

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2015

Village of Round Lake

PO Box 85, 49 Burlington Avenue, Round Lake, NY 12151
(Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4500167)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Round Lake 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. 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, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We detected 1 of those contaminants at a level higher than the State allows. As we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded a drinking water standard. We have been working with the Saratoga County Water Authority and Clifton Park Water Authority to rectify the problem. 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. John Stevenson, DPW Superintendent, PO Box 82, Round Lake, NY 12151; Telephone (518) 857-5830 or (518) 899-4946.* 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 3rd Wednesday of each month, 7:00 PM at the Municipal Building, 49 Burlington Avenue, Round Lake, NY 12151; Telephone (518) 899-4946.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Village of Round Lake purchases its water from the Clifton Park Water Authority (CPWA). Sources of water associated with the CPWA system include: CPWA owned and operated groundwater wells and interconnections with the Town of Glenville and the Saratoga County Water Authority. A description of each of these drinking water sources is presented below.

CPWA has many wells located throughout Clifton Park at 8 different sites listed below:

Vischer Ferry Preserve (2), Plank Road (2), Kinns Road, Boyack Road (2), Berry Farm, Oakwood (2), Moe Road, and Shenendehowa.

The majority of CPWA water (approximately 70%) is pumped from the Preserve and Boyack wells. This water is treated to remove iron and manganese at the Boyack Road Treatment Plant. These sources are pumped on a year round basis because of the improved quality. Also pumped year round are: the Berry Farm, Plank Road, Shenendehowa and Kinns Road sources. These sources provide the highest quality water with the lowest hardness available. The remainder of the sources are used during the summer months to meet the higher demand created by outdoor uses. Liquid chlorine is added to the water at all sources for disinfection purposes. Phosphates are added at the Berry Farm and Oakwood locations in an effort to sequester the iron, manganese, and hardness in those sources.

The CPWA has an interconnection with the Town of Halfmoon water system at the Crossing. The CPWA did not purchase water from the Town of Halfmoon in 2015. CPWA also has an interconnection with the Town of Glenville. In 2015, CPWA purchased a portion of their water from the Saratoga County Water Authority.

The Town of Glenville's water system consists of four drilled wells in the Great Flats Aquifer just west of the Village of Scotia, between Route 5 and the Mohawk River. The aquifer is an extensive bed of sands and gravel underlying the Mohawk River channel. Glenville adds sodium hypochlorite to the finished water for disinfection.

CPWA 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 alum coagulant, powdered activated carbon for taste and odor control (July through September) 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 new carbon filtration system utilizing granular activated carbon has been added to the treatment process to reduce the levels of disinfection byproducts.

The source water assessment performed by the New York State Health Department has rated our water (CPWA) as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial contamination and nitrates. The SWAP summary for our water supply is attached to this report. It should be noted that the SWAP looks at the untreated water only. Our water is treated to minimize the potential sources of contamination.

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; haloacetic acids, trihalomethanes 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 and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Village provides water through 304 service connections to a population of approximately 650 people. Our average daily demand is 32,666 gallons. Our single highest day 60,190 gallons. The total water used in 2015 was 11,927,893 gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Clifton Park Water Authority, the SCWA, and the Village of Round Lake routinely monitor your drinking water for numerous contaminants. Your drinking water is tested for inorganic contaminants, radiological contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, disinfection byproducts and synthetic organic contaminants. In addition, the Village of Round Lake collects 1 water sample each month that is tested for coliform bacteria. 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.

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 violated the drinking water standard for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) in the 4th quarter of 2015. As a result, we are required to furnish the following health effects information. *Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.* Since we purchase our water from CPWA we have little control over the disinfection byproduct levels in our system. The CPWA in turn purchases some of their water from the Saratoga County Water Authority (SCWA). The longer detention time in the transmission main and higher chlorine residual may be partly responsible for the higher disinfection byproduct concentrations in our system. In an effort to decrease the disinfection byproducts the SCWA has made improvements to their water treatment process which includes the use of granular activated carbon filters which is considered a Best Available Technology (BAT) by the USEPA for the reduction of disinfection byproducts. We should have lower THM values during 2016.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2015, our system (Village of Round Lake) was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 Village of Round Lake 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>

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).

