

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
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 1,100 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), Cold Springs Road servicing the Cold Springs Road Mixed-Use Subdivision and the Forest Ridge Mixed-Use Development (Water District #6 Ext. #3), and NYS Route 67 servicing King's Isle Phase 6 PDD Amendment Additional Apartments (Water District #6 Ext. #4). In 2025 the Town of Stillwater SCWA Water District customers purchased a total of 102,954,000 gallons. The daily average amount of water purchased by the SCWA Water District customers in 2025 was approximately 282,066 gallons per day (GPD). The maximum day production of 507,000 gallons occurred on July 8, 2025. In 2025, water customers within Stillwater Town SCWA Water District paid \$7.60 per thousand gallons of water and the annual average water charge per user was \$711.32.

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 2025, Water District #5 customers purchased a total of 1,085,551 gallons. The daily average amount of water used by Water District #5 customers in 2025 was approximately 2,974 gallons per day (GPD). In 2025, water customers within Water District #5 paid \$8.95 per thousand gallons of water and the annual average water charge per user was \$809.64.

TOWN OF STILLWATER WATER DISTRICT #5 EXTENSION #1

The Town of Stillwater Water District #5 Extension #1 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 EXTENSION #1 FACTS AND FIGURES

The Town of Stillwater Water District #5 Extension #1 serves customers through 158 service connections. In 2025, Water District #5 Extension #1 customers purchased a total of 12,888,741 gallons. The daily average amount of water used by Water District #5 Extension #1 customers in 2025 was approximately 35,312 gallons per day (GPD). In 2025, water customers within Water District #5 Extension #1 paid \$8.95 per thousand gallons of water and the annual average water charge per user was \$730.09.

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 (data not separated).

DISTRICT #7 FACTS AND FIGURES

The Town of Stillwater Water District #7 serves customers through 149 service connections out of the 2,879 total service connections supplied by Malta Water District #1. In 2025, Malta Water District #1 customers purchased a total of 281,805,000 gallons. The daily average amount of water used by Malta Water District #1 customers in 2025 was approximately 772,068 gallons per day (GPD). The single highest day was 1,804,000 gallons. Total metered consumption was 272,661,000 gallons or 96.76% of the metered production. The total unaccounted-for water or non-revenue producing water 9,144,000 gallons or 3.24%. In 2025, 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. As of October 2025, the water rate is \$4.69 per thousand gallons of water.

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 2025.

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
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	3 Samples Monthly	None	Monthly	0	TT=2 or more positive samples.	Naturally present in the environment.
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 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd and 4 th Quarter-2025	42.18 ³ 25.10-58.40 ⁴	ug/L	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5s	No	Quarterly 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd and 4 th Quarter-2025	37.03 ³ 22.10-50.00 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. The next lead and copper sampling will occur in 2026 (every 3 years).
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 2025.

**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	7-21-2025	0.073	NTU	N/A	TT-1.0	Soil Runoff.
Transmission System	No	4-15-2025	0.38	NTU	N/A	TT-5.0	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	No	Treated Avg	1.54 Avg. 0.9-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	3-18-2025	0.12	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	No	4-18-2023	2	ug/l	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	9-9-2025	5.0	ug/l	2,000	2,000	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	8-24-2023	0.4056 ⁽¹⁾ (0.03-1.20)	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids - (mono-, di, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid)	No	LRAA #1 Range #1 LRAA #2 Range #2 LRAA #3 Range #3 LRAA #4 Range #4	33.0 (19.3-47.0) 20.0 (12.5-29.2) 24.0 (16.9-34.0) 28.0 (15.9-3)	ug/L	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Trihalomethanes- (Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No	LRAA #1 Range #1 LRAA #2 Range #2 LRAA #3 Range #3 LRAA #4 Range #4	39.0 (20.0-58.0) 26.0 (11.0-38.5) 36.0 (17.0-56.3) 32.0 (17.0-45.9)	ug/L	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.

