Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

Moreau Water Department

351 Reynold Road

Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4500177

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Moreau Water Department 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. Last year, your drinking water met all State drinking water health standards. 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.

In an effort to reduce the costs of printing and mailing this report to over 2,000 water customers annually, we will be making this Annual Report available for review on the town's website at www.townofmoreau.org/Water/AnnualWaterOualityReport.pdf. If you do not have access to a computer and would prefer to continue receiving these reports manually please call the Town Clerk's Office at (518) 792-1030 ext. 3 and you will be put on a mailing list.

If you have any questions concerning this report or concerning your drinking water please contact: *Mr. Jeffrey Parish., 351 Reynolds Road, Moreau, NY 12828; Telephone 518-307-2106.* 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 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at the Town Hall, 351 Reynolds Road, Moreau, NY.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Town of Moreau Water Department purchases its water from two different sources the Town of Queensbury and the Saratoga County Water Authority. The Queensbury Water District source is the Hudson River, a surface water supply that is located at the Sherman Island Dam, and The Saratoga County Water Authority source is the Hudson River, a surface water supply.

Queensbury Water Treatment

Water is pumped from the river into a complete treatment facility. The treatment process at the Queensbury Water Treatment Plants consists of chlorination to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and other organisms; coagulation using 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; post chlorination to prevent bacterial contamination.

Saratoga County Water Authority (SCWA)

The source water for SCWA is the upper Hudson River. Water treatment consists of addition of a coagulant and filtration through a 0.1-micron membrane filters and granular activated carbon filters. Caustic soda is added for pH adjustment and orthophosphates are added for corrosion control. Sodium hypochlorite is added for disinfection and to maintain a chlorine residual through the transmission system. There are two 1-million-gallon water storage tanks at the water plant. These tanks provide contact time for proper disinfection of water and provides storage for our pumping and transmission system.

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 material2024 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The NYS Department of Health has evaluated the Hudson River's 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 water supply. The Queensbury Water District and the SCWA provide treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

Based on documented polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs) contamination of sediments upstream of the intake, the raw water is tested quarterly for PCBs. During 2025, PCB's were not detected in source or finished drinking water. It should also be noted that rivers in general are highly sensitive to microbial contaminants. 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.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Town of Moreau Water Department provides water through 2,315 service connections to a population of approximately 6,600 people. Our average daily demand is 766,000 gallons. Our single highest day was 2,196,000 gallons We purchased 303,919,000 gallons of water from Queensbury and SCWA in 2025. We billed 266,320,800 gallons. Unaccounted water amounted to 13,159,200 gallons. The difference (4.71%) between the volume billed and the total volume purchased. Non billed water accounted for is water used for firefighting, buildings, flushing of the water distribution system meter accuracy and water lost to leaks. The water rates range from $2.65 per 1000 gallons capital charge of $56.00 for annual bill of $225.00.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Town of Moreau Water Department, Queensbury Water District and SCWA 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 7 samples for coliform bacteria each month. 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 Saratoga County Health Department at (518) 584-7460.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the tables pages 4 & 5 our system had no violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these compounds were detected below New York State requirements.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2025, The Town of Moreau Water Department was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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).

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requires every federally defined community and non-transient, non-community water system to develop a service line inventory (also called a lead service line inventory (LSLI)).

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. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible.

Town of Moreau distribution system has 500 Non Lead Service Lines The inventory is viewable at the following website: https://health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY4500177.htm

INFORMATION ON LEAD

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is *primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing.* The Town of Moreau is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, Kristian Mechanickat 518-416-0544,

or waterdept@townofmoreau.org Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*

INFORMATION ON CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND GIARDIA QUEENSBURY & SCWA

Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Giardia is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection. Through September 2018, Queensbury as part of LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule monitoring, Hudson River source water samples were collected and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Of these samples, five samples were confirmed positive for Giardia with the average being 5.6. Therefore, our monitoring indicates the presence of Giardia in our source water. During 2018, as part of our routine monitoring SCWA eight samples were collected of untreated Hudson River source water and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Of these samples seven samples showed a total of seventy-nine cysts and one sample showed no cysts. Our testing indicates the presence of Giardia in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Giardia may cause giardiasis, an intestinal illness. People exposed to Giardia may experience mild or severe diarrhea, or in some instances no symptoms at all. Fever is rarely present. Occasionally, some individuals will have chronic diarrhea over several weeks or a month, with significant weight loss. Giardiasis can be treated with anti-parasitic medication. Individuals with weakened immune systems should consult with their health care providers about what steps would best reduce their risks of becoming infected with Giardiasis. Individuals who think that they may have been exposed to Giardiasis should contact their health care providers immediately. The Giardia parasite is passed in the feces of an infected person or animal and may contaminate water or food. Person to person transmission may also occur in day care centers or other settings where handwashing practices are poor.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Through September 2018, monthly samples of our Hudson River source water were collected and analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts. Of these samples for Queensbury three showed oocysts with the average being 0.3. Our testing indicates the presence of Cryptosporidium in our source water. During 2018 SCWA tested 8 samples of untreated Hudson River source water were analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts. Of these samples, no oocysts were detected. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, a gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection.

INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 4 was conducted during 2019. This is a requirement of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory action to protect the public health. The number in parentheses refers to the number of measured for a total of 30 analytes. The breakdown of analytes is as follows: semi volatile organic chemicals (3), pesticides and pesticide manufacturing byproduct (9), metals (2), alcohols (3), cyanotoxin chemical contaminants (10), brominated haloacetic acid groups (3) and indicator compounds (2). We have listed those compounds that were detected in the table of Detected Contaminants for the Queensbury Water Department.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

The Town of Moreau Water Department encourages water conservation. There are a lot of 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
- 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

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

During 2025 there were no major capital improvements.

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 system.

TOWN OF MOREAU WATER DEPARTMENT TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4500177							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (Quarterly samples from 2 sites)							
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5](LRAA1)[1] Range of values for HAA5	N	2/24/25 5/13/25 8/14/25 11/13/25	LRAA1 35.99 (13.7-26.5) LRAA3 34.8 (31.5-40.6)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes](LRAA2)[1] Range of values for TTHM	N	2/24/25 5/13/25 8/14/25 11/13/25	LRAA1 44.7 (19.1-38) LRAA3 66.2 (47.7.-67.1)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Chlorine (average value distribution system) (range of values for 24)	N	daily testing	0.67 0.0.41-1.4	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper Range of copper concentrations	N	7/8/25	0.0568[2] 0.0038-0.297	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead Range of lead concentrations	N	7/8/25	3.0[3] ND-15	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.

NOTES:

1. MCL for HAA5 and TTHM is based on a Locational Running Annual Average. The average shown represents the highest LRAA for 4 quarters. The highest LRAA1 for TTHM was in the 3rd quarter and in the 4th quarter for the HAAs. For LRAA3 the highest THM was in the 2nd quarter while the highest HAA5 was in the 4th quarter 2025. Changes in the sample site requirements produced 2quarters of LRAA1 and 3 quarters for LRAA3.
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 18th sample with 3rd highest value (level detected 0.0.0568 mg/l). The Action Level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 20 sites tested.

SARATOGA COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4530222 Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	5/15/24	5	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	N	4/18/23	8.1	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Manganese	N	4/18/23	2	µg/l	N/A	MCL=300	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Nitrate	N	3/7/25	0.12	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium[1]	N	4/18/23	7.2[1]	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road Salt, animal waste and water softeners
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (Highest Value)[2]	N	7/21/25	0.073 100%	NTU	N/A	TT=1.0 NTU TT= 95% samples < 0.3	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							
TOC Raw Water (average) Treated water (average)	N	Monthly samples 2025	1.54 Avg 0.9 Min 2.2 Max	mg/l	N/A	TT[3]	Naturally present in the environment
Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances							
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	N	6/12/25	1.64	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10[4,5,6]	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications

Notes:

1. Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.
2. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Level detected represents the highest-level detected in 2025 for combined filter effluent 0.083 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. Distribution system turbidity is measured 5 days a week. Our highest distribution turbidity was 0.38 NTU and complied with the MCL 100% of the time.
3. TOC removals from the water treatment process met the specified target values .
4. Only PFOA and PFOS have a regulatory limit of 10 ng/l each.
5. All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L.
6. 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 considered 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

TOWN OF QUEENSBURY TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS Public Water Supply Identification Number NY5600114							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	2/5/25	6	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	N	4/2/25	7.5	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Manganese	N	4/2/25	22	µg/l	N/A	MCL=300	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Nitrate	N	2/5/25	0.12	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium[1]	N	2/5/25 5/1/25 8/7/25 11/6/25	Avg.=15.2 (11.6-17.6)	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	N	4/2/25	13.4	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring.
Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule							
Giardia[2] (9 samples analyzed in 2018, 5 of the samples showed Giardia cysts) average	N	Jan-Sept. 2018	range 0-21 avg 5.6 cysts	Oocysts Total count	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff
Cryptosporidium (9 samples analyzed in 2018	N	Jan-Sept. 2018	range 0-1 Avg 0.07 Range	Total count	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity [3] (Highest turbidity)	N	Monthly	Max 0.27	NTU	N/A	TT=1 NTU	Soil runoff
			Avg 0.07				
			Range 0.04-0.27				
[2] 2025	N	All 12 Months	100%			TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU	
Total Organic Carbon[4] (monthly samples from 2025)							
Treated Water (average) Range of values	N	Monthly 2025	Avg 1.4 Range1.1-1.8	mg/l	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR4)[5] quarterly samples							
HAA6 (range of 4 quarters 4sites)	N/A	3/13/19, 6/25/19, 9/12/19 12/9/19	<0.3-1.0	µg/l	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9 (range of 4 quarters 4 sites)	N/A		13.9-21.1	µg/l	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon Raw Water	N/A		3.8-4.63	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Notes

