Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2016
Town of Stillwater, New York
881 Hudson Ave., Stillwater, New York 12170
(Public Water Supply ID# 4517534, 4530198, 4530040 & NY4530219)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Stillwater annually issues 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. In 2013, the Town consolidated former Water District #1, #3, and #4 into Water District #6. Water District #5 was not a part of this district consolidation. The consolidation was undertaken in preparation of the project to connect Water District #6 to a new supply source, the Saratoga County Water Authority (SCWA). The SCWA connection project is currently in construction is anticipated to be completed in Summer 2017.

This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. Last year, we conducted the State required testing to identify potential drinking water contaminants. In the former Water District #1 we detected lead at a level higher than the State allows. We are currently identifying means to address the problem.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Mark Minick, Superintendent of Highways, Town of Stillwater, 1 Lansing Road, Stillwater, New York 12170, Phone: (518) 664-4611. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings. The meetings are held on first and third Thursday evenings of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Town Government Complex, located at 881 Hudson Ave., Stillwater, NY 12170.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

TOWN OF STILLWATER WATER DISTRICT #6

As previously indicated, the Town formed Water District #6 in 2013 by consolidating former Water Districts #1, #3, and #4. Water District #6 was created in preparation of the district being supplied by the SCWA system following the completion of the ongoing water system connection project. Currently users from Kings Isle Apartments as well as four single family residents are being serviced by Water District #6 Extension #1. Until the connection to the new supply is complete, drinking water information will be provided for each former water district as shown below. It should be noted that Water District #6 began collecting total coliform in 2016 and that there were none detected. Testing for disinfection byproducts, lead and copper will begin in 2017.

TOWN OF STILLWATER FORMER WATER DISTRICT #1

The Town of Stillwater Water District #1 does not have its own supply of raw water or a water treatment facility. Therefore, the Town is a secondary water purveyor, receiving drinking water through one of two inter-municipal system connections with adjacent municipalities. The primary supply for Water District #1 is the interconnection with the Village of Stillwater water system. An interconnection also exists with the City of Mechanicville system, however, the Town typically does not utilize this connection.

The Town of Stillwater Water District #1 usually purchases its supply of drinking water from the Village of Stillwater. The Village completed an improvements project to connect its distribution system to the SCWA system in 2012 and currently receives water from that supply. The Town and Village have an agreement whereby the Water District #1 agrees to purchase water from the Village for domestic and commercial use as long as the Village has adequate supply.

FORMER DISTRICT #1 FACTS AND FIGURES

The Town of Stillwater Water District #1 system serves approximately 1,566 customers through 525 service connections. In 2016, Water District #1 customers purchased a total of 30,900,400 gallons. The daily average amount of water used by Water District #1

customers in 2016 was approximately 84,700 gallons per day (GPD). The maximum day production of 203,000 gallons occurred on October 18, 2016. In 2016, water customers within the District #1 paid $8.95 per thousand gallons of water.

As identified above, the water source for the Village of Stillwater is the SCWA system. As of the date of this publication, the Village is utilizing the SCWA as its sole water source.

TOWN OF STILLWATER FORMER WATER DISTRICTS #3 AND #4

The Town of Stillwater Water Districts #3 and #4 do not have their own supply of raw water or a water treatment facility. Therefore, the Town is a secondary water purveyor, purchasing its regular supply of drinking water from the City of Mechanicville.

The City of Mechanicville operates a surface water filtration plant, which is fed by two reservoirs. The Mechanicville Reservoir, located in the Luther Woods, is the primary source of raw water. The Terminal Reservoir, located approximately one mile from the Water Treatment Plant, is the secondary raw water source. The City's Water Treatment Plant is a conventional treatment facility utilizing the processes of coagulation using poly-aluminum chloride; sedimentation; rapid sand filtration; and post chlorination.

FORMER DISTRICTS #3 AND #4 FACTS AND FIGURES

The Town of Stillwater Water Districts #3 and #4 serve approximately 950 customers through approximately 327 service connections. Usage for Water District #3 and Water District #4 is measured in combination and is further described below.