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	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride Cold Spring Fox Wander	N	6/20/23	16.5 49.8	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Chromium Cold Spring Fox Wander	N	6/20/23	1.6 2.0	µg/l	100	MCL=100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; 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; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Iron Cold Spring	N	11/25/25	246	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; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Nickel Cold Spring	N	6/20/23	1.4	µg/l	N/A	N/A	
Nitrate Cold Spring Fox Wander	N	12/4/25	0.037 0.093	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium ³ Cold Spring Fox Wander	N	6/20/23 12/4/25	9.75 14.3	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	Naturally occurring.
Zinc Fox Wander	N	6/20/23	9.3	µg/l	N/A	MCL=5000	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radium – 226 and 228 Cold Springs Fox Wander	N	4/18/22 4/18/22	0.669 0.449	pCi/l	0	MCL = 5	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Cold Springs	N	7/22/25	1.37	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Cold Springs	N	7/22/25	9.14	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Chlorine Residual (average) range	N	Daily	0.39 0.35-0.45	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 Water Department which can be reached by phone 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 2025 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 2025, the SCWA was required to collect and analyze drinking water samples for the following unregulated contaminants: EPA Method 533 Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) as part of PFOA/PFOS sampling. This sample was collected on June 12, 2025. You may obtain the monitoring results by calling the SCWA at (518) 761-2058.

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

Contaminant	Violation (yes/no)	Date	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG or Health Advisory Level ^{1,2}
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	6-12-2025	1.64	ng/L	7000 ng/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.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

During 2025, no major capital improvements to the water system were completed. Routine system maintenance included locating and repairing water main leaks and breaks, performing hydrant repairs as needed, and continuing the Town's water meter replacement program.

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.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2025

Saratoga County Water Authority

260 Butler Road, Gansevoort, NY 12831 (Public Water Supply ID# NY4530222)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with Part 5-1.72 of the New York State Sanitary Code (10 NYCRR), the Saratoga County Water Authority (SCWA) 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. Last year, our 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. Included are details about where the water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact us at (518) 761- 2058. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Water Authority board meetings. The meetings are held monthly in the Board of Supervisor's meeting room at the Saratoga County Office Building located at 40 McMaster Street, Ballston Spa, NY 12020. For the next meeting date and time please go to our website: www.saratogacountywaterauthority.com.

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 number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The water source for the SCWA is the upper Hudson River. Water treatment consists of addition of a coagulant and filtration through 0.1-micron membrane filters and granular activated carbon 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. There are two 1 million-gallon water storage tanks (clearwells) at the water plant. This tank provides contact time for proper disinfection of water and provides storage for our pumping and transmission system. Our water treatment plant has been in service since February of 2010.

Our drinking water is derived from a surface water source, the Hudson River. Hydrologic characteristics generally make rivers highly sensitive to existing and new sources of nitrate, phosphorus and microbial contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for this Public Water System (PWS). This PWS provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure that the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards. Continued vigilance in compliance with water quality protection and pollution prevention programs as well as continued monitoring and enforcement will help to continue to protect our source water quality.

FACTS AND FIGURES

In 2025 our water system served ten customers; The Town of Moreau, the Wilton Water & Sewer Authority, the Town of Ballston, the Clifton Park Water Authority, the Town of Malta, the Village of Stillwater, the Town of Halfmoon, the City of Mechanicville, the Town of Stillwater and the Luther Forest Technology Campus. The total water provided to our customers in 2025 was 2,714,240,702 gallons. The annual daily average water consumption was 7,436,276 gallons a day. Our highest monthly average daily flow was recorded during July 2025 at 10,148,709 gallons per day. In 2025, municipal water customers were charged \$2.428 per 1,000 gallons of water.