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

There are a lot of things you can do to conserve water in your own home. The following tips may alert you to serious water wasting habits many of us have fallen into.

- ◆ Only run the dishwasher and clothes washer when there is a full load
- ◆ Use water saving showerheads
- ◆ Install faucet aerators in the kitchen and the bathroom to reduce the flow from 4 to 2.5 gallons per minute
- ◆ Water gardens and lawn for only a couple of hours after sunset
- ◆ Check faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks and repair all leaks promptly
- ◆ Take shorter showers

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 the Clifton Park Water Authority from whom we purchase our water is attached to this report.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

There were no major capital improvements made to the water system in 2015.

CLOSING

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

VILLAGE OF ROUND LAKE TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4500167

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper	N	6/17/14-6/18/14	0.30 ¹ 0.12-0.37	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	6/17/14-6/18/14	4 ² ND-6	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts (Quarterly samples from 2/12/15, 5/11/15, 8/10/15 & 11/9/15)							
Stage 2 Halooacetic Acids (HAA5) ⁴	N	quarterly	41.1 19.5-68		N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Stage 2 Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ⁴	Y	quarterly	81.8 40.8-102		0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (average) Range of values	N	daily samples	1.30 0.70-2.00	ppm	MRDLG N/A	MRDL 4	Used in the disinfection and treatment of drinking water

1- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead or copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value (0.19 ppm) for the copper sampling.

2- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested.

3. Values represent the highest LAA's for TTHM & HAA5 for the 4 quarters of 2015. The highest HAA5 and LRAA was in the 4th quarter of 2015.

SARATOGA COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4530222

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Table of Detected Contaminants		MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely source of Contamination
			Level Detected	Unit Measurement			
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	2/24/15	6.0	ppb	2000	2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N	1/22/13	10.8	ppm	N/A	250	Geology: Naturally occurring
Manganese	N	1/22/13	12	ppb	N/A	300	Geology: Naturally occurring
Nitrate	N	2/24/15	190	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	1,0000	1,0000	
Sodium ¹	N	1/22/13	8.44	ppm	N/A	N/A	Geology: Road Salt
Sulfate	N	1/22/13	3.8	ppm	N/A	250	Naturally occurring
Zinc	N	1/22/13	21	ppb	N/A	5000	Naturally occurring
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (Highest Value) ³	N	5/6/15	0.115 100%	NTU	N/A	TT=1.0 NTU TT= 95% samples <0.3	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) samples from 2015							
TOC (average)	N	Quarterly samples	3.9 Avg.raw 2.2 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 5/6/15 (0.115 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.

Clifton Park Water Authority
PWSID# NY4530222
AWQR SWAP Summary

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future. Water suppliers and county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs.

Our source of drinking water is derived from both ground water (drilled wells). The source water assessment has rated most of our ground water sources (wells) as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial and a nitrate contamination. These ratings are due primarily to the residential land use and associated activities, such as fertilizing lawns, in the assessment area. One well is also rated as having an elevated susceptibility to herbicide/pesticide contamination. These ratings are due primarily to agricultural land use near the well. In addition, the wells draw from fractured bedrock and the overlying soils do 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 the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards from microbial contamination.

Saratoga County Water Authority
PWSID# NY4500175
AWQR SWAP Summary
March 2011

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.

Glossary of Terms Used in Data Tables

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...

