Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

¹ Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets; 270 mg/l for people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

² Samples were collected from Glenville's source wells and tested for perfluorinated alkyl substances on 2/11/25, 5/14/25, 8/12/25 and 11/13/25.