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, color, pH, chlorine residual, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, volatile organic compounds, disinfection byproducts, radiologicals, and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Saratoga County Water Authority 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. If you are concerned about the 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 (1-800- 426-4729) or at <http://.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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							
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 ^f (Highest Result -Entry Point)	No	7-21-2025	0.073	NTU	N/A	TT-1.0	Soil Runoff.
Transmission System	No	4-15-2025	0.38	NTU	N/A	TT-5.0	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	No	Treated Avg	1.54 Avg. 0.9-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	3/18/25	0.12	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Manganese	No	4-18-2023	2	ug/l	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	9-9-2025	0.005	mg/l	2	2 mg/l	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	8-24-2023	0.4056 ¹ 0.03-1.20	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	No	8-24-2023	ND	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	33.0 (19.3-47.0) 20.0 (12.5-29.2) 24.0 (16.9-34.0) 28.0 (15.9-3)	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	39.0 (20.0-58.0) 26.0 (11.0-38.5) 36.0 (17.0-56.3) 32.0 (17.0-45.9)	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 fourteen samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at three of the sites tested at GlobalFoundries. Follow-up tests were found within the limits.

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

⁴ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement (0.9 NTU) for the year occurred on (give date). State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. Although (give date) was the month when we had the fewest measurements meeting the treatment technique for turbidity, the levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation

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

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.

Running Annual Average (RAA): The arithmetic average of the average results for each of four consecutive quarters. For disinfection byproducts the MCL and RAA are rounded to the nearest tenth when the results are given in micrograms per liter.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of all samples collected from that particular sampling location during each monitoring period over the Running Four Quarter Period.

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

Secondary Standards: Established standards that are based on aesthetics and are not based on health risk. These contaminants may cause color, taste or odor problems but will not cause illness.

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

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 (pJ/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (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.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system 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. Saratoga County Water Authority 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 *Saratoga County Water Authority at 518-761-2058*. 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?

During 2025, our system was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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. The Saratoga County Water Authority 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, immunocompromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised 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 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. 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.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water meets 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 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).

Information on Unregulated Contaminants

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

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances

Contaminant	Violation (yes/no)	Date	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG or Health Advisory Level ^{1,2}
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	6-12-25	1.64	ng/l	7000 ng/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.

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>.

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.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, and then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2025, the SCWA started construction of a new five-million-gallon tank next to our existing five-million-gallon tank on Cordero Boulevard in the Town of Stillwater. In addition, the SCWA is beginning design of a new booster pumping station on Underpass Road in the Town of Ballston which is anticipated to be constructed in 2027 and 2028. These improvements are needed to satisfy continuing demands for water.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. 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.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

Malta Water District #1

2540 Route 9, Malta, NY 12020

Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4511620

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Malta Water District #1 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. 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. This report is an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to New York State standards. Our constant goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. If you have any questions concerning this report or concerning your drinking water please contact *T.J. Garland, Malta Water District #1 2540 Route 9, Malta, NY 12020; Telephone (518) 899-5884, E mail tjgarland@malta-town.org* If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 1st and last Monday of each month 6:00 PM at 2540 US-9, 49 Malta, NY 12020; Telephone (518) 899-5884.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Malta Water District #1 draws its water from ground water sources. Groundwater or well water is stored below the surface of the earth in deep, porous rocks called aquifers. Groundwater is purified naturally as it filters through layers of soil, clay, rock and sand. This process, known as percolation takes years to complete. As a result, groundwater requires less treatment than surface water. We pump this groundwater out through our 5 wells located at the Knapp Road wellfield and 3 wells located at the Cold Spring Road wellfield. The wells range in depth from 35 to 300 feet. The pumping capacity for all 8 wells is approximately 3.0 million gallons per day. At the Fox Wander Pumphouse there is a 280,000-gallon concrete storage tank to meet consumer demand and to provide adequate fire protection. All 3 pressure pumps are variable speed. At the Cold Spring Road Pumphouse there is a 752,000-gallon, steel/glass lined storage tank which is used to meet consumer demand and to provide adequate fire protection. Water pressure is maintained through 5 pressure pumps via a 300-gallon hydro-tank. All 5 pumps are variable speed. Pumping capacity from both pumphouses is determined by system pressure. Treatment of the water produced by the wells at each pumphouse consists of chlorination to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and other organisms.

