

***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2015***  
**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](mailto:ftironi@Townofhalfmoon.org) or visit us at our web site [www.TownofHalfmoon.org](http://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 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> 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?**

From 2003 to March 2010 the Halfmoon Consolidated Water District operated a water filtration plant that treated water from the Hudson River. Because of the Environmental Protection Agency Dredging Project and concerns over the possibility of PCBs getting into the water supply the Town of Halfmoon purchased 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, which is comprised of about 7 streets, runs from the Mechanicville/Halfmoon border to Columbus Street and from Pruyn Hill Road to Carver Street, receives its water from the City of Mechanicville. The City of Mechanicville operates a surface water filtration plant. Two reservoirs feed this system: The Mechanicville Reservoir, located in Luther Woods 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 conventional treatment facility. The

treatment process at Mechanicville consists of coagulation using polyaluminum chloride 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; rapid sand filtration removes smaller particles by trapping them in sand filters; and post chlorination to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and other organisms.

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 6,200 service connections to a population of approximately 15,000 people. Of those 6,000 service connections 156 of those connections comprise the Halfmoon District #1. Our average daily demand is 2.2 million gallons. The total water purchased in 2015 was 809,448,332 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 692,041,279 gallons. All services are metered. The amount of water lost was 117,357,053 gallons. We determined that 14% of the water produced is non-revenue producing water. This is water lost due to leaks, main breaks, fire fighting, bi-annual hydrant flushing, under-registering meters and theft of service. The average Town of Halfmoon household using 70,000 gallons is charged approximately \$280 per year for water or \$4.25 per 1000 gallons \$6.38/100 gallons from 31,000-50,00 gals and \$8.50/1000 gallons from 51,000gals and higher. Residents in the Halfmoon Improvement District #1 are charged \$7.38 per thousand 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. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

#### **IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?**

During 2015, the Halfmoon system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, reporting and monitoring requirements.

### **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 supplies (Mechanicville and Troy) are also attached.

### **INFORMATION OF FLUORIDE ADDITION**

Our system is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. Fluoride is added to your water by the City of Troy before it is delivered to us. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at a properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the City of Troy monitors fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 1.0 mg/l). During 2015 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level for 95% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

Customers of Halfmoon WD#1, receiving water from the City of Mechanicville do not receive fluoridated water.

### **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 Town of Halfmoon 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>

### **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 1 million gallon tank and 750,000 gallon tank were rehabilitated.

**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 WD #1<br>(WATER PURCHASED FROM CITY OF MECHANICVILLE TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS)<br>Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4500166 |                  |                           |                     |              |                                     |  |
|--|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Contaminant  | Violation<br>Y/N | Level<br>Detected         | Unit<br>Measurement | MCLG         | MCL                                 | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| <b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>  |                  |                           |                     |              |                                     |  |
| Turbidity (sample from 9/13/15)  | N                | 0.11 <sup>1</sup><br>100% | NTU                 | N/A          | TT=1 NTU<br>TT=95% samples<br>< 0.3 | Soil runoff  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants (samples from 10/16/15 unless otherwise noted)</b>   |                  |                           |                     |              |                                     |  |
| Barium   | N                | 36                        | ppb                 | 2000         | 2000                                | Naturally occurring  |
| Chloride   | N                | 22.7                      | ppm                 | N/A          | 250                                 | Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.  |
| Copper (samples from 7/29/14)  | N                | 0.04 <sup>3</sup>         | ppm                 | 1.3          | AL=1.3                              | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Range of copper concentrations   |                  | ND-0.04                   |                     |              |                                     |  |
| Manganese  | N                | 4.1                       | ppb                 | N/A          | 300                                 | Geology; Naturally occurring   |
| pH   | N                | 7.87                      | units               |              | 6.5-8.5                             |  |
| Sodium <sup>3</sup>  | N                | 14                        | ppm                 | N/A          | N/A                                 | Geology; Road Salt   |
| Sulfate  | N                | 23.9                      | ppm                 | N/A          | 250                                 | Geology  |
| <b>Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (Quarterly samples from 3/3/15, 6/3/15, 9/1/15 &amp; 12/1/15)</b>   |                  |                           |                     |              |                                     |  |
| Stage 2 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(Average) <sup>4</sup>  | N                | 34.9<br>10.4-60.1         | ppb                 | N/A          | 60                                  | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| Range of values for HAA5   |                  |                           |                     |              |                                     |  |
| Stage 2 TTHM[Total Trihalomethanes](Average) <sup>3</sup>  | N                | 53.2<br>26.2-64.2         | ppb                 | 0            | 80                                  | By-product of drinking water chlorination  |
| Range of values for TTHM   |                  |                           |                     |              |                                     |  |
| Chlorine Residual (average) range  | N                | 0.88<br>0.63-1.17         | ppm                 | MRDLG<br>N/A | MRDL<br>4                           | Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water   |
| <b>Total Organic Carbon<sup>3</sup> (monthly samples from 2015)</b>  |                  |                           |                     |              |                                     |  |

|               |   |           |     |    |    |   |
|---------------|---|-----------|-----|----|----|---|
| Raw Water     | N | 2.4-5.7   |     |    |    | Organic material both natural and man made; |
| Treated Water |   | 0.92-2.66 | ppm | NA | TT | Organic pollutants, decaying vegetation.    |