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

Clifton Park Water Authority Water System Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Date of Sample	Violation (Yes/No)	MCL or (AL)	MCLG	Units	Contaminant Level Detected										Likely Source of Contamination
						Preserve	Boyack	Plank Rd	Kins Rd	Berry Farm	Oakwood	Shenendehowa	Moe Rd			
Total Coliform	11/23/15	No	3	0	N/A	1 Positive Sample ¹										Naturally present in the environment.
Principal Organic Contaminants																
Dichlorodifluoromethane	2/23/15	Yes ¹	5	N/A	ug/l	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Aerosol propellant	
Inorganic Contaminants																
Barium	6/9/15	No	2	2	mg/l	0.023	0.083	0.288	0.472	0.117	0.079	0.048	0.035	Erosion of natural deposits		
Fluoride	6/9/15	No	2.2	N/A	mg/l	0.240	0.159	0.444	0.422	0.133	0.151	0.136	0.142	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer		
Nitrate	6/9/15	No	10	10	mg/l	0.303	0.371	0.21	0.24	0.282	0.244	3.13	0.197	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
Lead and Copper ²																
Range of Detected Levels						90th Percentile ²										
Lead	See Note 2	No	(15)	0	ug/l	ND-30						2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits			
Copper	See Note 2	No	(1.3)	1.3	mg/l	ND-1.16						0.566	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits			
Radiological Contaminants																
Gross Alpha	6/22/11	No	15	0	pCi/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits		
Combined Radium-226 and 228	6/23/11	No	5	0	pCi/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.17	1.8	See Below	See Below	Erosion of natural deposits		
Radiological Contaminants (Shenendehowa)																
Gross Alpha	7/21/09 and 12/7/09	No	15	0	pCi/L	Range: 1.1-2.5						Avg.: 1.8	Erosion of natural deposits			
Combined Radium-226 and 228	7/21/09 and 12/7/09	No	5	0	pCi/L	Range: 0.04-0.92						Avg.: 0.48	Erosion of natural deposits			
¹ The CPWA had a violation in 2015 for failing to take required samples for dichlorodifluoromethane from the Boyack Road source. Despite never exceeding the MCL for dichlorodifluoromethane, the CPWA was required to take quarterly samples from the Boyack Road wells for this contaminant in 2015, but failed to do so in the second, third and fourth quarter due to a misinterpretation of our monitoring schedule. The sample taken in the first quarter of 2015 was well below the MCL and a sample taken in the first quarter of 2016 was non-detect. The CPWA will conduct quarterly sampling for this contaminant in 2016.																
² The CPWA took 30 lead and copper samples in 2014. 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 values detected at your water system. In this case, 30 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 27th highest value. Due to the CPWA's history of low lead and copper test results, the NYS Department of Health reduced our sample frequency for these contaminants to once every three years. The CPWA sample for lead and copper again in 2017. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Clifton Park Water Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead .																

Clifton Park Water Authority Water System Table of Detected Contaminants (Continued)

Contaminant	Date of Sample	Violation (Yes/No)	MCL or (AL)	MCLG	Units	Contaminant Level Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes							
Sample Site #1	See Note 1	No	80	N/A	ug/l	Range: ND - 28.8 Average: 18.1	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Sample Site #2	See Note 1	No	80	N/A	ug/l	Range: 7.9 - 60.8 Average: 38.0	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Sample Site #3	See Note 1	No	80	N/A	ug/l	Range: 30.9 - 106 Average: 58.5	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Sample Site #4	See Note 1	No	80	N/A	ug/l	Range: 39.1 - 77.2 Average: 64.2	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Halocetic Acids							
Sample Site #1	See Note 1	No	60	N/A	ug/l	Range: ND - 13 Average: 6.0	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Sample Site #2	See Note 1	No	60	N/A	ug/l	Range: ND - 25.1 Average: 11.5	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Sample Site #3	See Note 1	No	60	N/A	ug/l	Range: 22 - 63.1 Average: 37.3	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.
Sample Site #4	See Note 1	No	60	N/A	ug/l	Range: 16 - 43 Average: 28	By-Products of drinking water chlorination.

¹ Sampling for disinfection byproducts was conducted quarterly by the CPWA on 2/25/15, 5/13/15, 8/12/15 and 11/16/15 at four locations in the water system. Sample sites are as follows: #1 - Knolltop Water Tank, #2 - Grooms Road, #3 - Blue Spruce Water Tank, #4 - State Farm Region Office Malta. 2015 sample results are shown for each location as a range of results as well as the locational running annual average (LRAA).

