

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Village of Stillwater
662 Hudson Ave, Stillwater, New York 12170
Public Water Supply ID# 4500171

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Stillwater 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 tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report 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 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 resource.

If you have any questions concerning this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact: Village of Stillwater PO Box 507, Stillwater, NY 12170 at (518) 664-3298. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings. The meetings are held at 7:00 p.m., the third Tuesday of each month at the Village Boardroom on Palmer Street.

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, 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 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.

Our water is purchased from Saratoga County Water Authority (SCWA). The source is the upper Hudson River in Moreau where it is treated by 0.01 micron membrane filters, granular activated carbon, caustic soda for pH control, orthophosphates for corrosion control, and disinfected with sodium hypochlorite (chlorine). Water flows through a water main to the Luther Forest Technology Park. A 12" transmission main constructed by the Village of Stillwater brings water from the SCWA system to our two storage tanks. The Village of Stillwater has a 488,000-gallon steel storage tank located off Dick Lynch Road and a 135,000-gallon steel ground storage tank located near Saratoga Hills Mobile Home Park.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves over 1,600 people through 520 service connections within the Village of Stillwater. The total water purchased from the Saratoga County Water Authority in 2025 was 77,576,000 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system is 169,900 gallons per day. Our highest monthly average daily water demand was 250,565 gallons in July 2025. The amount of water used includes an accounting of the total annual amount of water delivered to customers in addition to the water that is lost from the system. In 2025, the amount of water delivered was 30,418,898 gallons to customers of the Village of Stillwater and 16,155,070 gallons delivered to customers of the Town of Stillwater and Outside Users. This leaves an unaccounted total of 31,002,032 gallons. This water was used to flush hydrants and mains three times per year, fight fires and leakage in the system. In 2025, water customers were charged \$5.75 per 1,000 gallons of water for Village residents or around \$401.50 per year for a typical home using 200 gallons per day. The Town of Stillwater was charged \$8.62 per 1,000 gallons and Saratoga Hills Mobile Home Park was billed by the Town of Stillwater.

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, lead and copper, orthophosphate, trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. In addition, the Saratoga County Water Authority tests for turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrate, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds and radiological contaminants. 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, might 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.

Village of Stillwater Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit of measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	Monthly	N/A	N/A	0	TT = two or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ¹	No	5 per week	0.0 – 0.0	NTU	N/A	Above 5 NTU for monthly average	Soil Runoff, Corrosion/rust especially during flushing or hydrant use.
Inorganic compounds							
Copper	No	8/10/23 To 8/24/23	0.141 ² (0.032-0.213) ³	mg/L	1.3	1.3 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	No	8/10/23 To 8/24/23	1.500 ² (ND-11.4) ³	ug/L	0	15 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains, erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection Byproducts⁶							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No	2/25 5/25 8/25 11/25	Village Hall LRAA (Q4) 59.3 (36.6-75.2) ³	ug/L	N/A	80 (MCL)	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid)	No	2/25 5/25 8/25 11/25	Hillside Tank LRAA (Q3) 44.6 (21.0-52.3) ³	ug/L	N/A	60 (MCL)	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.

1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity in the distribution system. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year was 0 NTU. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5 NTU in the distribution system.

2 – The level presented represents 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. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value.

3 – This represents the range of sample results.

4 – This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated for the year. The running annual average is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent quarterly sample results.

Saratoga County Water Authority Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TI or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	10 Samples Monthly	None	Monthly	0	TT=2 or more positive samples.	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity ⁴ (Highest Result -Entry Point)	No	7-21-25	0.073	NTU	NIA	TT-1.0	Soil Runoff.
Transmission System	No	4-15-25	0.38	NTU	NIA	TT-5.0	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	No	Treated Avg	1.54 Avg. 0.9-Min 2.2-Max	mg/l	NIA	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganics							
Nitrate	No	3/18/25	0.12	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	No	4-18-2023	2.0	ug/l	N/A	300	Naturally occurring. Indicative of landfill contamination
Sodium	No	4-18-2023	7.2	mg/l	N/A	270*	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	4-18-2023	8.1	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Barium	No	9-9-2025	5.0	ug/l	2,000	2,000	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	8-24-2023	0.4056 ¹ (0.03-1.20)	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids - (mono-, di, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid ^{2, 3, 4}	No	LRAA#1 Range #1 LRAA#2 Range #2 LRAA#3 Range #3 LRAA#4 Range #4	33.0 (19.3-47.0) 20.0 (12.5-29.2) 24.0 (16.9-34.0) 28.0 (15.9-3)	ug/l	NIA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Trihalomethanes- (Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) ^{2 3 4}	No	LRAA#1 Range #1 LRAA#2 Range #2 LRAA#3 Range #3 LRAA#4 Range #4	39.0 (20.0-58.0) 26.0 (11.0-38.5) 36.0 (17.0-56.3) 32.0 (17.0-45.9)	ug/l	NIA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances					
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG of Health Advisory Level ^{1,2}
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	6-12-25	1.64	ng/l	7000 ng/L

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.

Definitions:

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

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The arithmetic average of the results for four consecutive quarters. For disinfection byproducts the MCL and RAA are rounded to the nearest tenth when the results are given in micrograms per liter.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system did not have any violations for 2025. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected; however, these compounds were detected at levels below New York State and federal requirements.

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. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. The Village of Stillwater was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ON CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

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. The Saratoga County Water Authority utilizes membrane filtration technology which removes these contaminants at higher rates than conventional water treatment technologies. During 2018, as part of our routine sampling, eight samples were collected of untreated Hudson River source water and analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts. Of these samples, no oocysts were detected. Therefore, our testing indicates there was no presence of Cryptosporidium 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 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. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

INFORMATION ON GIARDIA

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. During 2018, as part of our routine sampling, eight samples were collected of untreated Hudson River source water and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Of these samples,

of these samples four showed two cysts, one showed four cysts and two showed no cysts. Therefore, 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. The Saratoga County Water Authority utilizes membrane filtration technology which removes these contaminants at higher rates than conventional water treatment technologies. 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 hand washing practices are poor.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water meets 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 HN/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).

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. *Stillwater Village* 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 Village of Stillwater PO Box 507, Stillwater, NY 12170 at (518) 664-3298. 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 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 Village of Stillwater distribution system has Lead and Non-Lead service lines. The inventory is viewable at the Village website.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

Our drinking water is purchased from the Saratoga County Water Authority, which is derived from the Hudson River in the Town of Moreau, upstream of Fort Edward. Hydrologic characteristics generally make rivers highly sensitive to existing and new sources of nitrate, phosphorus and microbial contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for this Public Water System (PWS). This PWS provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure that the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards. Continued vigilance in compliance with water quality protection and pollution prevention programs as well as continued monitoring and enforcement will help to continue to protect our source water quality.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. **Please call our office if you have questions at 518-664-3298.**