Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Town of Stillwater, New York
881 Hudson Ave., Stillwater, New York 12170
(Public Water Supply ID# NY4530267 & NY4530219)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Stillwater, will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. In 2013, the Town consolidated former Water District #1, #3, and #4 into Water District #6. As of November 7, 2017, the Saratoga County Water Authority (SCWA) has been the water supply to Water District #6. Following connection to the SCWA, Water District #6 has been renamed as Stillwater Town SCWA and permitted under Public Water Supply ID# 4530267. Since the formation of Water District #6, four extensions have occurred. These include Water District #6 Extension #1, Extension #2, Extension #3, and Extension #4.

Additionally, Water District #5 and Extension #1 are supplied water from Saratoga County Water Authority (SCWA) through an intermunicipal agreement with the Village of Stillwater (Village). Further, in 2024, the Town formed Water District #7 supplying water from the Town of Malta (Malta) through an intermunicipal agreement.

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. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Bill Doughty, Superintendent of Highway, Water & Sewer, 1 Lansing Road, Stillwater, New York, 12170, Phone: (518) 664-4611, Ext. 111. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town board meetings. The meetings are held on the first and third Thursday evening 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.

STILLWATER TOWN SCWA WATER DISTRICT

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 following the completion of the town's water system connection project. The connection to

the SCWA system was completed in November of 2017 and the district renamed as Stillwater Town SCWA. Following consolidation, Water District #6 has been extended four times to include Extension #1, Extension #2, Extension #3, and Extension #4.

STILLWATER TOWN SCWA WATER DISTRICT FACTS AND FIGURES

The Stillwater Town SCWA Water District (WD #6) system services approximately 3,000 customers through 1,106 service connections. This includes the connections within former Water Districts #1, #3, and #4 as well as the connections on Cordero Boulevard servicing the Kings Isle Apartments (Water District #6 Ext. #1), NYS Route 67 servicing King's Isle Senior Housing site (Water District #6 Ext. #2), and Cold Springs Road servicing the Cold Springs Road Mixed-Use Subdivision and the Forest Ridge Mixed-Use Development (Water District #6 Ext. #3). A connection servicing the planned King's Isle Phase 6 PDD Amendment Additional Apartments (Water District #6 Ext. #4) has been approved, however the project is still under construction and not currently drawing water. In 2024 the Town of Stillwater SCWA Water District users purchased a total of 88,690,000 gallons. The daily average amount of water used by the SCWA Water District customers in 2024 was approximately 243,000 gallons per day (GPD). The maximum day production of 573,000 gallons occurred on August 15, 2024. In 2024, water customers within Stillwater Town SCWA Water District paid $7.55 per thousand gallons of water and the annual average water charge per user was $605.43.

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 and purchases its regular supply of drinking water from the Village of Stillwater (which is also a SCWA supply).

DISTRICT #5 FACTS AND FIGURES

The Town of Stillwater Water District #5 system serves customers through 12 service connections. In 2024, Water District #5 customers purchased a total of 994,610 gallons. The daily average amount of water used by Water District #5 customers in 2024 was approximately 2,725 gallons per day (GPD). In 2024, water customers within Water District #5 paid $8.95 per thousand gallons of water and the annual average water charge per user was $741.81.

TOWN OF STILLWATER WATER DISTRICT #5 EXTENSION #1

The Town of Stillwater Water District #5 Extension #1 does not have it's own supply of raw water or a water treatment facility. Therefore, the Town is a secondary water purveyor and purchases its regular supply of drinking water from the Village of Stillwater (which is also a SCWA supply).

DISTRICT #5 EXTENSION #1 FACTS AND FIGURES

The Town of Stillwater Water District #5 Extension #1 serves customers through 33 service connections. In 2024, Water District #5 Extension #1 customers purchased a total of 1,237,443 gallons. The daily average amount of water used by Water District #5 Extension #1 customers in 2024 was approximately 3,390 gallons per day (GPD). In 2024, water customers within Water District #5 Extension #1 paid $8.55 per thousand gallons of water and the annual average water charge per user was $320.61.

