



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

Town of Niskayuna

One Niskayuna Circle, Niskayuna, NY 12309

(Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4600073)



INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Niskayuna issues 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 provides an overview of our drinking water quality for the year 2025. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to New York State standards. Last year, we received a Notice of Violation for incorrect lead and copper sampling collection methods used in 2024. As a result, we have been returned to the standard monitoring frequency for lead and copper sampling, and have had our sampling plan reviewed and approved by the Schenectady County Health Department. Additional information is included in the Section – ***“IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS”***. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We strive to improve our water treatment process and to protect our water resources.

If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water please contact *Dan Bolke, 1 Niskayuna Circle, Niskayuna NY, (518)386-4520*. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings on the 4th Thursday of each month. For specific dates of scheduled meetings please visit the Town website (<http://www.niskayuna.org/>)

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

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 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 the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Similarly, for bottled water, State Health Department and FDA regulations establish limits to provide the same protection for public health.

Our water source is groundwater from two aquifers. In 2025 408,783,070 gallons of our water was drawn from wells located near the Mohawk River in the Town of Niskayuna. 673,200,000 gallons was drawn from the City of Schenectady wells located in the Town of Rotterdam near the Mohawk River.

The water is purified naturally as it percolates through layers of soil, clay, rock and sand. When the “raw water” is pumped from the aquifer, it is further treated and disinfected prior to distribution. Treatment at the Niskayuna Water Plant consists of gas chlorination to oxidize iron and manganese and to disinfect the water, pressure sand filtration to remove iron and manganese, fluoridation at low levels to protect teeth, and injection of poly-orthophosphate to control corrosion. The City’s treatment process is nearly identical with one exception; there is no pressure sand filtration because their raw water has very little iron and manganese.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves about 23,278 people through 8,185 service connections. There are two sources of water supplying Niskayuna’s entire water transmission and distribution system and several blocks located in the City of Schenectady. Our “average daily demand” was 2,964,337 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 4,667,000 gallons. All the connections within Niskayuna are metered, 13 of the city connections are metered and the remaining 359 of the city connections are not metered. The total water withdrawn from both sources in 2025 to service this distribution system was 1,081,983,070 gallons; The amount of water delivered through meters was 711,324,000 gallons. The remaining 330,015,070 gallons, about 32% was “lost water”. Some of the lost is during routine fire hydrant flushing maintenance, water breaks, and through the use of automatic flushing machines. A large source of unaccounted for water is unreadable in home water meters that have not been replaced or have dead batteries.

In 2025 the residential water charge included a minimum fee of \$78.00 for up to 9,490 gallons and an additional rate of \$4.40 per 1,000 gallons of water used beyond the minimum. The commercial water charge included a minimum fee of \$312.00 for up to 9,490 gallons and an additional rate of \$4.40 per 1,000 gallons of water used beyond the minimum.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous potential contaminants including: inorganic compounds, radiological contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic compounds, haloacetic acids, trihalomethanes and synthetic organic compounds. In addition, we test 25 samples per month for coliform bacteria. The enclosed table depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants typically change little from year to year. Some of the data, though representative, is more than one year old.

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 Niskayuna 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. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate 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) www.epa.gov/safewater/lead or the Schenectady County Health Department at (518) 386-2818.

INFORMATION ON COPPER

The water plant and water mains do not contain copper pipes. The pipes which connect each residence to the Town owned water main as well as interior plumbing may be made of copper. In 2025 some residents were concerned about copper levels. In response, the Town collected samples from concerned residents and had them tested at an independent laboratory and the results were shared with the residents and the Health Departments of the County and State. There is not a State or Federal MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) for copper.

How do I reduce the amount of copper in my drinking water?

Stagnant water within pipes containing copper has a higher risk of leaching copper into the water. To reduce copper exposure, allow water to run down the drain before use. Also, only use the cold water tap for consumption.

What causes copper corrosion?

