

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Adirondack Lodges Homeowners Association, Inc.
East Shore Drive, Adirondack, NY 12808
(Public Water Supply Identification Number NY5621920)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Adirondack Lodges 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. We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. 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. If you have any questions concerning this report or concerning your drinking water please contact: *Deborah Karl, Co-Operator, PO Box 233, Adirondack, NY 12808; Telephone (585) 802-7370; e-mail debkarl@gmail.com Or Morris Coolidge, Co-Operator 33 Coolidge Way, Jay, NY 12941, Telephone (518) 929-3560; e-mail mocool2002@yahoo.com.* If you want to learn more, please view via zoom on any of our regularly scheduled Homeowners Association meetings. They are held on, 1/18/25, 5/3/25, 8/2/25 and 10/25/25 & 1/17/26 ; *Please contact the ALHA Secretary; Telephone (518) 369-4950.*

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

Adirondack Lodges draws its water from a ground water source. Groundwater or well water is stored below the surface of the earth in deep, porous rocks called "aquifers." Groundwater is purified naturally as it filters through layers of soil, clay, rock and sand. This process, known as "percolation" takes years to complete. As a result, groundwater requires less treatment than surface water. Our water source is from two active drilled wells, Well #2 a 6" diameter, 260 ft. deep well with an estimated yield of 60 gallons per minute (gpm) and Well #3 a 6" diameter, 55 ft. deep well with an estimated yield of 47 gpm. Both wells are plumbed to the pumphouse which contains three 1000-gallon, uncoated, concrete storage tanks connected in series. Treatment of the raw water produced by the wells consists of chlorination using sodium hypochlorite providing disinfection to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and other organisms.

The source water assessment performed by the New York State Health Department has rated our source water as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial contamination and nitrates. It should be noted that the SWAP looks at the untreated water only. Our water is treated to minimize the potential sources of contamination. The SWAP summary for our water supply is attached to this report.

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and EPA prescribe regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water, provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Adirondack Lodges provides water through 58 service connections to a population, which varies from a seasonal low of 20 to a high of 190 persons. Our average daily demand is 4,988 gallons. Our single highest day was 13,100 gallons. The total water pumped in 2024 was 1,496,076 gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, Adirondack Lodges 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, inorganic and synthetic organic contaminants. In addition, we test a chlorinated sample for coliform bacteria quarterly. 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 New York State Department of Health, Glens Falls District Office at (518) 793-3893.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table on page 4, our system had no violations. As you can see by the table on page 4, we had no violations. We have learned through our testing and testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these compounds were detected below New York State requirements.

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 each while 1,4-Dioxane has an MCL of 1.0 parts per billion. Adirondack Lodges HOA has completed its 4th quarter monitoring with no detects for PFOA, PFOS and the other 23 unregulated contaminants & 1,4-Dioxane.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2024, our system 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 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.

The Adirondack Lodges distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines and/or visiting the website at: https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY5621920.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 Adirondack Lodges 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, contact Deborah Karl (585) 802-7370. 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>.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

During 2024 there were no major capital improvements.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

The Adirondack Lodges 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
- ◆ Use water saving showerheads
- ◆ Install faucet aerators in the kitchen and the bathroom to reduce the flow from 4 to 2.5 gallons per minute
- ◆ 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

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 homeowners. We ask that all our homeowners help us protect our water source. Please call our office if you have questions.

**Adirondack Lodges
NY5621920
Source Water Assessment Summary**

The NYSDOH 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 source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how rapidly contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility of a water supply well to contamination is dependent upon both the presence of potential sources of contamination within the well's contributing area and the likelihood that the contamination can travel through the environment to reach the well. 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 source water assessment has rated our water source as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial contamination and nitrates. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of the wells to permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and the associated industrial activity in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer, which is a shallow aquifer that occurs immediately below the ground surface and has no overlying protective layer for protection from potential sources of 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 county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning and education programs. 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.

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 each while 1,4-Dioxane has an MCL of 1.0 parts per billion. Adirondack Lodges HOA has completed its 3rd quarter monitoring in 2024 with no detects for PFOA, PFOS & 1 detect for an unregulated perfluoroalkyl substance.

ADIRONDACK LODGES TEST RESULTS							
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY5621920							
Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances							
CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO	Date of sample	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT OR AL)^{1,2}	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	N	8/5/24	2.76	ng/l	N/A	2,000 ng/l	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
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.							

ADIRONDACK LODGES TEST RESULTS Public Water Supply Identification Number NY5621920							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chloride	N	8/7/23	5.25	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	8/5/24	0.1095 ¹	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching of wood preservatives
Range of values			00179-0.117				
Lead	N	8/5/24	0.005	µg/l	N/A	AL=15	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Range of values			ND-1.5				
Nitrate	N	8/5/24	0.982	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor	N	8/7/23	1	µg/l	N/A	MCL=3	Natural sources
pH	N	8/7/23	8.20	units	N/A	NA	6.5-8.5
Sodium ³	N	8/7/23	4.02	mg/l	N/A	N/A ³	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	N	8/7/23	10.7	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha	N	8/3/20	2.21	pCi/l	0	MCL=15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	N	8/1/22	0.760	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 Residual (average) range	N	Daily	0.3 0.3-0.4	ppm	MRDL G	MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes
					N/A	MCL=4	
FOOTNOTES- - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 5 test sites. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 5 sites tested. - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 5 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 5 sites tested. - 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 µl of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets - Only PFOA and PFOS have a regulatory limit of 10 ng/l each. - All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL =0.05 mg/L <i>Non-Detects (ND)</i> - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present. <i>Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)</i> - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000. <i>Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter</i> - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000. <i>Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)</i> - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000. <i>Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)</i> - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water. <i>Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)</i> - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. <i>Action Level</i> - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <i>Treatment Technique (TT)</i> -A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. <i>Maximum Contaminant Level</i> - 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. <i>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</i> - 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. <i>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</i>: 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. <i>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)</i>: 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 <i>N/A-not applicable</i>							