1. Water containing more than 20 ppm should not be consumed by persons on severely restricted sodium diets.
2. The Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule was implemented by USEPA to monitor drinking water sources. Specifically, Giardia and Cryptosporidium which are highly resistant to traditional water treatment practices. Our system was required to test monthly for two years, starting October 2016. The results in the table are from Jan-Sept 2018. Please note that these results are prior to any water treatment. For more information please review the USEPA website.
3. 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 occurred 7/15/25 (0.27 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. We met the requirement 100% of the time in 2024.
4. It has been determined that with respect to raw water TOC levels and raw water alkalinity, the Queensbury WTP achieved removals that were well within the acceptable range allowed on their filter effluent.
5. The UCMR4 regulation required us to collect samples to see the occurrence of certain contaminants in water and determine if future regulation is needed. There are no maximum contaminant levels for these chemicals at this time. Microcystins bi-weekly analyses during the summer of 2019 were also non-detect.

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) (ng/l) corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid

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^{th} Percentile Value- The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90^{th} 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^{th} 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.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)- A measure of the clarity of Water Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) - The LRAA is calculated each quarter by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each site
N/A- Not applicable

Also illustrated in the tables above, the Saratoga County Water Authority 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 (41), PFOA/PSOS, asbestos The inorganic contaminants tested for and non-detectable were, arsenic, cadmium, chromium mercury, silver, selenium, antimony, beryllium, thallium, cyanide iron, color, odor and zinc.

Appendix A

New York State Sanitary Code Compliance Monitoring Requirements- Compounds Analyzed that were Below Limits of Detection

TOWN OF QUEENSBURY TOWN OF MOREAU RESULTS Public Water Supply Identification Number NY5722361, NY573012 & NY5600114					
CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY		CONTAMINANT	CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY
			POC's (Volatile Organic Compounds)		
			Benzene	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	
			Bromobenzene	Ethylbenzene	
			Bromochloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	Monitoring requirement is one sample annually Sample results from 12/2023 **NON-DETECT**
Antimony	Monitoring requirement is one sample annually		Bromoethane	Isopropylbenzene	
Arsenic			N-Butylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene	
			sec-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride	
Beryllium	Sample results from 2/2/2023		Tert-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	
Cadmium			Carbon Tetrachloride	Styrene	
Chromium	**NON-DETECT**		Chlorobenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Mercury			2-Chlorotoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Nickel			4-Chlorotoluene	Tetrachloroethene	
Selenium			Dibromethane	Toluene	
Thallium			1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	
Mercury			1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	
Cyanide			1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	
Fluoride			Dichlordifluoromethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
			1,1-Dichloroethane	Trichloroethene	
			1,2-Dichloroethane	Trichlorofluoromethane	
			1,1 Dichloroethene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
Odor	Monitoring requirement is at State discretion Sample results from 2/2/22 **NON-DETECT**		cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
Taste			Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
Silver			1,2 Dichloropropane	m-Xylene	
			1,3 Dichloropropane	o- Xylene	
			2,2 Dichloropropane	p-Xylene	
			1,1 Dichloropropene	Vinyl Chloride	
			Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	MTBE	
			Chloromethane	Chloroethane	
Taste	Monthly				
Odor					
NON-DETECT			Total Coliform & E. coli		Monitoring is 7 samples/ month **NON-DETECT**
PFOA	6/2023				
PFOS			**Radiological Parameters**		
1,4-Dioxane					requirement is one sample every six-nine years. **NON-DETECT**
Synthetic Organic Chemicals					
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group I)			Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group II)		
Alachlor	Aldicarb		Aldrin		Monitoring requirement is every 18 months **NON-DETECT** Sample from 6/20/23 ***State waiver does not require monitoring these compounds**
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Aldicarb Sulfone		Butachlor	Carbaryl	
Atrazine	Carbofuran		Dalapon	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	
Chlordane	Dibromochloropropane		Di(2-ethylhexyl)pthalate	Dicamba	
2,4-D	Endrin		Dieldrin	Dinoseb	
Ethylene Dibromide	Heptachlor		Diquat*	Endothall*	
Lindane	Methoxyhlor		Glyphosate*	Hexachlorobenzene	
	Toxaphene		Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1,4-Dioxane		Methomyl	Metolachlor	
PFOA	PFOS		Metribuzin	Oxamyl vydate	
Pentachlorophenol	Heptachlor epoxide		Pichloram	Propachlor	
PCB (11/2023)			Simazine	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)*	