

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2012
Wilton Water & Sewer Authority
20 Traver Road, Gansevoort NY 12831
Public Water Supply ID#NY4500186

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Wilton Water and Sewer Authority (WWSA) 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 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact: Mr. Mike Mooney Director of the Wilton Water and Sewer Authority, at (518) 581-8626. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings held on the 3rd Tuesday of every month at 4:00 PM at the Wilton Town Hall, 22 Traver Road, Gansevoort, NY 12831.

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.

The WWSA draws its water from "groundwater" 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. Our Mulberry well field consists of 11 wells ranging in depth from 26 feet to 202 feet with yields on the various wells from 26 to 93 gallons per minute (gpm). Our Fairway well field consists of 9 wells ranging in depth from 70 feet -75 feet with yields of 40 gpm- 60 gpm. Treatment of the raw water produced by the wells at the Mulberry and Fairways Treatment Plants consists of chlorination with sodium hypochlorite which is used for disinfection to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and other organisms. We have a 330,000 gallon storage/contact tank where the chlorine is added providing the necessary time to achieve adequate disinfection. At the Mulberry plant we have a 6,000 gallon hydro tank from which water is pumped with our high lift pumps. We also have a 330,000 gallon storage tank providing water into the distribution system utilizing one 15 horsepower (hp) centrifugal pump and three 25 hp centrifugal pumps to maintain pressure in the distribution system. At the Fairway Plant water is pumped from a 275,000 gallon in-ground concrete storage/contact tank with high lift pumps into the distribution system. One 15 hp, 120 gpm pump and two 25 hp 250 gpm pumps to maintain distribution system pressure. Both facilities have gas driven generators in the event of power outage.

Our O'Brien Treatment Plant on Jones Road which came on-line in late 2007 consists of 5 wells. The water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite and flows into 750,000 gallon tank before being pumped into the distribution system.

We have an interconnection with the Saratoga County Water Authority's main transmission line. We have been purchasing 300,000 gallons of water per day since March 2010. The water source for the SCWA is the Hudson River. Water treatment consists of addition of coagulant, powder activated carbon and filtration through 0.1 micron membrane filters. Caustic soda is added for corrosion control. Sodium hypochlorite is added for disinfection and to maintain a residual through the transmission system. There is a one 1 million-gallon water storage tank (clearwell) at the water plant. This tank provides contact time for proper disinfection of water and provides storage for our pumping and transmission system. The water treatment plant has been in service since February of 2010. Since late 2012 the SCWA has been adding sodium permanganate to the raw water in an effort to reduce taste and odor and hopefully reduce disinfection byproduct formation.

WWSA also purchases water from the City of Saratoga Springs that serves the Exit 15 commercial corridor. The City of Saratoga Springs operates a surface water filtration plant utilizing water from Loughberry Lake and Bog Meadow Brook as their source waters. The treatment process consists of sodium permanganate, during the summer and early fall, to address taste and odor issues, injection of the raw water with polyaluminum chloride coagulant as it flows to 2 parallel rapid mix

basins. After coagulant addition, the water undergoes flocculation. Each train consists of a 3-stage 88,000 gallon flocculation basin (coagulation/flocculation causes small particles to stick together when the water is mixed forming larger heavier particles). A 157,000 gallon basin containing tube settlers allows the newly formed larger particles to settle out naturally in tube settlers. The plant has 4 dual media filter. The filter bed consists of anthracite coal and sand which removes smaller particles by trapping them in the spaces between the sand grains. The water is then disinfected with ultraviolet light and sodium hypochlorite before it is pumped into the distribution system.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 9,255 people through 3,085 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2012 was 314,779,000 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 862,410 gallons per day. Our highest single day consumption was 1,625,000 gallons. The amount of water sold and delivered to customers was 287,221,020 gallons. This leaves the total unaccounted water to be 27,557,980 gallons (8.75%). This is from: unmetered public buildings, firefighting & training, main flushing and street cleaning account for 5,550,000 gallons (2.1%) of the unmetered usage. The remaining 1,290,020 gallons or (0.41%) is due to meter under-registration. In 2012, water customers were charged \$3.95 per 1,000 gallons of water. The average quarterly charge for water is \$79.00 and the average annual charge is \$316.00.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, your drinking water is tested for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, disinfection byproducts, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. In addition, we test 9 samples for coliform bacteria monthly. 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. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791 or the New York State Department of Health Glens Falls district office at (518) 793-3893.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the tables on pages 3-5, our system had no MCL 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. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2012, the New York State Department of Health cited the following violations against the water system:

- ◆ The WWSA failed to collect silver samples at the O'Brien and Mulberry Well fields and was issued a violation. As soon as we learned of the deficiency we collected silver samples from both site in February 2013. There was no silver detected in either sample.

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) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.

INFORMATION ON FLUORIDE ADDITION

Our system is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. Fluoride is added to your water by the City of Saratoga Springs before it is delivered to us. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at a properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the City of Saratoga Springs monitors fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 1.0 mg/l). During 2012 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level for 100% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

INFORMATION ON LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The WWSA 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 lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

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 gallons 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.

Follow the water conservation measures implemented by the Wilton Water and Sewer Authority to conserve outside water use. For July, August and September odd numbered homes on odd days can use outside water from 7-9 AM and 7-9 PM while even numbered homes on even days can use outside water from 7-9 AM and 7-9 PM.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

There were no major capital improvements made to our system in 2012.

WATER SYSTEM SECURITY

We ask that our customers be diligent and report any unusual activity they may see involving the water system such as tampering with a hydrant or taking water without the use of a meter. Please report this to our office immediately.

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.

Table of Detected Contaminants Wilton Water & Sewer Authority PWS ID#NY4500186							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chloride (O'Brien)	N	5/9/12	95	ppm	N/A	250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Chloride (Mulberry)		8/8/12	53				
Chloride (Fairways)			56				
Barium (O'Brien)	N	1/25/10	43.9	ppb	2000	2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper range	N	8/8/12	0.13 ^{1a} 0.02-0.21	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;
Copper (Exit 15 Corridor) range	N	8/8/12	0.16 ^{1b} 0.05-0.22				
Lead range		8/8/12	4 ^{2a} ND-14		0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (Exit 15 Corridor) range	N	8/8/12	7. ^{2b} ND-9	ppb			
Manganese (O'Brien)	N	5/9/12	20	ppb	N/A	300	Geology; Naturally occurring
Nickel (Fairways)	N	11/18/10	1.3	ppb	N/A	100	Discharge from steel mills/metal factories
Nickel (Mulberry)			1.3				
Nickel (O'Brien)			1/25/10				
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Fairway	N	8/8/12	0.5	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Mulberry			0.6				

Nitrate (as Nitrogen) O'Brien		5/9/12	1.1								
Odor(O'Brien)	N	5/9/12	1	units	N/A	13	Natural sources				
Sodium ³ (O'Brien)	N	5/9/12	56	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally Occurring, Road salt				
Sodium ³ (Mulberry)		8/31/11	27.9								
Sodium ³ (Fairways)			49.4								
Sulfate (O'Brien)	N	5/9/12	20	ppm	N/A	250	Naturally Occurring,				
Sulfate (Mulberry)		8/8/12	16								
Sulfate (Fairways)			16								
Zinc (Mulberry)	N	8/8/12	108	ppb	N/A	5000	Galvanized pipe, corrosion inhibitor				
Disinfection Byproducts (samples from 2/9/12, 5/9/12, 8/8/12, 11/9/12 & 12/3/12)											
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) Exit 15 Panera Bread	N	8/8/12	7.0	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms				
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) ⁴ Wilton Town Hall Avg. of 4 quarters Range of values		2/9/12 5/9/12 8/8/12 11/9/12 12/3/12	55.4 12.9-141								
TTHM [Trihalomethanes] Exit 15 Panera Bread		8/8/12	14.3					ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
TTHM [Trihalomethanes] ⁴ Wilton Town Hall Avg. of 4 quarters Range of values		2/9/12 5/9/12 8/8/12 11/9/12 12/3/12	60 21.3-94.1								
Chlorine Residual (average) (range)		N	Daily testing					1.10 Average 0.54-1.55	ppm	MRDLG N/A	MRDL 4
Radiological Contaminants											
Gross Alpha (Fairways)	N	5/3/07	0.8	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits				
Gross Alpha (Mulberry)		3/26/07	1.1								
Gross Alpha (O'Brien) (average)/range		6/20/08 & 8/28/08	1.20 / ND-1.1								
Radium 226 (Fairways)		5/3/07	0.06					pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (Mulberry)	3/26/07	0.05									
Radium 228(Fairways)	5/3/07	1.3									
Radium 228 (Mulberry)	3/26/07	0.6									

Notes:

1a – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 samples collected. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 20 sites tested in August 2012. 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 or 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 third highest value (0.63 ppm) for the August 2012 copper sampling.

1b-The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 6 samples collected from the Exit 15 commercial corridor. The action level was not exceeded for copper at any of the 5 sites collected in August 2012.

2a – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 samples collected. (same comment as above) The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 20 sites tested August 2012.

2b The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 6 samples collected from the Exit 15 commercial corridor. The action level was not exceeded at any of the 5 sites collected August 2012.

3 – Water containing more than 20 mg/l should not be consumed by persons on severely restricted sodium diets.

4-The average value presented represents the highest RAA for 2012. The highest RAA's for the TTHM & HAA5s was in the 4th quarter of 2012.

Table of Detected Contaminants City of Saratoga Springs PWS ID# NY4500168							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	12/12/12	20	ppb	2000	2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	12/12/12	0.4	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries
Fluoride	N	12/12/12	0.916	ppm	N/A	2.2	Water additive to promote strong teeth;
Nitrate	N	12/12/12	0.597	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Organic Contaminants (monthly samples for 2012)							
Total Organic Carbon Range of samples raw Range of samples treated	N	2012	1.8-3.4 1.3-3.0	ppm	N/A	TT	Organic material both natural and man made
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (Highest Value) ¹	N	12/15/12	0.190	NTU	N/A	TT=1.0 NTU	Soil runoff
			100%			TT= 95% samples < 0.3	
Notes:							
1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Level detected represents the highest-level detected. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year was on 12/15/12. State regulations require that entry point turbidity must always be below 1.0 NTU. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU.							

Table of Detected Contaminants Saratoga County Water Authority PWS ID#NY4530222							
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	N	2/28/12	6	ppb	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N	2/22/10	7.85	ppm	N/A	250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Iron	N	2/22/10	79	ppb	N/A	300	Geology; Naturally occurring
Nitrate	N	2/14/12	166	ppb	10,000	10,000	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	N	2/22/10	4	ppb	1,000	1,000	
Sodium ¹	N	2/22/10	15.4	ppm	N/A	N/A	Geology; Road Salt
Sulfate	N	2/22/10	17	ppm	N/A	250	Naturally occurring
Disinfection Byproducts							
Chlorine Residual (average) range	N	daily samples	1.9 1.5-2.4	ppm	MRDLG	MRDLG	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
					N/A	4	
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (Highest Value) ²	N	11/19/12	1	NTU	N/A	TT=1.0 NTU	Soil runoff
			100%			TT= 95% samples < 0.3	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) samples from 2012							
TOC (average)	N	Quarterly samples	3.45 avg. raw 1 avg treat	ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Notes:							
1. Water containing more than 20 mg/l should not be consumed by persons on severely restricted sodium diets.							
2. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Level detected represents the highest-level detected. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year was on 11/19/12 (1.0 NTU). State regulations require that entry point turbidity must always be below 1.0 NTU.							

Glossary of Terms:

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

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

90th Percentile Value- The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

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 RAA is calculated each quarter by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected. N/A
N/A- **Not applicable***

As illustrated in the tables above, WWSA monitoring and testing detected some contaminants; all other contaminants were below the maximum levels permitted by the State, known as the maximum contaminant levels (MCL). Many of the test results were **NON DETECTABLE**. The type/group (number of contaminants in each group) tested for were as follows:

volatile organic compounds (52) + MTBE, synthetic organic compounds (38), asbestos, color & odor (O'Brien only) The inorganic contaminants tested for and non detectable were, arsenic, cadmium, chromium mercury, silver, selenium, antimony, beryllium, thallium, and cyanide. Microbiological Contaminants (2) total coliform and *E. coli*.

As illustrated in the tables above, the City of Saratoga Springs monitoring and testing detected some contaminants; all other contaminants were below the maximum levels permitted by the State, known as the maximum contaminant levels (MCL). Many of the test results were **NON DETECTABLE**. The type/group (number of contaminants in each group) tested for were as follows: volatile organic compounds (52) + MTBE, synthetic organic compounds (38), asbestos, color. The inorganic contaminants tested for and non detectable were, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, manganese, mercury, silver, zinc, antimony, nickel thallium, and cyanide. Microbiological Contaminants (2) Total Coliform and *E. coli*. Radiological contaminants (3) gross alpha, radium 226 and radium 228.

Also illustrated in the tables above, the Saratoga County Water Authority monitoring and testing detected some contaminants; all other contaminants were below the maximum levels permitted by the State, known as the maximum contaminant levels (MCL). Many of the test results were **NON DETECTABLE**. The type/group (number of contaminants in each group) tested for were as follows: volatile organic compounds (52) + MTBE, synthetic organic compounds (38), asbestos, color. The inorganic contaminants tested for and non detectable were, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, mercury, nickel, silver, zinc, antimony, beryllium, thallium, and cyanide. Microbiological Contaminants (1) *E. coli*. Radiological contaminants (3) gross alpha, radium 226 and radium 228.

Town of Wilton Water & Sewer Authority
PWSID # NY4500186
SWAP Summary

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for these systems, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to the drinking water sources 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 or surface water supplies. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of a given source water. It does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. A list of contaminants detected, if any, are listed in the section entitled "Are their contaminants in our drinking water?" The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The Fairways and Mulberry assessments have rated our ground water sources as having an elevated susceptibility to microbials and nitrates. These ratings are due primarily to close proximity of the wells to permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and the residential land use in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from fractured bedrock and the overlying soils may not provide adequate protection from potential contamination. While the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

City of Saratoga Springs
PWSID # NY4500168
SWAP Summary

The NYS DOH has completed source water assessments for both the Bog Meadow Brook and Loughberry Lake Watershed systems based on available information. Possible and actual threats to these drinking water sources were evaluated. The State source water assessments include a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the environment. 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 Loughberry Lake Watershed assessment found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of pasture in the assessment area results in a medium potential for protozoa contamination, and the amount of residential lands in the assessment area results in an elevated potential for microbials contamination. A single non-sanitary wastewater discharge is unlikely to contribute to contamination. There are no noteworthy contamination threats associated with other discrete contaminant sources. Finally, it should be noted that hydrologic characteristics (e.g. basin

shape and flushing rates) generally make reservoirs highly sensitive to existing and new sources of phosphorus and microbial contamination.

The Bog Meadow Brook assessment found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of row crops in the assessment area results in a medium susceptibility to pesticides, and there is reason to believe that land cover data may over estimate the percentage of pasture in the assessment area. No permitted discharges are found in the assessment area. There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include: mines. Finally, it should be noted that relatively high flow velocities make river drinking water supplies highly sensitive to existing and new sources of microbial contamination.

The State Health Department will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, and planning and education programs. A copy of the assessments can be obtained by contacting us, as at the number in the report

**Saratoga County Water Authority
PWSID # NY4530222
SWAP Summary**

A source water assessment was performed on this water source, using available data, to determine the susceptibility to contamination. It is important to note that this assessment was created using available information and only estimates the potential for source water contamination.

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.