In 2016, the Water Districts purchased a total of 22,658,800 gallons. The daily average amount of water used by the Water Districts' customers in 2016 was approximately 62,000 gallons per day (GPD). The maximum day production of 131,900 gallons occurred on May 11, 2016. In 2016, water customers within the Water Districts #3 and #4 paid $8.56 per thousand gallons of water.

TOWN OF STILLWATER WATER DISTRICT #5

The Town of Stillwater Water District #5 does not have its own supply of raw water or a water treatment facility. Therefore, the Town is a secondary water purveyor, purchases its regular supply of drinking water from the Village of Stillwater.

DISTRICT #5 FACTS AND FIGURES

The Town of Stillwater Water District #5 system serves approximately 40 customers through 12 service connections. In 2016, Water District #5 customers purchased a total of 851,400 gallons. The daily average amount of water used by Water District #5 customers in 2016 was approximately 2,332 gallons per day (GPD). In 2016, water customers within Water District #5 paid $8.95 per thousand gallons of water.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

Stillwater Water District staff is responsible for testing the water in the distribution system. The water is tested for Total Coliform bacteria, lead and copper and disinfection byproducts and once every 9 years for asbestos. Source water monitoring is completed by the Saratoga County Water Authority and the City of Mechanicville. The water sources are tested for inorganic compounds, volatile and semi volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, PCBs, nitrate, and radiologicals. The tables presented below summarize the test results from the distribution systems. The Table of Detected Contaminants for the Village of Stillwater and the City of Mechanicville are also included below.

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 indicate that 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 (800) 426-4791 or the New York State Department of Health (518) 793-3893.

Table of Detected Contaminants Stillwater WD #1 - NY4517534							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	N/A	none	N/A	0	Systems with less than 40 samples per month-two or more samples positive for Total Coliform represents an MCL violation	Naturally present in the environment.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	Quarterly 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Quarter-2016	Avg.=77.23[1] Range=48-115[1]	ug/L	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	Quarterly 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Quarter-2015	Avg.=53.25[1] Range=26-58.6[1]	ug/L	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganic Compounds							
Lead	No	6/8/2016 11/16/2016	8[2] (ND-27) 5.4[2] (ND-43)	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	6/8/2016 11/16/2016	0.174[2] (.015-0.228) 0.11[2] (.007-0.121)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; and erosion of natural deposits.

1. Compliance for TTHM and HAA5 MCLs is based on a running annual arithmetic average, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples. For example, the 1st Quarter 2016 Running Annual Average was calculated using data collected during the 1st Quarter 2016, the 4th Quarter 2015, the 3rd Quarter 2015, and the 2nd Quarter 2015. During 2016, the highest running annual average for HAA5s occurred during the 3rd Quarter of 2016 and the highest running annual average for TTHMs occurred during the 3rd Quarter of 2016 (54.27 ug/l for HAA5s and 77.23 ug/l for TTHMs). The running annual average for TTHMs and HAA5 did not exceed the MCL during 2016. The levels presented are the range of Stage 1 TTHM and HAA5 sample results from 2016.
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 1 to 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 copper values detected at your water system. During June and November 2016, 20 samples were collected for lead and copper analysis. Copper and Lead were not detected above the action level in 2016.

Table of Detected Contaminants Stillwater WD #3 - NY4530198							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date(s) of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum) (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	N/A	none	N/A	0	Systems with less than 40 samples per month-two or more samples positive for Total Coliform represents an MCL violation	Naturally present in the environment.
Disinfection Byproducts[3]							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	Quarterly 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Quarter-2016	Avg.=55.55[1] Range=35-88[1]	ug/L	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	Quarter 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Quarter-2016	Avg.=41.25[1] Range=25-52[1]	ug/L	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper	No	6/15/16	0.45 [2] .058-0.717 [2]	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; and erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	No	6/15/16	0.5[2] ND-1[2]	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

1. Compliance for TTHM and HAA5 MCLs is based on a running annual arithmetic average, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples. For example, the 1st Quarter 2016 Running Annual Average was calculated using data collected during the 1st Quarter 2016, the 4th Quarter 2015, the 3rd Quarter 2015, and the 2nd Quarter 2015. During 2016, the highest running annual average for HAA5s occurred during the 2nd Quarter of 2016 and the highest running annual average for TTHMs occurred during the 2nd Quarter of 2016 (40.95 ug/l for HAA5s and 55.55 ug/l for TTHMs). The running annual averages for TTHMs and HAA5s did not exceed the MCL during 2016. The levels presented are the range of TTHM and HAA5 sample results collected during 2016.
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 1 to 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 copper values detected at your water system. During June 2016, 5 samples were collected for lead and copper analysis. Copper and lead were not detected above the action level at any of the sites tested during the sampling round.

