

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025 City of Saratoga Springs

***Saratoga Springs City (Geyser Crest) (Geyser Crest Subdivision) - Public Water Supply ID #NY4500178
Saratoga Springs City (Loughberry Lake Watershed) - Public Water Supply ID #NY4500168***

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the City of Saratoga Springs 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. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We detected some of those contaminants, and only found one of those contaminants at a level higher than the State allows. As we told you at that time, our water temporarily exceeded a drinking water standard and we did a resample directly after getting the high result in November. Resampling in December and February at the monitoring location where the exceedance occurred showed decreased levels of the contaminant, consistent with values historically observed at that location. This report provides 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 State standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns regarding your drinking water, please call Mr. Brett Johnson Chief Water Treatment Plant Operator at (518) 587-3550, extension 2472. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled city council meetings. The meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

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. The State Health Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The City of Saratoga Springs receives surface water from the Loughberry Lake Watershed and ground water from the Geyser Crest system, (Hathorn Blvd. and Quevic Dr). Water is also pumped into Loughberry Lake from Bog Meadow Brook, (Ingersoll Road Saratoga Springs), and three Bog Meadow groundwater wells during the high demand summer months to help maintain the lake level. During 2025, our system did not experience any restriction of our water sources, but we asked the public to lessen their water use as we had a late summer and fall drought.

The Loughberry Lake source is treated conventionally at the Excelsior Avenue treatment plant with flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration. It is disinfected with a combination of ultraviolet light and sodium hypochlorite application. Fluoride is added to attain the optimal level of fluoride in the finished water to aid in preventing tooth decay. Phosphate is added for corrosion control. The Geyser Crest wells are disinfected with sodium hypochlorite and fluoride is added. Although all the systems are interconnected, Loughberry Lake is our primary source and supplies most of the city. The Geyser Crest wells supply the Geyser Crest Subdivision and a portion of the southwest section of the city.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 28,000 people through 9,680 service connections. The total water produced in 2025 was 1,661,470,000 gallons. The city's daily average was 4,552,000 gallons. Our highest single day consumption was 7,675,000 gallons on August 10, 2025. The amount of water delivered through metered sales was 1,285,569,597 gallons. This leaves an unaccounted-for total of 375,900,403 gallons. These losses came from city operations, flushing mains, fighting fires, water main breaks, and unauthorized use (adding up to approximately 25% of the total amount produced). In 2025 water customers were charged a sliding scale rate with most customers paying approximately \$13.15 per 1,000 cubic feet of water consumed (or approximately \$1.79 per 1,000 gallons).

The NYS DOH has completed source water assessments for the Bog Meadow Brook, Geyser Crest Subdivision and Loughberry Lake Watershed systems based on available information. Possible and actual threats to these drinking water sources were evaluated. The State source water assessments include a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the environment. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for

contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is or will become contaminated. See section “Are there contaminants in our drinking water?” for a list of the contaminants that have been detected, if any. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The Bog Meadow Brook assessment found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of row crops in the assessment area results in a medium susceptibility to pesticides, and there is reason to believe that land cover data may overestimate the percentage of pasture in the assessment area. No permitted discharges are found in the assessment area. There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include: mines. Finally, it should be noted that relatively high flow velocities make river drinking water supplies highly sensitive to existing and new sources of microbial contamination.

The Geyser Crest Subdivision assessment rated our water source as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial, nitrates, industrial solvents and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of the wells to a permitted discharge facility (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government), a hazardous waste site, and the residential land use in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from fractured bedrock and the overlying soils may not provide adequate protection from potential contamination. While the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State’s drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

The Loughberry Lake Watershed assessment found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of pasture in the assessment area results in a medium potential for protozoa contamination, and the amount of residential lands in the assessment area results in an elevated potential for microbial contamination. A single non-sanitary wastewater discharge is unlikely to contribute to contamination. 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.