TOWN OF STILLWATER WATER DISTRICT #7

The Town of Stillwater Water District #7 was formed in 2024. The Town is a secondary water purveyor and purchases its regular supply of drinking water from the Town of Malta (formerly the Saratoga Water Services Water System). The Town of Stillwater Water District #7 is included within the Town of Malta

Water District #1 for reporting purposes at this time (as the districts were recently formed and data not separated to date).

DISTRICT #7 FACTS AND FIGURES

The Town of Stillwater Water District #7 serves customers through 147 service connections out of the 2,864 total service connections supplied by Malta Water District #1. In 2024, Malta Water District #1 customers purchased a total of 272,661,000 gallons. The daily average amount of water used by Malta Water District #1 customers in 2024 was approximately 651,737 gallons per day (GPD). The single highest day was 1,577,000 gallons. Total metered consumption was 262,187,000 gallons or 95.71% of the metered production. The total unaccounted-for water or non-revenue producing water 10,474,000 gallons or 3.84%. In 2024, water customers within Malta Water District #1 and Stillwater Water District #7 paid $4.34 per thousand gallons of water and the annual average water charge per user was $333.00.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: Total Coliform bacteria, lead and copper and disinfection byproducts (total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids). Source water monitoring is completed by the Saratoga County Water Authority. The water sources are tested for inorganic compounds, volatile and semi volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, PCBs, nitrate, and radiologicals. The table presented below summarize the test results for the Town Stillwater SCWA Water District. The Table of Detected Contaminants for the Saratoga County Water Authority (SCWA) is also included below. Water District #5 and Water District #5 Ext. #1 are tested by the Village of Stillwater and the Town receives a report if there are any violations. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. No violations were reported in District #5 or Extension #1 in 2024.

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 Saratoga County Department of Health at (518) 584-7460.

Table of Detected Contaminants
Stillwater Town SCWA - NY4530267

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Compounds							
Copper	No	8/22/2023 - 8/23/2023	0.086 [1] 0.007-0.115[2]	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; and erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	No	8/22/2023 - 8/23/2023	<1 [1] ND-1.1	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-2024	39.375[3] 30.80-61.30[4]	ug/L	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Table of Detected Contaminants Stillwater Town SCWA - NY4530267							
HAA5s	No	Quarterly 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Quarter-2024	33.025[3] 22.00-46.10[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 August 2023, 10 samples were collected for lead and copper analysis. Lead and copper were not detected above the action level at any of the sites tested during the sampling round.
2. LRAA means Local 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. This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from the data collected. 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 may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
4. The levels presented are the range of TTHM and HAA5 sample results collected during 2024.

Table of Detected Contaminants Saratoga County Water Authority – NY4530222							
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected Avg/Max (Range)**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit (MCL,TI or AL)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	10 Samples Monthly	None	Monthly	0	TT=2 or more positive samples.	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity (Highest Result -Entry Point)	No	7-16-2024	0.061	NTU	N/A	TT-1.0	Soil Runoff.
Transmission System	No	12-10-2024	0.24	NTU	N/A	TT-5.0	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	No	Treated Avg	1.62 Avg. 1.0-Min 2.2-Max	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,TI or AL)**	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate	No	3-7-2024	0.11	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	No	4-18-2023	2	ug/1	N/A	300	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination
Sodium	No	4-18-2023	7.2	mg/l	N/A	270*	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	4-18-2023	8.1	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Barium	No	5-15-2024	.005	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

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. The level detected represents the highest level detected. The standard for entry point is 1 NTU, where 95% of the turbidity samples collected must have measurements below 0.3 NTU.The standard for distribution, or transmission, system turbidity is 5 NTU.

* Water containing more than 20 mg/1 of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/I of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets. SCWA results are well below these levels.