Table of Detected Contaminants Stillwater WD #4 - 4530040							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	N/A	none	N/A	0	Systems with less than 40 samples per month-two or more samples positive for Total Coliform represents an MCL violation	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper	No	6/15/16	0.447 [1] 0.082-0.538[1]	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; and erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	No	6/15/16	3[1] ND-3[1]	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection Byproducts							
TTHMs	No	Quarterly 1st, 2nd, 3rd , and 4th Quarter-2016	Avg.=70.18[2] Range=42-120[2]	ug/L	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5s	No	Quarterly 1st, 2nd, 3rd , and 4th Quarter-2016	Avg.=39.5[2] Range=15-42[2]	ug/L	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 1 to 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 copper values detected at your water system. During June 2016, 5 samples were collected for lead and copper analysis. Copper and lead were not detected above the action level at any of the sites tested during the sampling round.
2. Compliance for TTHM and HAA5 MCLs is based on a running annual arithmetic average, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples. For example, the 1st Quarter 2016 Running Annual Average was calculated using data collected during the 1st Quarter 2016, the 4th Quarter 2015, the 3rd Quarter 2015, and the 2nd Quarter 2015. During 2016, the highest running annual average for TTHMs occurred during the 3rd Quarter of 2016 and HAA5s occurred during the 2nd Quarter of 2016 (70.18 ug/l for TTHMs and 39.98 ug/l for HAA5s). The running annual averages for TTHMs and HAA5s did not exceed the MCLs during 2016. The levels presented are the range of TTHM and HAA5 sample results collected during 2016.

Table of Detected Contaminants Stillwater WD #5 - NY4530219							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	N/A	none	N/A	0	Systems with less than 40 samples per month-two or more samples positive for Total Coliform represents an MCL violation	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Compounds							
Copper	No	6/8/2016 11/16/2015	Avg.=0.165 [1] Range=0.088-0.200 [2] Avg.=0.184[1] Range=0.024-0.251 [2]	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; and erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	No	6/8/2016 11/16/2016	Avg.=2[1] Range=1-2[2] Avg.=0[1] Range=ND-ND[2]	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection Byproducts							
TTHMs	No	Quarterly 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Quarter-2016	Avg.=61.28[3] Range=36.5-66.5[4]	ug/L	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5s	No	Quarterly 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Quarter-2016	Avg.=56.25[3] Range=31-41[4]	ug/L	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system. During June and November 2016, 5 samples were collected for lead and copper analysis. The 90th percentile value, which is presented above, was the average of the two highest sample results. Lead and copper were not detected above the action level at any of the sites tested during the June or November sampling rounds.
2. The levels presented are the range of the samples collected.
3. Compliance for TTHM and HAA5 MCLs is based on a running annual arithmetic average, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples. For example, the 1st Quarter 2016 Running Annual Average was calculated using data collected during the 1st Quarter 2016, the 4th Quarter 2015, the 3rd Quarter 2015, and the 2nd Quarter 2015. During 2016, the highest running annual average for TTHMs occurred during the 2nd Quarter of 2016 and HAA5s occurred during the 2nd Quarter of 2016 (61.28 ug/l for TTHMs and 57.2 ug/l for HAA5s). The running annual average for TTHMs and HAA5s did not exceed the MCL in 2016.
4. The levels presented are the range of TTHM and HAA5 sample results collected during 2016.

