

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

Village of Lake George

Ottawa Street Lake George, NY 12845

Public Water Supply ID# NY5600106

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Village of Lake George 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, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We detected 1 of those contaminants at a level higher than the State allows. This report is 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 resources. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact: Mr. Chris Andrews, Operator; 26 Old Post Road, Lake George, NY 12845; Telephone (518) 668-4420. 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. They are held on the 3rd Monday of each month, 4:30 PM at the Village Hall. Telephone (518) 668-5771. If you want to learn more, please call us.

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

Our water source is Lake George drawn from an intake that extends approximately 1300 feet from shore at a depth of 35 feet. The water is pumped from the lake to the filter plant. The filter plant has three package treatment units, installed in parallel. Water entering the building, is injected with a minimal amount of chlorine to prevent algae growth on the filters, a polymer coagulant is injected, then water flows into each treatment unit. The filtered water is injected with liquid sodium hypochlorite prior to storage and distribution.

The NYS DOH 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 state 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 water source. 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. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The source water assessment found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. Land cover and its associated activities within the assessment area does not increase the potential for contamination. While there are some facilities present, permitted discharge does not likely represent an important threat to source water quality based on the type of discharge. There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contamination sources, and the facility types include: Mines and landfills. Additional sources of potential contamination include heavy boat traffic near the intake. The State Health Department 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.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 1,800 people in the Village and Town of Lake George through 1,400 service connections. Our average daily demand 665,883 gallons. Our single highest day was 1,257,900 gallons. The total water produced in 2025 was 243,587,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 145,934,055 gallons. The ratio of water produced to the water billed averages 55%. Water used to flush mains, fight fires, filter backwashing and leakage accounts for the remaining 45%. In 2025 Village water residents were charged for 1- 10,000 gallons with a quarterly bill of \$71.80 and \$6.46 per 1000 gallons over 10,000 gallons and \$7.14 per 1000 gallons over 50,000 gallons. Town customers were charged for 1- 10,000

gallons with a quarterly bill of \$88.80 and \$7.78 per 1000 gallons over 10,000 gallons and \$8.48 per 1000 gallons over 50,000 gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. In addition, we test 2 samples for coliform bacteria monthly. 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 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, our system had 1 violation.

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

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. The Village of Lake George Water Department has completed its 4th quarter monitoring in 2024 with no detects for PFOA, PFOS & 1,4-Dioxane.

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.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.

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 Lake George distribution system has galvanized lines requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. The inventory is viewable at the following website:

https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY5600106.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 Village of Lake George 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, Chris Andrews (518)668-4420 or lgwtp@hotmail.com. 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>.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

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.
- ◆ Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

There were no major capital improvements made to the water system in 2025.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources. Please call our office if you have questions.

Glossary

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

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

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.

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.

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 (µg/l) - 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.

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.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) - The LRAA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each individual site.

N/A-Not applicable

As illustrated in the table below our 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 (38), asbestos, color. The inorganic contaminants tested for and **NON-DETECTABLE** were,

arsenic, cadmium, chromium, iron, manganese mercury, selenium silver, zinc, antimony, beryllium, thallium, nickel and cyanide. Radiological contaminants Gross alpha, Radium 226 & Radium 228. Microbiological contaminants Total coliform and E. coli.

Table of Detected Contaminants Village of Lake George PWS ID# NYS600196							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measure ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity	N	6/26/25	0.075 100%	NTU	N/A	TT=1 NTU TT=95% samples <0.3 NTU	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chloride	N	10/5/23	22.8	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Copper Range of values	N	8/28/25	0.174 ² 0.0371-0.188	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead Range of values	N	9/9/22- 9/12/22	ND ³ ND-1.5	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Odor	Y	10/5/23	4	units	N/A	MCL=3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.
pH	N	10/5/23	7.70	mg/l		6.5-8.5	
Sodium ⁴	N	10/5/23	14.2	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Sulfate	N	10/5/23	6.48	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally Occurring.
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (quarterly samples)							
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] Range of sample values	N	2/3/25 5/6/25 8/4/25 11/3/25	18.88 ⁵ 14.3-25	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Range of sample values	N	2/3/25 5/6/25 8/4/25 11/3/25	38.68 ⁵ 32.4-44.5	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	1.2 0.40-1.2	mg/l	MRDLG N/A	MRDL MCL=4	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
Total Organic Carbon and Dissolved Organic Carbon⁶ (Treated Water Samples monthly samples 2025)							
Dissolved Organic Carbon Range of values	N	monthly *	1.54-3.98	mg/l	N/A	TT	Naturally occurring indicator of the level of organic matter in water.
UV Absorbance Range of values	N	monthly *	0.0005-0.097	cm ⁻¹	N/A	TT	Naturally occurring indicator of UV 254 nm light absorbency of the water
Total Organic Carbon Compliance Ratio	N	Monthly samples 2025	1.3-2.0	N/A	Compliance ratio >=1	TT ⁵	Organic material both natural and manmade; Organic pollutants, decaying vegetation.

Notes:

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Level detected represents the highest level detected. Distribution system turbidity performed 5 times a week with 0.87 NTU being highest level detected and 0.11 NTU being the average level detected.
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 10 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, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 9th sample with the second highest value (level detected 0.152 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 10 test sites. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 9th sample with the second highest value (level detected <1 µg/l). The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 10 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. The average is based on a Locational Running Annual Average. The average shown represents the highest LRAAs in 2025. The highest THM was in the 4th quarter of 2025 and the highest HAA5 LRAA was in the 2nd quarter of 2025.
6. The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) requires monitoring of raw and treated water Total Organic Carbon (TOC). We can substitute the measurement of Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC) and UV254. The ratio of (UV254/DOC) *100 =SUVA. The Specific Ultra Violet Absorbance (SUVA) is For SUVA at or below 2 L/mg-m the TOC treatment requirements are removed. Also, when the SUVA is at or below 2 the potential for Disinfection Byproduct production tends to be lower. We were in compliance with the regulation, attaining a minimum compliance ratio of 1.00.