**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 0.42 NTU being highest level detected and 0.20 NTU being the average level detected.
2. 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 copper was not exceeded at any of the 5 sites tested.
3. Water containing more than 20 mg/l should not be consumed by persons on severely restricted sodium diets.
4. The average is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). The average shown is the highest LRAA for 2015. The highest LRAA for the HAA5s was in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter and the highest LRAA for the TTHMs was in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter.
5. 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.

**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* - 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.

*90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Value*- The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90<sup>th</sup> 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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.

*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*

**HALFMOON CONSOLIDATED WATER DISTRICT  
(WATER PURCHASED FROM CITY OF TROY TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS)  
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4100050**

| Contaminant  | Violation Y/N | Level Detected                | Unit Measurement | MCLG  | MCL                                 | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|--|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>  |               |                               |                  |       |                                     |  |
| Turbidity (Highest turbidity sample from Troy WTP )                                      | N             | 6.20<br>100%                  | NTU              | N/A   | TT=1.0 NTU<br>TT= 95% samples < 0.3 | Soil runoff  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>  |               |                               |                  |       |                                     |  |
| Barium (sample from 12/30/15)  | N             | 29                            | ppb              | 2000  | 2000                                | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Chloride (sample from 12/30/15)  | N             | 24.4                          | ppm              | N/A   | 250                                 | Geology; Naturally occurring   |
| Color ( average of daily samples) range  | N             | 3<br>0-12                     | units            | N/A   | 15                                  | Large quantities of organic chemicals, the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese; Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter. |
| Fluoride( average of daily samples) Range  | N             | 810<br>120-1120               | ppb              | N/A   | 2200                                | Water additive which promotes strong teeth   |
| Iron (average of weekday samples) range  | N             | 10<br>ND-70                   | ppb              | N/A   | 300                                 | Geology; Naturally occurring   |
| Manganese( average of weekday samples) range   | N             | 20<br>ND-50                   | ppb              | N/A   | 300                                 | Geology; Naturally occurring   |
| pH (average of daily samples) range  | N             | 8.55<br>6.62-9.042            | units            |       | 6.5-8.5                             |  |
| Sodium <sup>+</sup> (sample from 12/30/15)   | N             | 13.20                         | ppm              | N/A   | N/A                                 | Geology; Road Salt   |
| Sulfate (sample from 12/30/15)   | N             | 20.4                          | ppm              | N/A   | 250                                 | Geology  |
| Zinc (sample from 12/30/15)  | N             | 46                            | ppb              | N/A   | 5000                                | Naturally occurring  |
| <b>Synthetic Organic Chemicals</b>   |               |                               |                  |       |                                     |  |
| Dalapon (sample from 8/12/15)  | N             | 1                             | ppb              | 200   | 200                                 | Runoff from herbicide  |
| <b>Disinfection Byproducts</b> (Quarterly samples from 3/3/15, 6/3/15, 9/1/15 & 12/1/15) |               |                               |                  |       |                                     |  |
| Chlorine Dioxide Residual (average daily testing)range                                   | N             | ND<br>ND-0.08                 | ppm              | N/A   | 0.8                                 | Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water   |
| Chlorate (average daily testing) range   | N             | 0.12<br>ND-0.21               | ppm              | N/A   | N/A                                 | Byproduct of chlorine dioxide used in disinfection   |
| Chlorite (average based on monthly testing) range  | N             | 0.55<br>0.43-0.71             | ppm              | N/A   | 1.0                                 | Byproduct of chlorine dioxide used in disinfection   |
| Stage 2 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(Average) Range of values for HAA5                        | N             | 34.2 <sup>4</sup><br>ND-48.9  | ppb              | N/A   | 60                                  | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination   |
| Stage 2 TTHM[Total Trihalomethanes](Average) Range of values for TTHM                    | N             | 65.2 <sup>4</sup><br>1.4-94.3 | ppb              | 0     | 80                                  | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination   |
| Chlorine   | N             | 1.02<br>078-1.32              | ppm              | MRDLG | MRDL                                | Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water   |
|  |               |                               |                  | N/A   | 4                                   |  |

- ◆ 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.
- ◆ Water containing more than 20 ppm should not be consumed by persons on severely restricted sodium diets.

As illustrated in the table above, Troyø 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, silver, selenium, antimony, beryllium, thallium, nickel, nitrite, nitrate and cyanide.

### **Glossary of Terms**

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

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

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

*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.

*90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Value*- The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90<sup>th</sup> 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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 LRA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each individual site.

*N/A-Not applicable*

**City of Mechanicville**  
**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 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.