Table of Detected Contaminants Saratoga County Water Authority Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4530222							
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	N/A	None	N/A	0	Systems with less than 40 samples per month- two or more samples positive for Total Coliform represents an MCL violation	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity (Highest Result -Entry Point)	No	11/14/2016	0.158	NTU	N/A	TT-1.0	Soil Runoff.
Transmission System	No	6/28/16	0.29	NTU	N/A	TT-5.0	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	No	Raw Avg Treated Avg	3.6 1.6	mg/l	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganics							
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Nitrate	No	2/24/2016	0.13	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	No	1/11/2011	0.038	mg/l	N/A	2.2	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Manganese	No	1/22/2013	12	ug/l	N/A	300	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination
Sodium	No	1/22/2013	8.44	mg/l	N/A	270*	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Zinc	No	1/22/2013	21	ug/l	N/A	5000	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
Chloride	No	1/22/2013	10.8	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Sulfate	No	1/22/2013	3.8	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.

Barium	No	3/8/16	0.006	mg/l	2	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	4/15/2014	0.484[1] 0.167-0.495	mg/l	N/A	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	No	4/15/2014	0.0015[1] ND-0.002	mg/l	N/A	0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids -(mono-, di, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di- bromoacetic acid[2, 3, 4,]	No	LRAA #1 Range #1 LRAA #2 Range #2 LRAA #3 Range #3 LRAA #4 Range #4	27.3 (18.5-38) 17.8 (11.4-20) 23.6 (16.4-26.5) 23 (16.5-26.5)	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Trihalomethanes-(Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane,and bromoform) [2, 3, 4,]	No	LRAA #1 Range #1 LRAA #2 Range #2 LRAA #3 Range #3 LRAA #4 Range #4	37.2 (23.4-57.3) 26.5 (18.6-41) 33.1 (21.7-52.9) 32.7 (22.2-50.5)	ug/l	N/A	80	By product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.

[1] The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the six samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

[2] LRAA means Locational Running Annual Average. This is a calculation of all samples collected during the running 4 quarter sampling period and averaged for that specific location.

[3] Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and mayhave an increased risk of getting cancer.

[4]Location #1= LFTC Tank Out; Location #2= Wilton Connection; Location #3= LFTC Tank In; Location #4= Ballston Connection.

*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.

CITY OF MECHANICVILLE TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4500166						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity (sample from 9/1/16)	N	0.21[1] 100%	NTU	N/A	TT=1 NTU TT=95% samples < 0.3	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants (samples from 10/16/15 unless otherwise noted)						
Barium	N	53	ppb	2000	2000	Naturally occurring
Chloride	N	23.2	ppm	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Copper (samples from 8/5/14-8/6/14) Range of copper concentrations	N	0.30[3] 0.02-0.41	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (samples from 8/5/14-8/6/14) Range of lead concentrations	N	3[3] ND-12	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.11	ppm	N/A	2.2	
Odor	N	1	units	N/A		
pH	N	7.73	units		6.5-8.5	
Sodium[4]	N	13.1	ppm	N/A	N/A	Geology; Road Salt
Sulfate	N	31.4	ppm	N/A	250	Geology
Disinfection Byproducts (Quarterly samples from 2/18/16, 5/19/16, 8/18/15 & 11/17/16)						
Stage 2 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(Average)[5] Range of values for HAA5	Y	64.8 15.1-130	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Stage 2 TTHM[Total Trihalomethanes](Average)[5] Range of values for TTHM	N	70.8 30.8-130	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (average) range	N	1.24 1.03-1.76	ppm	MRDLG N/A	MRDL 4	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
Total Organic Carbon[7] (monthly samples from 2016)						
Raw Water Treated Water	N	3.6-6.0 1.91-4.0	ppm	NA	TT	Organic material both natural and man made; Organic pollutants, decaying vegetation.

FOOTNOTES-

4 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 0.97 NTU being highest level detected and 0.283 NTU being the average level detected.

2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 20 sites tested.
3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 20 sites tested.
4. Water containing more than 20 mg/l should not be consumed by persons on severely restricted sodium diets.
5. The average is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). The average shown is the highest LRAA for the 2 sites monitored in of 2016. The highest LRAA for the HAA5s was in the 4th quarter and the TTHMs was in the 3rd quarter. We exceeded the MCL for the HAA5's in the 3rd & 4th quarters at one of the sites monitored.
6. 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.

