

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022
Malta Gardens Apartments & Mobile Home Community
2372 Route 9 Mechanicville, New York 12138
(Public Water Supply ID# 4501785)

Introduction

To Comply with State regulations, Malta Gardens Apartments & Mobile Home Park 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. This report provides an overview of last years water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, and how it compares to State standards.

If you have any questions about this report concerning your drinking water, please contact Sarah Sullivan, Property Manager at 518-899-2011. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

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 animal 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 bottle water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system serves about 950 people with 556 service connections. Our water source is groundwater wells which are located at the complex. The water is chlorinated prior to distribution.

The New York State Department Of Health has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to the drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. 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 their 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 microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents, and other industrial number and close proximity of the wells to permitted discharge facilities contamination. These rating are due primarily to the number and close proximity of the wells to discharge facilities(industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government), and the commercial and residential land use in the protection from potential contamination. While the source water assessment rate 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 States 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 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, disinfection by-products, inorganic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds 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 concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

It should be noted that not all drinking water, including bottle 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 and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Glens Falls Regional Office of the New York State Health Department (518-793-3893).

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	TT=2 or more positive samples	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

Disinfection By Products							
Total Trihalomethane's	NO	8-23-22	11	Ug/l	n/a	80ug/l	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms in drinking water. THM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Total Haloacetic Acids	NO	8-23-22	6.8	Ug/l	n/a	60ug/l	By product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms in drinking water.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	NO	5-13-21	0.056	Mg/l	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries and coil burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Chloride	NO	12-6-22	240	Mg/l	250	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Copper	NO	9-8-22	0.087 ₍₁₎ (0.025-0.097) ₂	Mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	NO	9-8-22	2.1 ₍₁₎ (ND-2.6) ₃	Ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	NO	5-13-21	0.00066	Mg/l	0.1	n/a	
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	NO	12-6-22	1.4	Mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion from natural deposits.
Sodium ⁴	NO	12-6-22	110	Mg/l	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste.
Gross Alpha Particles	NO	5-14-19	ND	PCi/l		15	Naturally Occurring
Radium 226	NO	7-19-19	ND	PCi/l		5	Naturally Occurring
Radium 228	NO	7-19-19	ND	PCi/l		5	Naturally Occurring
Fluoride	NO	5-13-21	0.11	Mg/l	2.2	n/a	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Sulfate	NO	5-13-21	29.6	Mg/l	n/a	250	Naturally Occurring
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Perfluorooctanoic ⁵ acid (PFOA)	NO	12-8-22	5.1	Ng/l	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Perfluorooctane ⁶ sulfonic acid (PFOS)	NO	12-8-22	2.0	Ng/l	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
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Notes:

- 1- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the second highest result. The action level for lead or copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- 2- The levels presented represent the range of results.
- 3- Four of the 10 required sample sites had detectable levels of lead in the water. All other samples tested were non detects results. The action level for lead was not exceeded in any of the sites tested.
- 4- 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.
- 5- PFOA caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOA in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOA as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOA in animals.
- 6- PFOS caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOS in animals.

UNREGULATED PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG OR HEALTH ADVISORY LEVEL ^{1,2}
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	No	12-8-22	0.0000032	mg/L	0.002 mg/L
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHXA)	No	12-8-22	0.0000038	mg/L	NA
Perfluorohexansulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	12-8-22	0.00000079	mg/L	NA
Perfluorheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	12-8-22	0.0000027	mg/L	NA

- 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.

Definitions

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.

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

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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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).

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

Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).

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?

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the New York State requirements. It should be noted that the action level for lead was exceeded in none of the ten samples collected though lead was detected. We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water.

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. [Water Supply Name] 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 [Water Supply Name and Contact Information]. 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>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2022, 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 microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

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.

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 Malta Gardens Apartments and Mobile Home Community by:

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