The State Health Department will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, and planning and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting us, as noted below.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include total coliform bacteria, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological aspects and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below 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 do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

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 indicate that water poses 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 Department of Health at (518) 584-7460.

DEFINITIONS:

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

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.

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

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

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

Table of Detected Contaminants – Loughberry Lake Watershed

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Average) (Range)	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity ¹	No	11/1/25	0.486	NTU	N/A	TT = 1	Soil runoff
Turbidity	No	2025	95% < 0.3	NTU	N/A	95% < 0.3	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Alkalinity, Total (Raw Water)	No	Monthly 2025	143.6 (119 - 166)	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Barium	No	12/2/25	0.0489	mg/L	2	MCL = 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	7/20/24 – 7/28/24	0.068 ² (ND - 0.100) ³	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Chloride	No	12/3/25	138	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Lead	No	7/20/24 – 7/28/24	3.4 ² (ND - 4.4) ³	µg/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	No	12/2/25	0.0037	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Nitrate	No	12/2/25	0.89	mg/L	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Organic Carbon, Total	No	Monthly 2025	4.75 (1.2 – 31.8)	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Sodium	No	12/3/25	72 ⁶	mg/L	N/A	(See Health Effects) ⁶	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Fluoride	No	12/2/25	1.10	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sulfate	No	12/3/25	22.2	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring.
Color	No	12/3/25	<5	Units	N/A	MCL = 15	Large quantities of organic chemicals, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand and the potential for production of excess amounts of disinfectant by-products such as trihalomethanes, the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese; Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter.
Odor	No	12/3/25	1	Units	N/A	MCL = 3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.

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

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

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

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.

NOTES – LOUGHBERRY LAKE WATERSHED:

- 1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement (0.486 NTU) for the year occurred on November 1st, 2025. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. In 2025 our measurements met that requirement.
- 2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system. In this case 31 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.030 mg/L for copper and .56 ug/L for lead. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested during the year.
- 3 – The level presented represents the range of results.
- 4 – Compliance for TTHM and HAA5 MCLs is based on a locational running annual arithmetic average (LRAA), computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples. The highest locational running average for the year 2025 is shown for each sample site. The highest LRAA for HAA5 occurred during the 2nd quarter for all sites tested. The highest LRAA for TTHM occurred during the 3rd quarter for Stewarts, Hilton Garden, and DPW Garage and Denny's in the 4th quarter.
- 5 – The level presented represents the range of results for the four quarterly samples collected at each site in 2025.
- 6 – 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants – Loughberry Lake Watershed (Continued)							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Average) (Range)	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Organic Contaminants							
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) [LLTP]	No	10/21/25	2.0	ng/L	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) [LLTP]	No	3/14/24	1.8				
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) [LLTP]	No	10/21/25	0.88	ng/L	N/A	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross alpha activity (including radium – 226 but excluding radon and uranium)	No	12/6/22	0.792+/-1.02	pCi/L	0	MCL = 15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Stage-2 Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	No	Quarterly 2025	Denny's 25.5 ⁴ (12.4-38.7) ⁵ Hilton Garden 23.4 (13.9-44.5) DPW 19.55 (10.1-35.4) Stewarts Lake 22.5 (7.3-32.7)	µg/L	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	Yes	Quarterly 2025	Denny's 84.1 ⁴ (32.7-145) ⁵ Hilton Garden 57.3 (31.4-95.5) DPW 45.8 (17.6-78.1) Stewarts Lake 46.9 (25.3-72.2)	µg/L	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

Units: Milligrams per liter (mg/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).
Micrograms per liter (µg/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).
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Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.
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DEFINITIONS:

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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.

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

[LLTP] – Sample was collected from the Loughberry Lake Treatment Plant.

[BMPS] – Sample was collected from the Bog Meadow Pump Station.