Copper corrosion is caused by two main factors: Chlorine, and pH. All water systems are required to have residual chlorine to ensure water is safe from pathogens. Residual chlorine levels degrade over time as the water is distributed throughout the 100 miles of water mains as it travels to each home. The chlorine level dosed at the plant is high enough to have residual chlorine throughout the system and is highest near the plant. We have been making improvements to our water distribution over the past 3 years so we can lower the chlorine level leaving the plant and still maintain residual chlorine throughout the distribution system. The residual chlorine level has been reduced by 33% to reduce copper corrosion.

pH also affects copper corrosion. Water that is more acidic is more corrosive. The pH of the water from the water plant varies between 6.8 and 7.2 (7.0 is neutral pH).

What is the Town doing to reduce copper corrosion?

The Town has contracted with an engineering firm to perform a corrosion control study which will identify improvements to be made in our water treatment process to reduce copper corrosion. The study is about halfway completed and results are expected by summer of 2026.

TESTING FOR CONTAMINANTS

Trace amounts of contaminants will be found in all water sources. The US EPA and NYS DOH regulate the amount of various contaminants that are acceptable in a public water system. The regulatory agencies identify contaminant levels as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). In 2025, the water system had 0 instances where the level of the sampled contaminants were above the MCL. The full list of sampled contaminants and their detected levels are shown in the Table of Detects at the end of this report.

Emerging Contaminants

New York State has adopted the first in the nation drinking water standard for 1,4-Dioxane along with one of the lowest maximum contaminant levels for PFOA and PFOS. Public Water Supplies in NYS are required to test for PFOA, PFOS and 1,4-Dioxane. PFOA and PFOS have MCLs of 4 parts per trillion each while 1,4-Dioxane has an MCL of 1.0 parts per billion. Niskayuna has been doing monitoring on each well for PFOA, PFOS & 1,4-Dioxane. There were some detects for the PFOAs & PFOSs on several samples and the levels were below the MCLs; those results are in the Table of Detects at the end of this report. There were no detects on any of the samples collected for 1,4-Dioxane.

UCMR5- Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

As part of its responsibilities under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) implements Section 1445(a)(2), Monitoring Program for Unregulated Contaminants. SDWA requires that once every five years, EPA issues a list of priority unregulated contaminants to be monitored by certain public water systems across States, Tribes, and Territories. These contaminants may be present in drinking water but are not yet subject to EPA drinking water standards. Under the UCMR, EPA collects nationally representative drinking water occurrence data to support EPA's future regulatory determinations and, as appropriate, assist in the

development of national primary drinking water regulations (NPDWRs). The latest 5-year UCMR cycle spans 2022-2026, with preparations in 2022, sample collection from 2023-2025, and completion of data reporting in 2026. UCMR5 specifies monitoring for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and Lithium. To find a list of these current contaminants monitored, area results or other information regarding UCMR's, go to www.epa.gov/dwucmr. (Information taken from EPA fact sheet on UCMR5).

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

On December 12, 2025, we became aware that our system failed to collect lead and copper tap samples from qualifying sites during the period of June 26, 2024, to June 27, 2024. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did, and are doing, to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the 2024 compliance period we did not complete all monitoring or testing for lead and copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

During the 2024 compliance period, the samples collected for the monitoring or testing of lead and copper were accepted and approved by the County, but when audited by the State, it was found not all samples met tier 1 criteria, as required.

We were required to collect lead and copper samples from at least 30 tier 1 sites every 3 years. Tier 1 sites are single-family structures that have a lead service line or copper internal plumbing with lead solder installed between 1983 and 1986. We were unable to confirm that sample sites used in 2024 met the tier 1 site criteria. Beginning on January 1, 2026, we have been placed on standard monitoring. This involves taking 60 lead and copper samples from tier 1 sites during the first 6 months of the year starting January 1st, 2026, and an additional 60 lead and copper samples during the second 6 months of the year, starting July 1st, 2026.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

What is being done?

