



46 Saratoga Avenue
South Glens falls, New York 12803-1210
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Annual Water Quality Report for 2017
Village of South Glens Falls
46 Saratoga Avenue, South Glens Falls, NY 12803
Public Water Supply ID Number: NY4500170

1. INTRODUCTION

To comply with New York State regulations, the Village of South Glens Falls will issue an annual 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. This report is a snapshot 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. Richard Daley, Operator in Charge, Village of South Glens Falls, 116-1/2 Saratoga Avenue, South Glens Falls, NY 12803; Telephone (518) 792-5046 (work), (518) 222-2000 (cell).* We want our valued customers to be informed about their drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month, beginning 7:00 PM at the Village Hall located at 46 Saratoga Avenue, South Glens Falls, NY 12803; Telephone (518) 793-1455.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Village is served by 20 underground springs that are located on a hillside above the flood plain of the Hudson River in the southwest corner of the Village. The springs have a yield of approximately 850,000 gallons per day and feed our 600,000 gallon concrete reservoir. Treatment of the spring supply consists of cartridge filtration and chlorination to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and other organisms. A blended phosphate is added to the water for corrosion control. We also have an interconnection with the Town of Moreau that can be used when needed.

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 NYS DOH and the US EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. NYS DOH and U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health and safety as for public water supplies.

The source water assessment (SWAP) performed by the New York State Health Department has rated our source water as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial contamination, nitrates and industrial contaminants. It should be noted that the SWAP looks at the untreated water only. Our water is treated to minimize the potential sources of contamination. A copy of the full Source Water Assessment is available for review by contacting the Village Office at the number provided in this report.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Village of South Glens Falls water system serves approximately 3,700 individuals through 1,658 service connections. The total amount of Water produced for the year in the Village was 181,337,000. Our average daily demand during 2017 was 496,814 gallons per day. Our single highest day was 796,000 gallons. The lowest water production day was 298,000 gallons. We purchased no water from the Town of Moreau in 2017. Village Residential customers are not metered. Current water rates are as follows *Residential Village Customers - \$125.00 semi-annually (customers are not metered); Commercial Customers - flat rate of \$125.00 semi-annually plus \$2.25 per 1,000 gallons for quantities over 25,000 gallons (commercial customers are metered).*

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Village of South Glens Falls routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous contaminants. We test your drinking water for inorganic contaminants, radiological contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, and synthetic organic contaminants. In addition, we test four samples each month for coliform bacteria. The results of this testing are listed in Table I of this report, which lists what contaminants were detected in your drinking water in 2017. 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, are more than one year old and is so noted. We did not purchase water from the Town of Moreau during 2017; however, if you wish to learn more about the Town's water quality their report is available on line at the Town's website or you can call the Town at 518-792-1030 to request a copy.

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 (1-800-426-4791) or the NYS DOH, Office of Public Health (518 793-3893). Information is also available through the US EPA's drinking water website (www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html) and the NYS DOH website (www.health.state.ny.us)

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected; however, these compounds were detected below New York State requirements. Maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two liters (0.53 gallons) of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATION?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards. We are required to continuously monitor for treated water turbidity and chlorine residual and record the results every four hours. Due to a controls equipment failure we only recorded data one time each day for the period December 1-8, 2017. No exceedance of drinking water quality standards occurred.

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 South Glens Falls 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



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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>.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

The Village of South Glens Falls encourages water conservation. There are many things you can do to conserve water in your own home. Conservation tips include:

- 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
 - The Village promotes conservation of water by limiting outside water usage. The Village requests that the outside use of water for lawns and gardens be performed on odd/even days, corresponding to your property address. In addition, outside water should be performed between the hours of 6:00 to 9:00 AM and 6:00 to 9:00 PM. • Check faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks and repair all leaks promptly
- Take shorter showers

CAPITAL-IMPROVEMENTS

There were no capital improvements in 2017.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean quality water this year. 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 source, which is the heart of our community. Please call the Village office if you have questions.

Table I
Table of Detected Contaminants in 2017 for the Village of South Glens Falls
Spring Box Source Water

	Violation Yes/No	Date(s) of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum) (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	3/5/17	0.015	mg/L	N/A	2 = MCL	Naturally occurring.
Chloride	No	3/15/17	207	mg/L	N/A	250 = MCL	Geology, naturally occurring; and road salt
Copper (At customer's taps)	No	Jun-Sep 2017	0.3 ¹ (0.106-0.305) ²	mg/L	1.3	1.3 = AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (At customer's taps)	No	Jun-Sep 2017	1.8 ¹ (ND-3.8) ²	mg/L	0	15 = AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; and erosion of natural deposits.
Iron	No	3/15/17	0.015	mg/l	N/A	0.3=MCL	Naturally occurring.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	2/23/17	3.92	mg/L	10	10 = MCL	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; and erosion of natural deposits
Sodium ³	No	3/15/17	101	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring and road salt
Sulfate	No	3/15/17	17.1	mg/L	N/A	250 = MCL	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	3/15/17	0.004	mg/L	N/A	5 = MCL	Naturally occurring
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	Quarterly during 2017	Village Hall 9.1 (average) ⁴ 4.1-6.5 (range) Chestnut St 8.0 (average) ⁴ 6.1-12 (range)	µg/L	N/A	80 = MCL	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	Quarterly during 2017	Village Hall 1.9 (average) ⁴ ND-2.3 (range) Chestnut St 2.3 (average) ⁴ 1.3-3.7 (range)	µg/L	N/A	60 = MCL	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Organic Contaminants							
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	10/16/17	5.14 Raw Water 4.95 Treated Water	ng/l	N/A	70 ⁵	Used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers (such as Teflon), fire-fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films



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Perfluorooctane-sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	10/16/17	7.24 Raw Water 4.37 Treated Water	ng/l	N/A	70 ⁵	Surfactant or emulsifier; used in fire-fighting foam, circuit board etching acids, alkaline cleaners, floor polish, and as a pesticide active ingredient for insect bait traps
Free Chlorine Residual							
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily Samples	1.34 (average) 1.23-1.45 (range)	mg/L	MRDLG N/A	MRDL 4	Used in the disinfection and treatment of drinking water
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (2 filter trains) and Microbiologicals							
Turbidity ⁶	No	11/30/2017	0.062	NTU	N/A	TT=<1 NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity ⁶	No	2017	100	%	100%	TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU	Soil Runoff

1 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 21 sites tested during 2017. A percentile is a value on a scale of 1 to 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.

2 - The level presented represents the range of results. No sites exceeded the action level for lead or copper during 2017.

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

4 - This represents the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) for the year 2017 at that sample site.

5 - To provide consumers, including the most sensitive populations, with a margin of protection from a lifetime of exposure to PFOA and PFOS from drinking water, EPA has established the health advisory levels at 70 parts per trillion.

6 - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We measure it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single entry point turbidity measurement for the year occurred on 11/30/2017 (0.062 NTU). State regulations require that entry point turbidity must always be below 1.0 NTU. The regulations also require that 95% of the entry point turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. All levels recorded were below the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment violation.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. Regulatory level is 4.0 mg/L chlorine.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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

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

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

Milligrams per liter (mg/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

Micrograms per liter (µg/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

N/A = Not Applicable.