Table of Detected Contaminants – Geyser Crest Subdivision

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Average) (Range)	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	12/6/23	0.041	mg/L	2	MCL = 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	7/20/24 – 7/28/24	0.094 ¹ (ND-0.100) ²	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Chloride	No	11/20/24	192	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Fluoride	No	12/8/20	0.661	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead	No	7/20/24 – 7/28/24	3 ¹ (ND – 3.7) ²	µg/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	No	12/2/25	0.85	mg/L	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	No	12/6/23	1.8	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Sodium	No	12/3/25	93.9 ³	mg/L	N/A	(See Health Effects) ³	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Sulfate	No	12/3/25	25.4	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring.
Color	No	11/20/24	2	Units	N/A	MCL = 15	Large quantities of organic chemicals, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand and the

							potential for production of excess amounts of disinfectant by- products such as trihalomethanes, the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese; Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter.
Units: <i>Milligrams per liter (mg/L):</i> Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm). <i>Micrograms per liter (µg/L):</i> Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb). <i>Nanograms per liter (ng/L):</i> Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt). <i>Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):</i> A measure of the radioactivity in water. <i>Millirems per year (mrem/yr):</i> A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.							

NOTES – GEYSER CREST SUBDIVISION:

- 1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 21 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the values detected at your water system. In this case 21 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.094 mg/L for copper and 3 ug/L for lead. The action levels for copper and lead were not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- 2 – The level presented represents the range of results.
- 3 – 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.

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Table of Detected Contaminants – Geyser Crest Subdivision (Continued)							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Average) (Range)	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Stage-1 Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No	07/16/25	5.3	µg/L	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross alpha particle activity (including radium – 226 but excluding radon and uranium)	No	12/6/22	0+/-1.06	pCi/L	0	MCL = 15	Erosion of natural deposits.
	No	8/25/22	0.49+/-1.21				

Combined radium – 226 and 228	No	8/25/22	0.838	pCi/L	0	MCL = 5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	No	8/25/22	1.01+/-0.02	µg/L	0	MCL = 30	Erosion of natural deposits.
Units: <u>Milligrams per liter (mg/L):</u> Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm). <u>Micrograms per liter (µg/L):</u> Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb). <u>Nanograms per liter (ng/L):</u> Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt). <u>Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):</u> A measure of the radioactivity in water. <u>Millirems per year (mrem/yr):</u> A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.							

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UNREGULATED CONTAMINATES

In 2024 and 2025, we were required to collect and analyze drinking water samples for the following unregulated contaminants: Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHPA), Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHXS), Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA), Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDOA), Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHXA), Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUNA), 11CL-PF3OUDS, 9CL-PF3ONS, ADONA, HFPO-DA, Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA), Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS), Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS), Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS), Perfluoro PFMPA, Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPEA), Perfluoro PFMBA, Perfluoro PFEESA, Nonafluoro NFDHA, Perfluoropentane sulfonic acid (PFPES), and Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid (PFHPS) You may obtain the monitoring results by calling Mr. Brett Johnson Chief Water Treatment Plant Operator at (518) 587-3550, extension 2472.

UNREGULATED PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES – LOUGHBERRY LAKE WATERSHED

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG OR HEALTH ADVISORY LEVEL ^{1,2}
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) [LLTP]	No	10/21/25	2.5	ng/L	2000
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) [LLTP]	No	3/14/24	1.8		
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHPA) [LLTP]	No	10/21/25	1.2	ng/L	NA
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHXS) [LLTP]	No	10/21/25	0.55	ng/L	NA
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHXA) [LLTP]	No	10/21/25	2.8	ng/L	NA

Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHXA) [LLTP]	No	3/14/24	1.8		
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) [LLTP]	No	10/21/25	2.5	ng/L	NA
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) [BMPS]	No	10/21/25	2.4		
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) [LLTP]	No	3/14/24	3.3		
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPEA) [LLTP]	No	10/21/25	3.1	ng/L	NA
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPEA) [BMPS]	No	10/21/25	3.5		
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPEA) [LLTP]	No	3/14/24	2.0		

- 1 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.
- 2 All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L = 50,000 ng/L.