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.
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

Definitions:

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

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

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

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

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

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the tables, our system had no MCL violations in 2016. We have learned through our testing some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

The Town of Stillwater is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.

Since 2013, we have been monitoring our Water District No. 1 distribution system for lead and copper, however we did not provide hard copy sample results to residences where samples were collected. The Town is currently working to compile sample results from 2013 – 2016 to be distributed to the appropriate residences. Moving forward, the Town will distribute sample results as required. The Town notes that we have no known lead service pipes within our Water District No. 1 distribution system. The source of lead identified during our system sampling is likely from lead plumbing which exists within an individual home's plumbing.

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 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).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Stillwater is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

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

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

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

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. 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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Town of Stillwater found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and children 6 years and younger. Please read this notice closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

This notice is brought to you by The Town of Stillwater. State Water System ID# NY4517534.
Date March 28, 2017.

Health Effects of Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

Sources of Lead

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. Drinking water is one possible source of lead exposure. The primary source of lead exposure for most children is lead-based paint. Other sources of lead exposure include lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials. In addition, lead can be found in a number of consumer products, including certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food, and cosmetics. Other sources include exposure in the work place (jobs that include house painting, plumbing, renovation, construction, auto repair, welding, electronics repair, jewelry or pottery repair) and exposure from certain hobbies (such as stained glass or pottery, fishing, making or shooting firearms and collecting lead or pewter figurines), as lead can be carried on clothing and shoes. Children's hands or their toys can come into contact with lead in paint, dust and soil. Therefore, washing children's hands and their toys will help reduce the potential for lead exposure from these sources

Plumbing materials, including pipes, new brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. In 1986 Congress Amended the Safe Drinking Water Act, prohibiting the use of pipes, solder or flux that were not "lead free" in public water systems or plumbing in facilities providing water for human consumption. At the time "lead free" was defined as solder and flux with no more than 0.2% lead and pipes with no more than 8%. In 2011 Congress passed the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act (RLDWA) revising the definition of lead free by lowering the maximum lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products (such as pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings and fixtures) from 8% to a weighted average of 0.25%, establishing a statutory method for the calculation of lead content and eliminating the requirement that lead free products be in compliance with voluntary standards established in accordance with SDWA 1417(e) for leaching of lead from new plumbing fittings and fixtures. The new lead standards have been in effect since January of 2014. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

The source of supply for the Town's Water District No. 1, the Saratoga County Water Authority (SCWA) via a connection with the Village of Stillwater, does not contain lead. When water is in contact with pipes or plumbing that contains lead for several hours, the lead may enter drinking water. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have plumbing containing lead. New homes may also have lead; even "lead-free" plumbing may contain some lead.

Steps You Can Take To Reduce Your Exposure To Lead In Your Water

1. ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** Run water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
2. ***Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.*** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
3. ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
4. ***Replace your plumbing fixtures if they are found to contain lead.*** Plumbing materials, including pipes, new brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8% lead to be labeled as "lead free." Visit the National Sanitation Foundation Web site at: www.nsf.org/Certified/Lead_content/ to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures.
5. ***Use bottled water or use a water filter.*** If your home is served by a lead service line, and/or if lead containing plumbing materials are found to be in your home, you may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or www.nsf.org/Certified/Lead_content/ for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality. Any measure you take to reduce your exposure to lead should be continued until the lead source(s) has been minimized or eliminated.

Should you test your water for lead?

If lead-containing plumbing materials are identified in your home, you may want to consider testing your water for lead to determine how much lead is in your drinking water. Certified commercial laboratories can test for lead in drinking water. The list of laboratories certified to test samples from NYS can be found at http://www.wadsworth.org/regulatory/elap/certified-labs.

Call us at (518) 664-4611 for additional information on how to get your water tested for lead.

Should your child be tested for lead?

New York Public Health Law requires primary health care providers to screen each child for blood lead levels at one and two years of age as part of routine well child care. In addition, at each routine well-child visit, or at least annually if a child has not had routine well-child visits, primary health care providers assess each child who is at least six-months of age, but under six years of age, for high lead exposure. Each child found to be at risk for high lead exposure is screened or referred for lead screening.