The following chart contains the results of testing for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. The following chart shows the ranges of the contaminants found in the samples taken throughout the test period (September 2013 - June 2014). A list of all contaminants tested for during this period can be found separately in this report.

Location	Contaminants									
	Chromium	Molybdenum	Strontium	Chlorate	Hexavalent Chromium	Chlorodifluoromethane	Bromomethane	Chloromethane	Units	
MCL and MCLG	ng/l	ug/l	ug/l	ug/l	ng/l	ng/l	ng/l	ng/l		
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Berryfarm Entry Point	ND	ND	400-420	34-170	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND
Moe Road Entry Point	ND	ND	2500-2600	ND-150	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND
Oakwood Entry Point	ND	ND	460	24-120	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND
Boyack WTP Entry Point	ND	ND-1.7	340	26-140	33-45	150-210	ND	ND		ND
Plank Road Entry Point	ND	8.2-9.3	320-360	ND-120	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND
Kinns Road Entry Point	ND	4.7-5.1	600-700	24-230	ND	ND	ND-363	260-741		ND
Shenendehowa Entry Point	360-440	ND	270-280	22-83	350-440	ND	ND	ND		ND
SCWA Magnolia Way Entry Point	ND	ND	27-40	52-220	ND-42	ND	ND	ND		ND
DSMRT for Boyack WTP	ND	ND	340-370	85-200	31-39					
DSMRT for SCWA Magnolia Way	ND	ND	30-160	61-360	ND-66					
Miller Road Water Tank	ND	ND	350	71-180	46-49					
Knolltop Water Tank	ND	1.0-6.0	100-360	31-290	42-53					

Entry Point samples are taken at the point where water from a particular source enters the water system. DSMRT - Distribution System Maximum Residence Time is the point in the system where water from a particular source has been in the system for the longest period of time.

Samples were taken from all locations in September 2013 and March 2014. Samples were taken from the DSMRT locations and the two water tanks only in December 2013 and June 2014.

Likely sources of contamination for these unregulated contaminants can be found on the following page.

	Likely Source of Contamination
Chromium	Naturally occurring
Molybdenum	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent
Strontium	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Chlorate	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide
Hexavalent Chromium	Naturally-occurring element; used in steel making and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation
Chlorodifluoromethane	Chlorofluorocarbon; occurs as a gas, and used as a refrigerant, as a low-temperature solvent, and in fluorocarbon resins, especially tetrafluoroethylene polymers
Bromomethane	Halogenated alkane; occurs as a gas, and used as a fumigant on soil before planting, on crops after harvest, on vehicles and buildings, and for other specialized purposes
Chloromethane	Halogenated alkane; used as foaming agent, in production of other substances, and by-product that can form when chloring is used to disinfect drinking water

Saratoga County Water Authority Water Supply Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Date of Sample	Violation (Yes/No)	MCL, (AL) or (TT)	MCLG	Units	Contaminant Level Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity							
Entry Point	5/6/2015	No	((1.0))	N/A	NTU	0.115	Soil Runoff
Transmission System	5/19/2015	No	((5.0))	N/A	NTU	0.67	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2015	No	TT	N/A	mg/l	3.9 (Avg. Raw) / 2.2 (Avg. Treated)	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate	2/24/2015	No	10	10	mg/l	0.19	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	1/11/2011	No	2.2	N/A	mg/l	0.038	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	1/22/2013	No	300	N/A	ug/l	12	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium	1/22/2013	No	270	N/A	mg/l	8.44 ¹	Naturally present in the environment. Road salt contamination
Zinc	1/22/2013	No	5	N/A	mg/l	0.021	Naturally present in the environment
Chloride	1/22/2013	No	250	N/A	mg/l	10.8	Naturally present in the environment. Road salt contamination
Sulfate	1/22/2013	No	250	N/A	mg/l	3.8	Naturally present in the environment
Barium	2/24/2015	No	2	2	ug/l	6	Naturally present in the environment

¹ Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets; 270 mg/l for people on moderately restricted sodium diets.