

City of Mechanicville

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

36 North Main Street, Mechanicville, NY 12118
(Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4500166)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the City of Mechanicville, 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. We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We detected 3 of those contaminants at a level higher than the State allows. As we told you at the time, our water exceeded a drinking water standard and we are currently working on a plan to return to compliance. 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: *Mr. Jim Horner; Water Treatment Plant Supervisor, City of Mechanicville Water Department, 33 George Thompson Road, Mechanicville, NY 12118; Telephone (518) 664-3751, Monday – Friday between the hours of 6:00 AM and 2:00 PM.* We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 2nd Wednesday of each month, 6:00 PM at the Mechanicville Senior Citizen Center, 180 North Main Street, Mechanicville, NY 12118; telephone number (518) 664-9884.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The City of Mechanicville operates a surface water filtration plant. Two reservoirs feed this system: The Mechanicville Reservoir, located in Luther Forest has a storage capacity of 65 million gallons and is the primary source of water; The Terminal Reservoir, located approximately one mile downstream at George Thompson Road; and the Treatment Plant has a 2.5-million-gallon storage capacity.

The Mechanicville Water Treatment Plant is a U.S. Filter Modular Aquarius (AQ-300B) which consists of flocculation, coagulation and filtration for water treatment. The plant is manually controlled and packaged in (3) steel tanks producing 900 gallons/minute. The treatment process consists of coagulation using polyaluminum chloride to cause small particles to stick together when the water is mixed forming larger heavier particles. Sedimentation allows the newly formed larger particles to settle out naturally in inclined tube settlers. The mixed media filter bed consists of anthracite coal, silica sand and garnet sand which removes smaller particles by trapping them in the spaces between the sand grains. Also used in the treatment process is sodium permanganate which is used for taste and odor control, color reduction and iron and manganese oxidation. Beginning in 2023, our system began to add phosphate to aid in corrosion control and match water quality purchased from SCWA. The filtered water from the treatment unit is fed into the clearwell. The water is then pumped out of the clearwell and chlorinated with liquid sodium hypochlorite. At this point the water flows into two (2) chlorine contact tanks. They are circular; epoxy coated steel bolted steel and concrete tanks with interior baffling and a storage capacity of 250,000 gallons each. The baffling in the tank provides increased detention time and adequate time for the water to be disinfected by the chlorine. Three (3) distribution water pumps operating in lead lag will draw the water from the two chlorine contact tanks into the distribution system and into two (2) steel storage tanks with a combined capacity of 2.5 million gallons to provide adequate fire protection.

Mechanicville has an interconnection with the Saratoga County Water Authority (SCWA) to purchase water. The SCWA water source is the Hudson River. Water treatment consists of addition of a coagulant and filtration through membrane filters. Caustic soda is added for pH adjustment and orthophosphate for corrosion control. Sodium hypochlorite is added for disinfection and to maintain a residual throughout the transmission system. There is a one-million-gallon water storage tank at the water plant which provides contact time for proper disinfection of water and storage. A carbon filtration system utilizing granular activated carbon has been added to the treatment process to reduce the levels of disinfection byproducts.

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

Water is served through approximately 1,500 residential services to a population of approximately 5,200 persons. Water is also supplied to people in the Town of Schaghticoke. Our average daily demand is 550,000 gallons. Our single highest day was 914,776 gallons. The total amount of water withdrawn from the reservoir was 228,954,239. The total water filtered in 2024 was 199,242,169 gallons. Additionally, 16,692,308 gallons was purchased from SCWA. The amount of water delivered to customers was 107,602,096. The amount of water lost was 91,640,096 gallons or 45.9%. All services are metered. The City of Mechanicville bills its customers semi-annually for the periods April through September and October through March. The residential water rate for those in the district is \$3.99 per 1000 gallons; outside districts, Town of Schaghticoke is \$4.58 per 1000 gallons (effective 10/1/23). Commercial customers pay \$7.16 per 1000 gallons. The Pan Am Southern Railroad is billed \$6.09 per 1000 gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the City of Mechanicville routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous contaminants. We test your drinking water for inorganic contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants and disinfection byproducts. In addition, we test two (9) samples in the distribution system for coliform bacteria each month. The table presented below depicts which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. The state allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old and is noted. For a listing of the parameters we analyzed that were not detected along with 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 Department of Health at (518) 584-7460.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see from the Table on page 4, our system violated drinking water standards. We exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for trihalomethanes in the second quarter of 2024 and for haloacetic acids at site LRAA2 in the first and second quarters of 2024. The MCL for odor was exceeded on a sample taken 3/21/24. We will continue to monitor in accordance with Department of Health requirements and will provide required updates to our customers. We are additionally developing a plan with the Department of Health to address these MCL violations. We are required to furnish the following information.

Haloacetic Acids Health Effects

Some studies suggest that people who drank chlorinated drinking water containing disinfection by-products (possibly including HAAs) for long periods of time (e.g., 20 to 30 years) have an increased risk for certain health effects. These include an increased risk for cancer. However, how long and how frequently people actually drank the water as well as how much HAAs the water contained is not known for certain. Therefore, the evidence from these studies is not strong enough to conclude that the observed increased risk for cancer is due to HAAs, other disinfection by-products, or some other factor. Studies of laboratory animals show that the individual HAAs, dichloroacetic acid and trichloroacetic acid, can cause cancer following exposure to high levels over their lifetimes. Dichloroacetic acid and trichloroacetic acid are also known to cause other effects in laboratory animals after high levels of exposure, primarily on the liver, kidney, and nervous system and on their ability to bear healthy offspring. The effects reported in studies of laboratory animals occur at exposures much higher than exposures that could result through normal use of the water. The risks for adverse health effects from HAAs in drinking water are small compared to the risk for illness from drinking inadequately disinfected water.

Trihalomethanes

Some studies suggest that people who drink chlorinated water (which contains trihalomethanes) or water containing elevated levels of trihalomethanes for long periods of time may have an increased risk for certain health effects. For example, some studies of people who drank chlorinated drinking water for 20 to 30 years show that long term exposure to disinfection by-products (including trihalomethanes) is associated with an increased risk for certain types of cancer. A few studies of women who drank water containing trihalomethanes during pregnancy show an association between exposure to elevated levels of trihalomethanes and small increased risks for low birth weights, miscarriages and birth defects. However, in each of the studies, how long and how frequently people actually drank the water, as well as how much trihalomethanes the water contained is not known for certain. Therefore, we do not know for sure if the observed increases in risk for cancer and other health effects are due to trihalomethanes or some other factor. The individual trihalomethanes chloroform, bromodichloromethane and dibromochloromethane cause cancer in laboratory animals exposed to high levels over their lifetimes. Chloroform, bromodichloromethane and dibromochloromethane are also

known to cause effects in laboratory animals after high levels of exposure, primarily on the liver, kidney, nervous system and on their ability to bear healthy offspring. Chemicals that cause adverse health effects in laboratory animals after high levels of exposure may pose a risk for adverse health effects in humans exposed to lower levels over long periods of time.

Odor

Our inorganic sampling from 3/21/24, revealed an odor of 4 units that is greater than the MCL of 3 units, therefore we are required to furnish the following information: Odor as measured by this standard procedure has no health effects; although several contaminants exert odors when they are present at levels near their MCLs. Odor is an important quality factor affecting the drinkability of water.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

We are required to monitor your 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. During 2024 we were required to collect quarterly SOC samples. We did not monitor for the 2nd and 3rd quarter samples, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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

INFORMATION ON LEAD

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 City of Mechanicville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Jim Horner (607) 643-2543. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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. The City of Mechanicville is in violation of federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requirements for failing to provide a publicly accessible lead service line inventory and is required deliver consumer notification of service line materials to all customers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement or lead status unknown service lines.

The City of Mechanicville distribution system inventory has not been posted to the website at this time. When that is done you will be able to view the inventory by visiting the website at: https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY4500166.htm. In the meantime, you can call the Commissioner of Public Works, Par Sgambati at 518-664-9884 ext. 332

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 source water assessment provides information on the potential contaminant threats to public drinking water sources:

- ◆ each source water assessment will: determine where water used for public drinking water comes from (delineate the source areas)
- ◆ Inventory potential sources of contamination that may impact public drinking water sources
- ◆ Assess the likelihood of a source water area becoming potential contaminated

A SWAP summary for our water supply has been completed by NYSDOH and attached to this report.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

The City of Mechanicville encourages water conservation. There are a lot of things you can do to conserve water in your own home. Conservation tips include:

- *Use water saving showerheads*
- *Repair all leaks in your plumbing system*
- *Water your lawn sparingly early morning or late evening*
- *Do only full loads of wash and dishes*
- *Wash your car with a bucket and hose with a nozzle*
- *Don't cut the lawn too short; longer grass saves water*

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The following capital improvements were made to the water system in 2024:

- ◆ Some SCADA work done at the lower reservoir

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. You will be informed of system improvements in future Annual Water Quality Reports. 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.

Mechanicville City PWSID NY4500166 AWQR SWAP Summary

The NYS DOH has evaluated this Public Water System's (PWS) susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraph below. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for this PWS. This PWS provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

This assessment found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for protozoa and pesticides contamination. However, 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 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.

A copy of the full Source Water Assessment, including a map of the assessment area, is available for review by contacting us at the number provided in this report.

CITY OF MECHANICVILLE TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4500166							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity ¹ (Highest Turbidity)	N	10/6/24	0.298 ²	NTU	N/A	TT=1.0 NTU	Soil runoff
			100% <0.3			TT=95% samples < 0.3	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	3/21/24	8.5	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Barium
Chloride	N	3/21/24	26.2	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Copper Range of copper concentrations	N	6/27/24-7/2/24	0119 ³ 0.0188-0.353	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper Range of copper concentrations		12/10/24-12/17/24	0.113 0.004-0.164				
Lead Range of lead concentrations	N	10/23/23-10/27/23	3.9 ⁴ ND-23.9	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead Range of lead concentrations		12/10/24-12/17/24	3.2 .ND-6.2				
Manganese	N	3/21/24	9.93	µg/l	N/A	MCL=300	Naturally occurring
Nickel		3/21/24	0.5	µg/l	N/A	N/A	
Odor	Y	3/21/24	4	units	N/A	MCL=3	Natural sources
pH	N	3/21/24	7.46	units		6.5-8.5	
Sodium ⁵	N	3/21/24	15.4	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Geology; Road Salt
Disinfection Byproducts (Quarterly samples)							
Stage 2 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di bromoacetic acid) Average ⁶ (Range)	N	Quarterly 2024	LRAA1 32.18 ⁶ (21.1-39.6)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Average (Range)	Y		LRAA2 68.12 ⁶ (46.7-67.9)				
Stage 2 Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) Average ⁶ (Range)	Y	Quarterly 2024	LRAA1 81.97 ⁶ (26.0-88.1)	µg/l	0	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Average (Range)	N		LRAA2 73.3 ⁶ (20.4-94.1)				
Chlorine Residual (average) range	N	Daily testing	1.13 0.65-1.92	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
Total Organic Carbon ⁷							
Total Organic Carbon Monthly Compliance Ratio Treated TOC	N	Monthly 2024	2.91-4.6	mg/l	Compliance ratio >=1	TT	Organic material both natural and man made; Organic pollutants, decaying vegetation.
Raw Water E. coli Testing Round 2 LT2ESESWTR ⁸ (Monthly for January- July 2020)							
Lower Reservoir 2.5 Million Gallons average range	N/A	1/1/20-7/31/20	104 34-308	N/A	E.coli/100 ml	Average>100 E.coli/100ml	Human & animal fecal contamination

FOOTNOTES-

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Level detected represents the highest level detected. Distribution system turbidity performed 5 times a week with 01.4 NTU being highest level detected and 0.41 NTU being the average level detected
2. This number represents the weighted average of the 3-individual filter turbidimeters.
3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 35 test sites. 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, 35 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 18th sample with 5th highest value (level detected 0.271 mg/l). The Action Level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
4. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 35 samples collected. In this case, 40 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 36th sample with the 5th highest value (level detected 6.8 µg/l). The action level for lead was not exceeded at one site of the sites tested.
5. 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.
6. The average is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). The average result shown for each of the two sites is the highest LRAA that occurred during 2024. The range of results for each site are also shown. LRAA1 is 4 Industrial Park and LRAA2 is 147 Saratoga Ave. The highest locational running annual averages for Haloacetic acids for LRAA1 occurred during the 4th quarter and at LRAA2 during the 2nd quarter. For the Trihalomethanes the highest LRAA for site 1 was in the 2nd quarter and site 2 was during the 3rd quarter of 2024.
7. The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) requires monitoring of raw and finished water Total Organic Carbon (TOC). Depending on the raw water alkalinity value, proper water treatment should remove between 15% to 50% of the raw water TOC thus reducing the amount of disinfection byproducts produced.
8. Under the LT2 (Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule) we monitored for Cryptosporidium and Giardia for the Lower Reservoir monthly along with a monthly *E. coli* sample.

Glossary

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

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

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

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - A measure of the clarity of Water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The LRAA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each individual site

N/A-Not applicable

Information on Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. During January 2020 through July 2020, as part of our sampling plan, Lower Reservoir twelve source water samples were collected and analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts. 3 samples of the 8 samples collected was presumed positive for Cryptosporidium, and was confirmed positive. Therefore, our monitoring indicates the 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.

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 January 2020 through July 2020, as part of our sampling plan, twelve samples of our Lower Reservoir source water samples were collected and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Of these samples 8 were confirmed positive for Giardia cysts. Therefore, our monitoring 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. 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 of other settings where handwashing practices are poor.

SARATOGA COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4530222 Table of Detected Contaminants							
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	3/21/24	5	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N	4/18/23	8.1	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Manganese	N	4/18/23	2	µg/l	N/A	MCL=300	Geology; Naturally occurring
Nitrate	N	3/7/24	0.11	mg/l	10,000	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium ¹	N	4/18/23	7.2	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road Salt, animal waste and water softeners
Regulated and Non Regulated Polyfluoroalkyl Substances							
PFBA	N	6/13/23	1.27	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (Highest Value) ²	N	7/16/24	0.061	NTU	N/A	TT=1.0 NTU	Soil runoff
			100%			TT= 95% samples < 0.3	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							
TOC Raw Water (average) Treated water (average)	N	Monthly samples 2024	1.62 Avg. 1.0 Min 2.2 Max	mg/l	N/A	TT ³	Naturally present in the environment
Notes: 1. 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. 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 in 2024 for combined filter effluent 0.061 NTU.). 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. Distribution system turbidity is measured 5 days a week. Our highest distribution turbidity was 0.24 NTU. and complied 100% of the time. 3.TOC removals from the water treatment process met the specified target values . 4. Only PFOA and PFOS have a regulatory limit of 10 ng/l each. 5. All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/l 6. 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 considered Legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available. PFBS (2000 ng/l) and HFPO-DA (10 ng/l) also have Health Advisory Levels.							

Appendix A

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

CITY OF MECHANICVILLE TEST RESULTS					
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4500166					
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 annually. Sample from 3/21/24 Non-Detect
			Chloromethane	Chloroethane	
Antimony	Monitoring requirement is 1 sample annually Sample from 3/21/24 Non-Detect		Bromobenzene		
Arsenic			Bromochloromethane	Ethylbenzene	
			Bromomethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	
Beryllium			N-Butylbenzene	Isopropylbenzene	
Cadmium			sec-Butylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene	
Chromium			Tert-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride	
Cyanide			Carbon Tetrachloride	n-Propylbenzene	
Mercury			2-Chlorotoluene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Selenium			4-Chlorotoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Silver			Dibromomethane	Tetrachloroethene	
Thallium			1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Toluene	
Fluoride			1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	
Beryllium			1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	
			Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	
			1,1-Dichloroethane	Trichloroethene	
Color	Monitoring requirement is at State discretion Sample from 3/21/24 Non-Detect		1,2-Dichloroethane	Trichloroethene	
Zinc			1,1 Dichloroethene	Trichlorofluoromethane	
			cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
Iron			Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
			1,2 Dichloropropane	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
			1,3 Dichloropropane	m-Xylene	
			2,2 Dichloropropane	o- Xylene	
			1,1 Dichloropropene	p-Xylene	
			Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Vinyl Chloride	
			Total Coliform / E. coli		