In 2024 the Town was required to receive samples from at least 30 properties and have them tested for lead and copper. The Town received back samples from 32 properties. Of the 32 samples, 0 were above the action level for lead and 0 were above the action level for copper. In 2025, a New York State Department of Health and Schenectady County Health Department review determined that only 19 of the 32 sites met the required sample siting criteria. The Town worked closely with the health department to prepare for the 2026 lead and copper samples and has confirmed that all of the sample locations meet the applicable regulatory requirements. For the 60 samples collected between February 24 and March 6, 2026, the 90th percentile did not exceed the Action Level for copper, or for lead. We will continue to monitor lead and copper on the schedule of 60 samples every 6 months until we qualify for reduced monitoring. As previously discussed, a corrosion control study is still being conducted to improve our water system and reduce copper corrosion.

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).

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

INFORMATION ON 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 Niskayuna and Schenectady Water Departments. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at an optimal range from 0.7 to 1.2 mg/l (parts per million). To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the State Department of Health requires that Niskayuna and Schenectady monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. During 2024 monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level for 99 % of the time for Niskayuna and 99% of the time for Schenectady. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. Service lines in the Town of Niskayuna are owned by the property owner. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revision (LCRR) Niskayuna has prepared a lead service line inventory and has made it publicly accessible on our website at www.Niskayuna.org/waterserviceinventory.

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>.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, it is still important to conserve water. Saving water saves energy required to pump water and reduces the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers. You can conserve water by:

- *Using water saving showerheads*
- *Repairing all leaks in your plumbing system; leaking toilets can waste 100 GPD*
- *Watering your lawn sparingly in the early morning or in the late evening*
- *Doing only full loads of wash and dishes*
- *Washing your car with a bucket and hose with a nozzle*
- *Not cutting the lawn too short; longer grass saves water.*

Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off taps and water using appliances; then check the meter after 15 minutes; if it moves, you have a leak.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2025 the following improvements were made to the water system:

- Improvements were made to the WD3 Pump Station including replacing two vertical turbine pumps (50 years old) and two cushion check valves.
- 79 emergency water main breaks repaired.
- 59 hydrants repaired and 1 replaced (1240 total hydrants in system).
- 31 valves repaired and 4 added/replaced (3103 total valves in system)
- 0 miles of water mains replaced (120 miles total in system).
- All three water storage tanks were inspected inside and out.
- Corrosion control study started. This involved fabricating two identical test loops of pipe and various metal coupons were inserted into the test loops. One loop had caustic soda added to determine the corrosion rate of the metal coupons. The study is on-going and is anticipated to be completed in mid 2026.

GETTING NOTIFIED OF WATER SYSTEM ALERTS

Download the My Niskayuna App to get alerts and notifications of water related news including water main breaks, road closures, and hydrant flushing.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to provide your family with quality water this past year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources. Please call our office if you have questions.

2025 TOWN OF NISKAYUNA TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS							
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4600073							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (due every 3 years)	N	3/5/24	27.5	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Geology; Naturally occurring
Chloride	N	3/4/25	84.1	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Copper ¹ (due 2026)	N	6/27/24	0.49	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Range of copper concentrations			0.02-1.06				
Fluoride (due every 3 years)	N	3/5/24	0.27	mg/l	N/A	MCL=2.2	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead ² (due 2026)	N	6/28/24	0.0043	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Range of lead concentrations			<1.0-11				
Nickel (due every 3 years)	N	3/5/24	0.76	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	N	3/4/25	7.0	units		N/A	
Sodium ³	N	3/4/25	65.3	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Geology; Road Salt
Sulfate	N	3/4/25	24.1	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology
Zinc	N	3/4/25	25.4	µg/l	N/A	MCL=5000	Geology; Naturally occurring
Nitrate	N	3/4/25	0.40	mg/l	N/A	MCL 10	Fertilizer runoff
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts							
Chlorine (based on daily samples)	N	daily testing	0.8 Average	mg/l	MRDLG	MRDL	Used in the disinfection and treatment of drinking water chlorination
Range of chlorine residuals			0.6-1.0Range		4	MCL=4	
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] Location 1	N	8/6/25	6.9	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] Location 2			<2.0				
Trihalomethanes [TTHM] Location 1	N	8/6/25	24.8	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes [TTHM] Location 2			21.0				
Synthetic Organic Chemicals							
1,4 Dioxane Well 4a	N	5/1/25	0.028	µg/l	N/A	MCL=1	This compound may enter the environment through its use as a solvent and in textile processing, printing processes, and detergent preparations.
1,4 Dioxane Well 8a		5/1/25	0.049				
1,4 Dioxane Well 9		5/1/25	0.033				
1,4 Dioxane Well 5a		7/23/25	<0.02				
1,4 Dioxane Well 7		10/31/25	<0.02				
1,4 Dioxane Well 1b		10/31/25	0.021				
1,4 Dioxane Well 6		10/31/25	<0.02				
PFOA Well 4a	N	5/1/25	No Detect	ng/l	N/A	MCL=4 ^{4,5,6}	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
PFOS Well 4a		5/1/25	2.0				
PFOA Well 8a		5/1/25	2.7				
PFOS Well 8a		5/1/25	No Detect				
PFOA Well 9		5/1/25	2.8				
PFOS Well 9		5/1/25	No Detect				
PFOA Well 5a		7/23/25	2.3				
PFOS Well 5a		7/23/25	2.1				
PFOA Well 7		10/31/25	No Detect				
PFOS Well 7		10/31/25	No Detect				
PFOA Well 1b		10/31/25	No Detect				
PFOS Well 1b		10/31/25	2.5				
PFOA Well 6		10/31/25	No Detect				
PFOS Well 6		10/31/25	No Detect				
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 Detected Contaminants							
Manganese	N	3/4/25	<10.0	µg/l	N/A	300	Geology

