

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023
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/AnnualWaterQualityReport.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 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.

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 2023, 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 2,305 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 279,480,000 gallons of water from Queensbury and SCWA in 2023. 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 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 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 2023, 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 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.

INFORMATION ON LEAD

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 Moreau Water Department 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. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact *Michael Mooney*, Town of Wilton 518-307-9510. 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>

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 2023 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	2/6/23 5/8/23 8/7/23 11/15/23	LRAA1 28 (13.9-42.7) LRAA2 47.9 (38.5-58)	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	2/6/23 5/8/23 8/7/23 11/15/23	LRAA1 41.9 (20.7-65.8) LRAA2 79.4 (57.7-87.4)	µg/l	N/A	MSCL=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 28)	N	daily testing	1.02 0.71-1.45	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper Range of copper concentrations	N	9/21/22- 9/22/22	0.174 ² 0.0035- 0.294	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	9/21/22- 9/22/22	10.0 ³ ND-56.4	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 2023. The highest LRAA1 for TTHM was in the 3 rd quarter and in the 4 th quarter for the HAAs. For LRAA2 the highest THM was in the 2nd quarter while the highest HAA5 was in the 4 th quarter 2023.							
2. The level presented represents the 90 th 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 18 th sample with 3 rd highest value (level detected 0.174 mg/l). The Action Level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.							
3. The level presented represents the 90 th percentile of 20 test sites. The action level for lead was exceeded at 1 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 Measure ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	4/18/23	4	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	3/8/23	0.11	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	6/10/23	0.083 100%	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 2023	4.8 1.8	mg/l	N/A	TT ³	Naturally present in the environment
Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances							
Perfluorobutsonic Acid (PFBA)	N	6/13/23	1.27	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 2023 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 0.190 NTU. and complied 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	2/1/23	5	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	N	4/6/22	8.1	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Color	N	4/6/22	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.
Iron	N	4/6/22	20	µg/l	N/A	MCL=300	Naturally occurring
Manganese	N	4/6/22	6	µg/l	N/A	MCL=300	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Nitrate	N	2/1/23	0.09	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Sodium ¹	N	2/1/23 5/5/23 8/2/23 12/7/23	18.6 22.2 19.1 19.3	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	N	4/6/22	12.4	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring.
Zinc	N	4/6/22	4	µg/l	N/A	MCL=5000	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
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 0.3	Total count	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity ³ (Highest turbidity)	N	7/21/23	0.18	NTU	N/A	TT=1 NTU	Soil runoff
² 2023	N	All 12 Months	100%			TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU	
Total Organic Carbon ⁴ (monthly samples from 2023)							
Treated Water (average) Range of values	N		1.4-2.0 1.2-2.1	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 13.9-21.1	µg/l	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9 (range of 4 quarters 4 sites)	N/A			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 7/21/23 (0.18 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 2023.							
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.

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.

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	Monitoring requirement is one sample annually	
			Bromobenzene	Ethylbenzene		
			Bromochloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene		
			Bromoethane	Isopropylbenzene		
Antimony	Monitoring requirement is one sample annually		N-Butylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene		
Arsenic			sec-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride		
			Tert-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene		
Beryllium			Carbon Tetrachloride	Styrene		
Cadmium			Chlorobenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane		
Chromium	Sample results from 2/2/2023		2-Chlorotoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Sample results from 12/2023	
Mercury			4-Chlorotoluene	Tetrachloroethene		
Nickel			Dibromomethane	Toluene		
Selenium			1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene		
Thallium			1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene		
Mercury			1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane		
Cyanide			Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane		
Fluoride			1,1-Dichloroethane	Trichloroethene		
			1,2-Dichloroethane	Trichlorofluoromethane		
			1,1 Dichloroethene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane		
Odor	Monitoring requirement is at State discretion		cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	NON-DETECT	
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		
	Monthly					
Taste						
Odor						
NON-DETECT				Total Coliform & E. coli		Monitoring is 7 samples/ month
PFOA	6/2023					
PFOS						
1,4-Dioxane						
				Radiological Parameters		requirement is one sample every six-nine years. NON-DETECT
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)phthalate	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)*		