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

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Malta Water District #1 provides water through 2,879 service connections to a population of approximately 9,000 people. Our average daily demand is 772,068 gallons. Our single highest day was 1,804,000 gallons. The total water produced in 2025 was 272,661,000 gallons. Total metered consumption was 281,805,000 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%. Water rates are \$5.34 per 1000 gallons. Starting in October 2025, the water rate is \$4.34 per 1000 gallons. The average annual water bill is approximately \$333.00 per year.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Malta Water District #1 routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include total coliform, iron, nitrate, primary and secondary inorganic compounds, disinfection byproducts, PFOA/PFOS and 1,4-Dioxane, synthetic, radiological, and principal organic chemicals, and lead and copper. In addition, we test 10 samples per month for coliform bacteria each month. The table presented on page 4 depicts which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. The state allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old. For a listing of all the parameters that we must analyze and the frequency of testing for compliance with the NYS Sanitary Code, see Appendix A.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Saratoga County Health Department at (518) 584-7460.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table on page 4, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these compounds were detected below New York State requirements.

New York State has adopted the first in the nation drinking water standard for 1,4-Dioxane along with one of the lowest maximum contaminant levels for PFOA and PFOS. Public Water Supplies in NYS are required to test for PFOA, PFOS and 1,4-Dioxane. PFOA and PFOS have Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) of 10 parts per trillion each while 1,4-Dioxane has an MCL of 1.0 parts per billion. As of 10/22/24, Malta Water District #1 has completed its 4 quarters of monitoring with no detects for PFOA, PFOS & 1,4-Dioxane.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2025, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating and monitoring requirements.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requires every federally defined community and non-transient, non-community water system to develop a service line inventory (also called a lead service line inventory (LSLI)).

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible. We have surveyed 46.4% of the lines and no lead has been found.

The Malta Water District #1 distribution system has some status unknown service lines. The inventory is viewable at the following website: https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY4511620.htm You may also look up the individual address and status by visiting the town water dept website at <https://malta-town.org/422/Water-Department>.

INFORMATION ON LEAD

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is *primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing*. The Malta Water District #1 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, TJ Garland (518) 899-5884 or tjgarland@malta-town.org. 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 SAFE FOR EVERYONE?

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 about drinking water from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbiological pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WHAT IS THE SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (SWAP)?

To emphasize the protection of surface and ground water sources used for public drinking water, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) in 1996. The amendments require that New York State Department of Health's Bureau of Public Water Supply Protection is responsible for ensuring that source water assessments are completed for all of New York's public water systems. A SWAP summary for our water supply is attached to this report.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

- ◆ The Malta Water District #1 encourages water conservation. 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.
- ◆ 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.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS:

In 2025 there were no major capital improvements.

CLOSING

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

**Malta Water District #1
NY4511620
AWQR SWAP Summary**

The NYS DOH 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. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected, if any. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The source water assessment did not identify any significant sources of contamination. The well fields draw from sand and gravel aquifers and only one of the well fields has overlying soils that can provide protection from potential contamination. The overlying soils for the remaining wells overlying soils are not known to provide adequate protection from potential contamination and are therefore susceptible to potential sources of contamination. Continued vigilance in compliance with water quality protection and pollution prevention programs as well as continued monitoring and enforcement will help to continue to protect groundwater quality. Please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

The 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 the assessment can be obtained by contacting us at the number provided in the annual report.

