

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Heritage Springs Water Works, Incorporated
Town of Milton, New York
(Public Water Supply ID#NY4522501)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Heritage Springs Water Works 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 provides 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 State standards. A copy of this Annual Report is also available on our web page at www.heritage-springs.com.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please do not hesitate to contact our office at (518) 371-7942 during regular business hours. We can also be reached by email at: info@heritage-springs.com, or by writing: HSWW, 900 Route 146, Clifton Park, NY 12065. In the event of a water emergency, please call (518) 889-9111.

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Our water sources are groundwater wells; groundwater is withdrawn from seven drilled wells in three different locations. The depth of the wells varies from 58 to 250 feet. We have water sources and water treatment plants (WTP's) that all feed into a common distribution system. The WTP's are known as Deer Run (DR), Milton Oaks (MO) and Kayaderorsseras Estates (KE).

At the Deer Run source, as the water is pumped from three wells, while the water is transferred to the four concrete storage/contact tanks (approx. 400,000 gallons) it is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite. The water is then drawn from the storage tanks by pumps that transfer it into the pressurized distribution system.

At the Milton Oaks source, water is pumped, under system pressure, from two wells through a 3,000-gallon contact tank that is connected directly to the distribution system. As with Deer Run, the water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite as it is pumped through the tank.

Our third water source, Kayaderorsseras Estates, consists of 2 wells that are pumped, under system pressure through a green sand II filtration system. This green sand II filtration system greatly reduces, almost eliminates the iron and manganese. Prior to the green sand filtration system, the water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite then to a 3020-gallon contact tank that is connected directly to our system.

The New York State Department of Health completed a source water assessment for the Heritage Springs supplies based on available information. The 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 well supplies. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of a given water source; it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is or will become contaminated. A list of the contaminants detected, if any, are listed in the section entitled "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" The source water assessments provide resource managers with information for protecting source waters into the future.

The source water assessment has rated our water source as having an elevated susceptibility to nitrate and herbicide/pesticide contamination. This rating is due primarily to the residential land use and associated activities in the assessment area. Public notification is required if regulated contaminants are ever found in our water.

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 educational programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting us as noted in the "Introduction" section of this document.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system currently serves approximately 3200 people (based on census data) through 1580 service connections. Our service territory includes several residential subdivisions, apartment buildings, a mobile home park, municipal facilities, and businesses.

The residential subdivisions we serve: Deer Run, Coachman Estates, Milton Heights, Milton Oaks, Geysers Gate, Kayaderosseras Estates, Creek View Court, Oak Hill, and Wyndham Way. Other residential facilities served are: three senior citizen apartment buildings, the Saratoga West mobile home park, the Saratoga Acres mobile home trailer park, the Knollwood Hollow senior condominiums, Lancaster Place condominiums, Linden Lane condominiums, Carlton Hollow Senior apartments and the Saratoga Winners Circle apartments. Non-residential facilities served include the Milton Senior's Community Center, the Town of Milton Town Hall and Highway Garage, Burgess Kimball Park, Geysers Gate pavilion, Milton Eagles Fire House, and several businesses on Rowland Street and Geysers Road.

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, inorganic compounds, antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, mercury, selenium, thallium, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, disinfection byproducts, radiological 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 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, Saratoga County Department of Health at (518) 793-3893.

| HERITAGE SPRINGS WATER WORKS - 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 |
| Inorganic Contaminants: | | | | | | | |
| Barium | No | 12/5/23 12/5/23 11/30/23 | 0.18@ DR 0.5 @ MO 0.097 @ KE | mg/L | 2 | MCL=2.0 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper ^{1,2} | No | 9/21-22/ 2023 | 0.07 (ND-0.084) ² | mg/L | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Chloride | No | 12/5/23 12/5/23 11/30/23 | 220@ DR 160 @ MO 130 @ KE | mg/L | N/A | MCL = 250 | Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination. |
| Lead ^{1,2} | No | 9/21-22 2023 | 1.2 ¹ (ND-1.5) ² | ug/L | 0.015 | AL = 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains, erosion of natural deposits |
| Iron | Yes | 12/5/23 11/30/23 | ND @ DR 130 @ MO 3,070@ KE | ug/L | N/A | MCL=300 | Naturally occurring. |
| Manganese | No | 12/5/23 12/5/23 11/30/23 | 11.0 @ DR 12.0 @ MO ND @ KE | ug/l | N/A | MCL= 300 | Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination. |
| Nickel | No | 12/5/23 11/23/20 11/30/23 | .ND@ DR 1.0 @ MO 3.1@ KE | ug/L | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sulfate | No | 12/5/23 12/8/21 11/30/23 | 35@ DR 13 @ MO 26 @ KE | mg/L | N/A | MCL =250 | Naturally occurring. |
| Sodium ⁴ | No | 12/5/23 12/5/23 11/30/23 | 96 @ DR 56 @ MO 39 @ KE | mg/L | N/A | (See Health Effects) Note 4 | Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste |
| Color (Apparent) | No | 12/5/23 12/5/23 11/30/23 | 5 @ DR 10 @ MO 10 @KE | Color 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 byproducts 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. |
| Zinc | No | 11/7/22 | 0.025 MO | Mg/l | N/A | MCL = 5 | Naturally occurring; Mining waste. |
| Disinfection By- products: | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) | No | 8/18/25 | 1.4@ 14 Berkshire Dr 33.2 @ 712 Rock City Road | ug/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. |
| Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid) | No | 8/18/25 | ND @ 14 Berkshire Dr 16.9 @712 Rock City Rd | ug/L | N/A | MCL=60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms. |
| Radiological Contaminants: | | | | | | | |
| Gross alpha activity (including radium – 226 but excluding radon and uranium) | No | 11/7/22 | 6.23 (+/- 1.53) @ DR | pCi/L | 0 | MCL=15 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| | No | 11/23/20 | 1.80 @ MO | | | | |
| