

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022
Town of Halfmoon Consolidated Water District
2 Halfmoon Town Plaza, Halfmoon, NY 12065
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4519111

INTRODUCTION

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. 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 drinking water met all State drinking water health standards. 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. Frank Tironi Jr., Director of Water, Halfmoon Water Department, 2 Halfmoon Town Plaza, Halfmoon, NY 12065; Telephone (518) 233-7489; or e-mail us at ftironi@Townofhalfmoon.org or visit us at our web site www.TownofHalfmoon.org. The Town of Halfmoon is an Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer. Complaints of discrimination should be sent to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Washington, DC 20250-9410. TDD# 1-800-662-1220.*

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water service. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings. They are held on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month, 7:00 PM at the Halfmoon Town Hall; 2 Halfmoon Town Plaza, Halfmoon, NY 12065; Telephone (518) 371-7410.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Town of Halfmoon purchases water from the City of Troy. Halfmoon has been buying water from the City of Troy since March 26, 2010. The City of Troy draws its water from a "surface water" supply, the spring fed Tomhannock Reservoir. It is located to the northeast of the City of Troy. Water flows from the Tomhannock Reservoir to the Troy Water Treatment Plant (TWTP), a complete treatment facility. In an effort to lower the formation of disinfection byproducts (DBPs), TWTP adds potassium permanganate at the Tomhannock Reservoir. Potassium permanganate is a strong oxidant that is used to oxidize iron and manganese, but does not produce the DBPs that chlorine does. Potassium permanganate is being fed seasonally from mid June to about September or October depending on the iron and manganese levels in the raw water. Additionally, chlorine dioxide is added at Melrose Station to oxidize the organic material that leads to the formation of DBPs when it reacts with chlorine but unlike chlorine, chlorine dioxide does not form DBPs. Chlorine dioxide is fed year-round. The treatment process at Troy consists of; coagulation using aluminum sulfate (alum) to cause small particles to stick together when the water is mixed, making larger heavier particles; sedimentation allows the newly formed larger particles to settle out naturally; filtration removes smaller particles by trapping them in sand filters; pH adjustment for corrosion control; and final post chlorination to maintain a chlorine residual in the distribution system to prevent bacterial contamination and fluoridation at low levels to protect teeth. The water from Troy flows through a 24-inch pipe under the Hudson River and branches off to a 16-inch line in front of the Waterford WTP and the runs north to the Halfmoon Water Treatment Plant.

The Halfmoon Water District #1, was comprised of about 7 streets, running from the Mechanicville/Halfmoon border to Columbus Street and from Pruyn Hill Road to Carver Street, is now part of the Halfmoon General Water District.

Additionally, we have an interconnection with the Saratoga County Water Authority's (SCWA) main transmission line. We purchased 345,015,200 gallons of water from SCWA in 2022. 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 pH adjustment and phosphate 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. A new 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

We provide water through 7,133 service connections to a population of approximately 18,000-22,000 people. Our average daily demand is 2.27 million gallons while our highest day was 3.1 million gallons. The total water purchased in 2022 was 831,085,491 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 677,120,848 gallons resulting in 153,964,643 gallons or 19% of the water produced is non-revenue producing water. This is water lost due to unmetered water, fires and water-breaks. The average Town of Halfmoon household using 70,000 gallons is charged approximately \$364.00 per year for water or \$5.20 per 1000 gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Town of Halfmoon routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous contaminants. Your water is tested for inorganic contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, radiologicals, synthetic organic contaminants and disinfection byproducts. In addition, we analyze 15 samples a month for microbiological contaminants. 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.

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 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 table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these compounds were detected below New York State requirements.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2022, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 their sampling plan, SCWA collected eight samples of untreated Hudson River source water and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Of these samples, seven samples were confirmed positive for Giardia cysts and one sample showed no 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.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 4 was conducted during 2018. This is a requirement of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory action to protect the public health. The number in parentheses refers to the number of measured for a total of 30 analytes. The breakdown of analytes is as follows: semi volatile organic chemicals (3), pesticides and pesticide manufacturing byproduct (9), metals (2), alcohols (3), cyanotoxin chemical contaminants (10), brominated haloacetic acid groups (3)). There are no associated MCL's for these compounds at this time with the exception of Manganese. We have listed those compounds that were detected in the table of Detected Contaminants for Halfmoon. There are no associated MCL's for these compounds at this time.

IS OUR WATER SAFE FOR EVERYONE?

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 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 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 ground water supply is attached to this report. The SWAP summaries for the surface supply Troy are also attached.

INFORMATION OF FLUORIDE ADDITION

In 2022 there was an interruption to fluoride addition. Since June of 2021, supplemental fluoride has not been added to your drinking water. Fluoride has recently been restored in 2023. The cause of the interruption was due to supply chain issues.

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 Town of Halfmoon 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 Frank Tironi at the Town of Halfmoon, (518) 233-7489. 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>.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

The Town of Halfmoon 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 projects were started in 2022.

- ◆ Started installation of 15,800 feet of watermain in 3 location throughout the Town.
- ◆ Started construction of a 1-million-gallon storage tank.

All projects should be completed in 2023.

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, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

| HALFMOON CONSOLIDATED WATER DISTRICT (WATER PURCHASED FROM CITY OF TROY TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS) Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4100050 | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Date of Sample | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL) | Likely source of Contamination |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity (Highest Value) ¹ | N | 10/12/22 | 2.0 ¹ 100% | NTU | N/A | TT=1.0 NTU TT= 95% samples < 0.3 | Soil runoff |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Barium | N | 7/6/22 | 27.7 | µg/l | 2000 | MCL=2000 | Naturally occurring |
| Chloride | N | 7/6/22 | 21.2 | mg/l | N/A | MCL=250 | Naturally occurring, road salt |
| Copper (General WD) Range | N | 8/9/22-8/18/22 | 0.132 ² 0.0077-0.168 | mg/l | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Color (avg) range | N | Daily | 2 ND-11 | units | N/A | MCL=15 | Naturally occurring |
| Fluoride (avg) range | N | Daily | 0.77 0.27-0.90 | mg/l | N/A | MCL=2.2 | Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Iron (avg) range | N | Weekdays | 20 50-100 | µg/l | N/A | MCL=300 | Geology; Naturally occurring |
| Lead (General WD) Range of values | N | 8/9/22-8/18/22 | ND ³ ND-24.7 | µg/l | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Manganese (avg) range | N | Weekdays | 30 10-120 | µg/l | N/A | MCL=300 | Geology; Naturally occurring |
| Nitrate | N | 7/6/22 | 0.19 | mg/l | 10 | MCL=10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----------|---|-------|-------|----------------------|--|-----|------|-------|----|--------------------------------------|
| pH (avg) range | N | Daily | 8.48 6.36-9.09 | units | | 6.5-8.5 | | | | | | |
| Sodium ⁵ | N | 7/6/22 | 11.4 | mg/l | N/A | N/A | Naturally occurring | | | | | |
| Sulfate | N | 7/6/22 | 19.1 | mg/l | N/A | MCL=250 | Naturally occurring | | | | | |
| Turbidity | N | Daily | 0.53 0.06-2.0 | NTU | N/A | MCL=5 | Soil runoff | | | | | |
| Radiological Contaminants | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha Particles | N | 10/17/22 | 0.088 | pCi/l | 0 | MCL=30 | Naturally occurring | | | | | |
| Gross Beta Particles | N | 10/17/22 | 0.819 | pCi/l | 0 | MCL=4.0 | Naturally occurring | | | | | |
| Radium 226 | N | 10/17/22 | 0.082 | pCi/l | 0 | MCL=5.0 | Naturally occurring | | | | | |
| Radium 228 | N | 10/17/22 | 0.450 | pCi/l | 0 | MCL=5.0 | Naturally occurring | | | | | |
| Disinfection Byproducts | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine Dioxide Residual (avg) range | N | Daily | 0.015 ND-0.20 | mg/l | 0.8 | MCL=0.8 | Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water | | | | | |
| Chlorate (avg) range | N | Monthly | 0.21 0.14-0.27 | mg/l | N/A | N/A | Byproduct of chlorine dioxide used in disinfection | | | | | |
| Chlorite (avg) range | N | Monthly | 0.78 0.61-1.08 | mg/l | N/A | MCL=1.0 | Byproduct of chlorine dioxide used in disinfection | | | | | |
| Chlorine avg. range | N | Daily | 0.79 | mg/l | MRDL | MRDL | Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water | | | | | |
| | | | 0.38-1.05 | | 4 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Stage 2 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(Average) Range of values for HAA5 General WD | N | 3/1/22 | LRAA1 | µg/l | N/A | MCL=60 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination | | | | | |
| | | 6/7/22 | 21.3 ⁶ | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 9/12/22 | (6.6-36.1) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12/6/22 | LRAA2 38.6 ⁶ (28.9-45.6) | | | | | | | | | |
| Stage 2 TTHM[Total Trihalomethanes](Average) Range of values for TTHM General WD | N | 3/1/22 | LRAA1 | µg/l | N/A | MCL=80 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination | | | | | |
| | | 6/7/22 | 63.8 ⁶ | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 9/12/22 | (39.6-52.1) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12/6/22 | LRAA2 46.3 ⁶ (36.1-48) | | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | N | daily | 0.96 | | MRDLG | MRDL | Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water | | | | | |
| | | | 0.20-1.30 | | 0 | MCL=4 | | | | | | |
| | | | Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | TOC Monthly Compliance Ratio avg | | N | Monthly samples 2022 | | 1.3 | mg/l | >=1.0 | TT | Naturally present in the environment |
| Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4, Detected Contaminants (samples from 1/10/18, 4/25/18, 7/17/18 & 10/23/18) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manganese | N | | 1.27-3.36 | µg/l | N/A | 300 | Naturally occurring | | | | | |
| HAA9 range (samples same date as Disinfection Byproducts) | N/A | quarterly | 5.8-64.3 range of values | µg/l | N/A | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination | | | | | |
| HAA6 range (samples same date as Disinfection Byproducts) | N/A | quarterly | 0.724-8.66 range of values | µg/l | N/A | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination | | | | | |
| Notes: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 samples collected. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 30 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, and the 90th percentile value was the 27th sample with 4th highest value (level detected 0.132 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 30 sites tested. 3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 samples collected. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 30 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at 1 of the 30 sites tested. 4. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 samples collected. The number represents the average of the two highest levels detected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 5 sites tested. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 5 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 shown is the highest LRAA for each site in 2022 for the TTHM & HAA5 along with the range of results for that site over the four quarters. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