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	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride Cold Spring Fox Wander	N	6/20/23	16.5 49.8	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Chromium Cold Spring Fox Wander	N	6/20/23	1.6 2.0	µg/l	100	MCL=100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; 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; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Iron Cold Spring	N	11/25/25	246	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; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Nickel Cold Spring	N	6/20/23	1.4	µg/l	N/A	N/A	
Nitrate Cold Spring Fox Wander	N	12/4/25	0.037 0.093	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium ³ Cold Spring Fox Wander	N	6/20/23 12/4/25	9.75 14.3	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	Naturally occurring.
Zinc Fox Wander	N	6/20/23	9.3	µg/l	N/A	MCL=5000	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radium – 226 and 228 Cold Springs Fox Wander	N	4/18/22 4/18/22	0.669 0.449	pCi/l	0	MCL = 5	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Cold Springs	N	7/22/25	1.37	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Cold Springs	N	7/22/25	9.14	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Chlorine Residual (average) range	N	Daily	0.39 0.35-0.45	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

Appendix A

New York State Sanitary Code Compliance Monitoring Requirements- Compounds Analyzed that were Below Limits of Detection

MALTA WATER DISTRICT #1 TEST RESULTS						
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4511620						
CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY		CONTAMINANT	CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY	
Asbestos	Every 9 years Waiver from monitoring No asbestos pipe		POC's (Volatile Organic Compounds)			
			Benzene	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Monitoring requirement is one sample every 3 years	
			Bromobenzene	Ethylbenzene		
			Bromochloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene		
Antimony	Monitoring requirement is one sample every 3 years		Bromomethane	Isopropylbenzene		
Arsenic			N-Butylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene		
Beryllium	Sample results from 6/20/23 NON-DETECT		sec-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride		
Cadmium			Tert-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene		Sample results from 4/16/24
			Carbon Tetrachloride	Styrene		
			Chlorobenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane		
			2-Chlorotoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane		
			4-Chlorotoluene	Tetrachloroethene		
			Dibromomethane	Toluene		
			1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene		
			1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene		
			1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	NON-DETECT	
		Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane			
		1,1-Dichloroethane	Trichloroethene			
		1,2-Dichloroethane	Trichlorofluoromethane			
		1,1 Dichloroethene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane			
		cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene			
		Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene			
		1,2 Dichloropropane	m-Xylene			
		1,3 Dichloropropane	o- Xylene			
		2,2 Dichloropropane	p-Xylene			
		1,1 Dichloropropene	Vinyl Chloride			
		Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	MTBE			
Color	Monitoring requirement is at State discretion Sample results from 6/20/23 NON-DETECT					
Iron (Fox Wander)						
Odor						
Silver						
Zinc (Cold Spring)						

HAA5	Cold Spring -Non-Detect 7/5/23	Radiological Parameters		
THM		Gross Alpha particle activity	3/12/19 & 4/2/19	requirement is one sample every 6-9 years. NON-DETECT
	Radium 226	Cold Spring & Luther Forest		
	Radium 228	4/22/22		
Synthetic Organic Chemicals				
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group I)		Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group II)		
Alachlor	Aldicarb	Aldrin	Benzo(a)pyrene	Monitoring requirement is every 18 months NON-DETECT Samples 10/22/24 *State waiver does not require monitoring these compounds
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Aldicarb Sulfone	Butachlor	Carbaryl	
Atrazine	Carbofuran	Dalapon	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	
Chlordane	Dibromochloropropane	Di(2-ethylhexyl) pthalate	Dicamba	
2,4-D	Endrin	Dieldrin	Dinoseb	
Ethylene Dibromide	Heptachlor	Diquat*	Endothall*	
Lindane	Methoxyflor	Glyphosate*	Hexachlorobenzene	
PCB's	Toxaphene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	PFOA (5/6/25)	Methomyl	Metolachlor	
1,4-Dioxane 8/20/24	PFOS (5/6/25)	Metribuzin	Oxamyl vydate	
		Pichloram	Propachlor	
		Simazine	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)*	