If your child has not had routine well-child visits (since the age of one year) and you are concerned about lead exposure to your child, contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead.

What Happened? What is Being Done?

The Town collected twenty samples in Water District No. 1 in November 2016. Six of these samples exceeded the lead action level of 15 micrograms per liter (ug/l). We are required to collect samples every 6 months to maintain compliance with the lead and copper rule.

The SCWA and the Village of Stillwater add a phosphate treatment to the source water to coat the pipes and reduce the potential for corrosion and leaching of lead and copper from plumbing components. The Town actively monitors the concentration of the phosphate (corrosion control) treatment chemical in our water which is added by the SCWA and the Village.

For More Information

Call us at 518-664-4611 or visit our Web site at http://www.stillwaterny.org/. For more information on lead in drinking water, contact your local health department, the Glens Falls District Office, at (518) 793-3893 or by email at gfdo@nyhealth.gov, or the New York State Department of Health directly by calling the toll-free number (within New York State) 1-800-458-1158, extension 27650, or out of state at (518) 402-7650, or by email at bpwsp@health.state.ny.us. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, or call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD.

Get Ahead of Lead Factsheet

New York State Department of Health
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

Lead poisons people. It is especially bad for children.

If lead gets into a child's body, it could cause:

- a lower IQ
- behavior problems
- growth problems
- anemia
- kidney damage
- hearing loss

Lead can be found in old paint, dust, soil and water. Some Asian and Hispanic folk medicines for stomach upset also have lead. Lead can also be found in cosmetics imported from the Middle East.

How is lead tested?

- A small amount of blood is taken from a finger prick or vein and tested for lead. Blood can be drawn at a doctor's office, hospital, clinic or lab. If you don't know where to bring your child for testing, call your local health department.

What causes lead poisoning in children?

- The most common cause is dust from old lead-based paint. If floors have dust from old painted walls, or paint chips, a baby could suck on lead-dusted hands or toys or breathe in lead dust. Some toddlers eat paint chips, soil, or chew on lead-painted window sills and stair rails.

There are steps parents can take to prevent children from lead poisoning.

- Keep children away from peeling paint and broken plaster.
- Wash their hands often, to rinse off any lead dust or dirt.
- Wash your child's toys often, especially teething toys.
- Use cold water - not hot - for infant formula or cooking. Let the cold water tap run for at least a minute before using to flush lead picked up from pipes.
- Store food from open cans in glass or plastic containers.
- Use lead-free dishes. Some dishes may have lead in their glazes. Don't use chipped or cracked dishes to store or serve food.
- Be careful with hobbies. Some crafts call for use of paints, glazes and solder. Many of these may contain lead.
- Don't bring lead home with you from work. People who work at construction, plumbing, painting, auto repair and certain other jobs can be exposed to lead.
- Wash work clothes separately.
- Keep children away from remodeling and renovation sites. Old paint can have lead in it.
- Avoid having children play in soil especially around the foundations of older buildings and near roadways. Use a sandbox instead.
- When windows are open in warm weather, wash the sills and window wells any time you see dust, but at least once a month.
- Call your local health department for information about professionals who handle lead-based paint problems.

Feed your family foods that get ahead of lead.

- Foods high in iron and calcium can help prevent lead poisoning.
  For Iron - dried beans/peas, lean beef/pork, chicken/turkey, spinach, whole grain/fortified breads, eggs, tuna and collard greens
  For Calcium - cheese, milk, yogurt, cottage cheese, ice cream, milkshakes, pudding, cream soups, pizza, lasagna, macaroni and cheese
- Feed children healthy snacks: a child with an empty stomach will absorb more lead.

At well-child visits at ages 1 and 2, your health care provider should collect a blood specimen to check for screening for elevated blood lead levels, regardless of your answers to the risk assessment questions. Children between 9 and 36 months of age are at increased risk of the effects of lead.

At each routine well-child visit, your health care provider should assess children 6 months to 72 months of age for risk of high dose lead exposure. A blood specimen should be collected from those children found to be at high risk.