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.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
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).
Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).
Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

♦ MALTA WATER DISTRICT #1 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4511620							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium Cold Spring Fox Wander	N	6/20/23	85.1 26.5	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride Cold Spring Fox Wander	N	6/20/23	16.5 49.8	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Chromium Cold Spring Fox Wander	N	6/20/23	1.6 2.0	µg/l	100	MCL=100	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper Range of copper concentration	N	7/16/24-9/3/24	0.277[1] 0.0339-0.310	mg/l	0.277 0.0339	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Iron Cold Spring	N	12/3/24	262	µg/l	N/A	MCL=300	Naturally occurring
Lead Range of lead concentration	N	7/16/24-9/3/24	ND[2] ND-0.00119	mg/l	N/A	MCL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Manganese Cold Spring Fox Wander	N	6/20/23 6/20/23	52.1 6.72	µg/L	N/A	MCL=300	Naturally occurring
Nickel Cold Spring	N	6/20/23	1.4	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate Cold Spring	N	4/16/24	0.103	mg/l	10	MCL=10	
pH Cold Spring Fox Wander	N	6/20/23	7.67 7.45	units	N/A	6.5-8.5	
Sodium[3] Cold Spring Fox Wander	N	6/20/23 4/16/24	9.75 7.92	mg/l	N/A	N/A[3]	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate Cold Spring Fox Wander	N	6/20/23	64.1 10.9	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology
Zinc Fox Wander	N	6/20/23	9.3	µg/l	N/A	MCL=5000	Galvanized pipe, corrosion inhibitor
Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances							
PFBA (Perfluorobutanoic acid) Fox Wander	N	10/22/24	2.01	ng/l	N/A	50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
PFPeA (Perfluoropentanoic acid) Fox Wander	N	10/22/24	2.28	ng/l	N/A		
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Luther Forest system	N	7/23/24	2.20	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Luther Forest	N	7/23/24	9.1	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (average) range	N	Daily	0.31 0.27-0.37	ppm	MRDLG N/A	MRDL MCL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

♦ **NOTES-**

♦ 1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 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. The

♦ 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile

♦ value was the sample with the third highest value (level detected 0.277 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2. 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.
3. 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.
4. All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)(ng/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000
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 (AL)- the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
N/A-Not applicable

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see from the tables above, our system, including WD #6, Extension #1, Extension #2, Extension #3, Extension #4 (supplied through IMA with SCWA), WD #5 and Extension #1 (supplied from Village through IMA with SCWA), and WD #7 (supplied through IMA with Malta), had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

We are required to provide the following information on lead in drinking water:

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The *Town of Stillwater* 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 *Town of Stillwater Water Department at (518) 664-4611, Ext. 111*. 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*.

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. We were not issued any monitoring and reporting violations in 2024 for any of the water districts.

INFORMATION ON CRYPTOSPORIDIUM (SCWA SUPPLY)

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. The Saratoga County Water Authority (SCWA) utilizes membrane filtration technology which removes these contaminants at higher rates than conventional water treatment technologies. During 2018, as part of our routine sampling, eight samples were collected of untreated Hudson River source water and analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts. Of these samples, no oocysts were detected. Therefore, our testing indicates there was no presence of Cryptosporidium in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, a gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

INFORMATION ON GIARDIA (SCWA SUPPLY)

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 our 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. Therefore, our testing indicates the presence of Giardia in our source water. No results were detected in the treated water distributed to customers. 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. The Saratoga County Water Authority utilizes membrane filtration technology which removes these contaminants at higher rates than conventional water treatment technologies. 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. 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 going to https://health.data.ny.gov or contacting the Town of Stillwater at (518) 664-4611.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (SCWA)

In 2024, the SCWA was required to collect and analyze drinking water samples for the following unregulated contaminants: EPA Method 533 Per- and Polyflouroalkyl Substances (PFAS) as part of PFOA/PFOS sampling. This sample was collected on January 8, 2024. You may obtain the monitoring results by calling the SCWA at (518) 761-2058.

Unregulated Perflouroalkyl Substances

Contaminant	Violation (yes/no)	Date	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG or Health Advisory Level[1,2]
Perflourobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	1-8-2024	0.69	ng/L	7000 L

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.

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 firefighting 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, and;
- 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.