NOTES-

1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 30 sites tested in 2024. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case thirty samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile was the fourth highest value (0.669). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 30 sites tested. In response to resident's concerns about copper levels, the Town tested over 90 locations for copper. These samples were for informational purposes and did not meet the strict criteria for the Lead and Copper Rule. All results were shared with the property owners and department of health.
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 30 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 30 sites tested.
3. Water containing more than 20 mg/l should not be consumed by persons 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.
4. All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L or 50,000 ng/l.
5. USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available. PFBS (2000 ng/l) and HFPO-DA (10 ng/l) also have Health Advisory Levels.
6. If the results of a monitoring sample analysis exceed the MCL, the supplier of water shall collect one to three more samples from the same sampling point, as soon as practical, but within 30 days. An MCL violation occurs when at least one of the confirming samples is positive and the average of the initial sample and all confirming samples exceeds the MCL.

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

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.

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.

N/A-Not applicable

CITY OF SCHENECTADY TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

(See Note Section for an explanation of levels detected)

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample(s)	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit - MCL, TT, or AL	Likely Source
Sodium	No	03/31/25	47.7 ²	mg/l	N/A	See Note #2	Natural occurring: road salt: water softeners, animal waste.
Total Trihalomethanes	No	08/21/25 (Two Locations)	16.3 20.1	ug/l	N/A	MCL 80.0	By product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5	No	08/21/25 (Two Locations)	7.6 5.6	ug/l	N/A	MCL 60.0	By product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate	No	04/04/25	0.25 ³	mg/l	N/A	MCL 10.0	Fertilizer runoff
Lead	No	7/2025-9/2025 (60 Tier 1 Locations Tested)	Results (Range) 0.001-0.0239 90th Percentile: 0.003	mg/l	0	MCL 0.015	Pipes in plumbing system, service lines, solder, faucets, and fixtures.
PFOS	No	05/16/2025	Results (Range, Average) Well 5A: 3.2-3.2, 3.2 Well 5: 2.2-2.2, 2.2 Well 6: 3.0-3.0, 3.0 Well 7: 3.4-3.4, 3.4 Well 8: 2.3-2.3, 2.3 Well 9: 3.5 – 3.5. 3.5 Well 10: 3.2-3.2, 3.2	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
1,4 Dioxane	No	05/16/2025	Results (Range, Average) Well 5: 0.037-0.037, 0.037 Well 6: 0.28-0.28, 0.28 Well 7: 0.081-0.081, 0.081 Well 8: 0.077-0.077, 0.077	ug/l	N/A	1.0	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites

SCHENECTADY WATER DEPARTMENT
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NUMBER NY4600070
New York State Sanitary Code Compliance Monitoring Requirements
Table of Compounds Analyzed that were Below Limits of Detection

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS		PRINCIPAL ORGANIC CHEMICALS	
CONTAMINANT	MONITORING	CONTAMINANT	MONITORING
Alachlor	Monitoring requirement is one sample every 18 months. Sample results from 03/31/25	Benzene	Monitoring requirement is one sample per year. Sample results from 03/31/25
Aldrin		Bromobenzene	
Atrazine		Bromomethane	
Chlordane		N-Butylbenzene	
Dieldrin		sec-Butylbenzene	
Endrin		Tert-Butylbenzene	
Heptachlor		Carbon Tetrachloride	
Heptachlor epoxide		Chlorobenzene	
Lindane		Chlorotoluene	
Methoxychlor		Dibromomethane	
Metolachlor		Dichlorobenzene	
Metribuzin		Dichlorodifluoromethane	
Simazine		1,1-Dichloroethane	
Toxaphene		1,2-Dichloroethane	
Aldicarb		1,1 Dichloroethene	
Aldicarb Sulfone		cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	
Aldicarb Sulfoxide		Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	
Carbaryl		1,2 Dichloropropane	
Carbofuran		1,3 Dichloropropane	
1,2-dibromoethane		2,2 Dichloropropane	
1,2-dibro-3-chloropropane		1,1 Dichloropropene	
2,4-D		1,3-Dichloropropene	
Dalapon		Ethylbenzene	
Dicamba		Isopropylbenzene	
Dinoseb		p-Isopropyltoluene	
Pentachlorophenol		Methylene Chloride	
Pichloram		n-Propylbenzene	
2,4,5-TP		Styrene	
Benzo(a)pyrene		1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Butachlor		1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Di (2-ethylhexy) adipate	IN COMPLIANCE, NO DETECTS	Tetrachloroethene	IN COMPLIANCE, NO DETECTS
Di (2-ethylhexy) phthalate		Toluene	
Glyphosate		1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	
Hexachlorobenzene		1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene		1,1,1- Trichloroethane	
PCB		1,1,2- Trichloroethane	
Propachlor		Trichloroethene	
		Trichlorofluoromethane	
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
		1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
		1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
		Vinyl Chloride	
		m-Xylene	
		o-Xylene	
		p-Xylene	
		Toluene	
		1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	
		1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	
		1,1,1- Trichloroethane	
		1,1,2- Trichloroethane	
		Trichloroethene	
		Trichlorofluoromethane	
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
		Trimethylbenzene	
		Vinyl Chloride	
		Xylene	

Niskayuna Consolidated Water District # 11
NY4600073
Source Water Assessment 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. The section of the report entitled, "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" provides a list of the contaminants that have been detected.

As mentioned earlier in this report, our drinking water is derived from 9 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having an elevated susceptibility. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer and the overlying soils are not known to provide adequate protection from potential contamination.

While the source water assessment rates our well(s) 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 for microbial contamination.

The Niskayuna Consolidated Water District recognizes the importance of watershed protection by implementing Watershed Rules and Regulations along with zoning restrictions.

Schenectady City
PWSID# NY4600070
AWQR 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. The section of the report entitled, "Are there contaminants in our drinking water²" provides a list of the contaminants that have been detected.

As mentioned earlier in this report, our drinking water is derived from 11 drilled wells, the source water assessment has rated these wells as having an elevated susceptibility. This rating is due primarily to the close proximity of permitted discharge from commercial facilities that are regulated by the state. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer and the overlying soils are not known to provide adequate protection from potential contamination.

While the source water assessment rates our well(s) 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 for microbial contamination.

The City of Schenectady recognizes the importance of watershed protection by implementing Watershed Rules and Regulations along with zoning restrictions.

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.

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 which, 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.

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

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

Micrograms per liter (ug/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 to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion - ppq).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Notes: The two regulated compounds are in italics and have MCLs of 10 ng/L each.

The remaining 23 compounds are unregulated.

All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L or 50,000 ng/l