[LLTP] – Sample was collected from the Loughberry Lake Treatment Plant.

[BMPS] – Sample was collected from the Bog Meadow Pump Station.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had one MCL violations in 2025. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State for all of our testing except the one exceedance. Our System had an MCL violation for disinfection by products (TTHM) at one of our four sampling sites. Resampling in December and February at the monitoring location where the exceedance occurred showed decreased levels of the contaminant, consistent with values historically observed at that location and we expect to be back into compliance in 2026.

While the average detection of trihalomethanes over the past year of water system monitoring is exceeding the NYS MCL, it is not an immediate health hazard. The drinking water standard is not a bright line between levels that cause health effects and those that do not. Rather, exceedance of the standard means that the water system must take actions to lower the concentration in drinking water while continuing to provide adequate disinfection of the water. There is still a wide margin of protection between the average levels that were detected over the past year and levels that are known to cause health effects. This means that the exposure presents a low level of risk for people consuming the water.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some studies also suggest an association between people who drank elevated levels of trihalomethanes while pregnant and developmental effects, primarily decreased fetal growth.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2025, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN DRINKING WATER AND ITS EFFECT ON CHILDREN:

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 components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Saratoga Springs City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components 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, contact Brett Johnson. 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>.

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. 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 by: Physical copy available at the DPW offices in City Hall, 474 Broadway Suite 12. New York State Department of Health's summary of lead service line inventories webpage, (https://health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/).

INFORMATION ON FLUORIDE ADDITION:

Our system is one of many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the United States Center 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, we monitor fluoride levels daily to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l. During 2025 our monitoring showed daily fluoride levels for our two plants were within 0.3 mg/L of the target level as recommended by the Department of Health. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approached the 2.2 mg/L MCL for fluoride.

INFORMATION ON PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS & 1,4-DIOXANE:

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 Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) of 10 parts per trillion (ng/l) each while 1,4-Dioxane has an MCL of 1.0 parts per billion (µg/l). The City has completed four quarters of sampling for Loughberry and Geyser Crest. The data shows compliance with the new MCLs for PFOA and PFOS & no detects for 1,4-Dioxane. The data presented in the table shows all contaminants detected from the most recent round of sampling at each collection site.

Composite Filter Monitoring Information:

Our highest single composite turbidity measurement for the year was 0.486 NTU on November 1, 2025. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurement below 0.3 NTU. In 2025, our measurements met that requirement.

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 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 microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

There are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ☐ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- ☐ Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- ☐ Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met.
- ☐ You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:
- ☐ Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- ☐ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- ☐ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- ☐ Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- ☐ Water your lawn only when it needs it and avoid running the sprinkler all night long. You can save 750-1,500 gallons per month.
- ☐ Install water-saving showerheads or flow restrictors. This can save 700 gallons per month.
- ☐ Shorten your showers. Even a one or two minute reduction can save up to 700 gallons per household per month.
- ☐ Capture tap water, while waiting for hot water to come down the pipes, in a watering can to use later on house plants or your garden. Saves 200 to 300 gallons per month.

System Improvements:

The Loughberry Lake Dam project went from October of 2024 to late 2025. We strengthened the dam overall with the placement of 20,000 cubic yards of stone on the Lake side. The spillway was redesigned and offers a redundant water intake for the Water Plant in the event of an emergency with the primary intake. The spillway and discharge area were rebuilt and will aid in high flows discharging from the lake. The conclusion of the dam project will be in the Spring of 2026 with planting grass and restoring the overall appearance and stabilization of the land.

We are in the early stages of working with the New York State Department of Health, Wilton, and Greenfield to better protect our water source by having discussions on how to lessen contaminant pollutions of phosphorous and nitrogen.

CLOSING:

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. 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.

This report was prepared for the City of Saratoga Springs by:

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City of Saratoga Springs, N.Y