Risk Assessment Questions

1. Does your child live in or regularly visit a house/building built before 1978 with peeling or chipping paint, or with recent, ongoing or planned renovation or remodeling?
Note**:** This could include a day care center, preschool, and the home of a babysitter or a relative.

Yes No Unknown

2. Has your family/child ever lived outside the United States or recently arrived from a foreign country?

Yes No Unknown

3. Does your child have a brother, sister, housemate or playmate being followed or treated for lead poisoning?

Yes No Unknown

4. Does your child frequently put things in his/her mouth such as toys, jewelry, or keys? Does your child eat non-food items (pica)?

Note: This may include toys or jewelry products that have been specifically recalled by the Consumer Products Safety Commission (CPSC) due to identification of unsafe levels of lead.

Yes No Unknown

5. Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult whose job or hobby involves exposure to lead?

Note**:** Jobs such as house painting, renovations, construction, welding or pottery making. Hobby examples are making stained glass or pottery, fishing, making firearms and collecting lead figurines.
Yes No Unknown

6. Does your child live near an active lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or another industry likely to release lead or does your child live near a heavily traveled major highway where soil and dust may be contaminated with lead?

Note: May need to alert parent/caregiver if such an industry is local. Ask any additional questions that may be specific to situations in a particular community.

Yes No Unknown

Your health care provider may ask additional questions that may be specific to situations which exist in your particular community. If your family and/or child has recently arrived from a foreign country or visited developing or underdeveloped countries for substantial periods of time, you should tell your health care provider.

If the answer to any of the above questions if **YES**, then the child is considered to be at risk of high dose lead exposure and should be screened with a blood lead test. If you are unsure about any of these questions, discuss them further with your health care provider.

If you have any questions about the information presented here, discuss them with your health care provider, or you may call your local childhood lead poisoning prevention program at your local health department.

Updated July, 2008

Beware of Lead!

Do YOU know where lead may be hiding?

Lead is a metal that can hurt children and adults. Children may not look or act sick, but a blood test could show that they have lead poisoning. This could harm their growth, behavior, and ability to learn. Lead can also be a problem for adults, especially pregnant women and their babies.

When **lead paint in your house** cracks or peels, it can drop chips or make lead dust. Children pick up these chips and dust when they crawl on the floor or put their hands and toys in their mouths. Children can get lead poisoning this way.

Did you know that **some medicines, spices, cosmetics, and food from other countries could also contain lead?** The lead in these products has caused children to get sick. There may be other products that we do not know about yet. They may be sold in a store in your neighborhood, or friends or family members may bring them back after traveling.

Medicines and other products that may contain lead:

Spices imported from the Middle East, Latin America, India, and China can contain lead.

Cosmetics can also contain lead. Kohl (also known as surma or kajal), is one example. It is used to accent the eyes.

Many types of **candy** from around the world can contain lead.

Herbal and Aryuvedic **medicines** from the Middle East, Latin America, India, and China can contain lead.

Images courtesy of The New York City Department of Health

Ointments and pastes from outside the United States can contain lead:

Yisaoguang Yaogua is an ointment from China used to treat skin rash.

Hondan is a powder often used as an ointment for diaper rash and dry skin.

Thanaka is a Burmese ointment or paste made from trees used as sunscreen and to protect skin.

Incense and some candlesticks

can contain lead. Lead can be in charcoal, "unsi", and other incense you burn in your house and in some candle wicks.

Metal jewelry, including gold or silver plated, can contain lead. Children should never put metal jewelry into their mouths.

Images courtesy of The New York City Department of Health

Contact your doctor, your local Health Department, or refugee resettlement case manager if:

- Your family has used any of these products or products similar to these.
- You have questions about anything you see in these pictures.
- Someone gave you a new medicine or you have other questions about whether a medicine or product is safe for your baby or child.
- Your home has cracked, chipped, or peeling paint.
- You are concerned your child may have lead poisoning or may have been exposed to products containing lead. Every child should have their blood tested, even if they seem fine.

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NEW YORK STATE | Department of Health

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www. health.ny.gov