As illustrated in the table above, Troy’s 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 (37), asbestos. The inorganic contaminants tested for and non-detectable were, arsenic, cadmium, chromium mercury, nickel, silver, selenium, antimony, beryllium, thallium, zinc, nitrite, nitrate and cyanide.

| HALFMOON CONSOLIDATED WATER DISTRICT Water Purchased from 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 | 1/19/22 | 5 | µg/l | 2000 | MCL=2000 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chloride | N | 4/8/20 | 11.3 | mg/l | N/A | MCL=250 | Geology; Naturally occurring |
| Manganese | N | 4/8/20 | 2 | µg/l | N/A | MCL=300 | Geology; Naturally occurring |
| Nitrate | N | 1/19/22 | 0.12 | mg/l | 10 | MCL=10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium ¹ | N | 4/8/20 | 8.7 | mg/l | N/A | N/A | Naturally occurring; Road Salt, animal waste and water softeners |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity (Highest Value) ² | N | 9/6/22 | 0.072 | NTU | N/A | TT=1.0 NTU | Soil runoff |
| | | | 100% | | | TT= 95% samples < 0.3 | |
| Disinfection Byproducts | | | | | | | |
| Stage 2 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (Average) Range of values for HAA5 | N | 2/8/22 5/10/22 8/10/22 11/8/22 | LRAA1 39 ⁴ (17.1-49.7) LRAA2 23 ⁴ (14.3-30) LRAA3 32 ⁴ (17.8-43.6) LRAA4 32 ⁴ (16.1-31) | µg/l | N/A | MCL=60 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Stage 2 Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Average) Range of Values for TTHM | N | 2/8/22 5/10/22 8/10/22 11/8/22 | LRAA1 36 ⁴ (16-55.5) LRAA2 22 ⁴ (13-29) LRAA3 31 ⁴ (16-47) LRAA4 31 ⁴ (16-53) | µg/l | N/A | MCL=80 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) samples from 2022 | | | | | | | |
| TOC Raw (average) | N | Monthly samples | 4.19 | Ppm | N/A | TT ³ | Naturally present in the environment |
| Treated water (average) | | | 1.67 | | | | |
| 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. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year 9/6/22 (0.072 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 and complied 100% of the time. Distribution system turbidity is measured 5 days a week with 0.190 NTU being the highest level detected on 1/15/22. | | | | | | | |
| 3. TOC removals from the water treatment process met the specified target values . | | | | | | | |
| 4. The average is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). The average shown is the highest LRAA for each site in 2022 for the TTHM & HAA5 along with the range of results for that site over the four quarters. | | | | | | | |

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 (ug/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 (ng/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 (AL) - 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.

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

N/A-Not applicable

City of Troy Tomhannock Reservoir Source Water Assessment Summary

The NYS DOH has completed a Source Water Assessment for the Tomhannock Reservoir. The assessment is summarized below. The assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how likely contaminants could enter the reservoir(s). The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination. It does not mean that the water delivered to your home is or will become unsafe to drink. See section “Are there contaminants in our drinking water?” of this report, for information concerning low levels of contaminants in your water.

The assessment found the amount of pasture in the assessment area results in a potential for protozoa contamination. There is also possible contamination susceptibility associated with landfills in the assessment area. It should be noted that hydrologic characteristics (e.g. basin shape and flushing rates) generally make reservoirs 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.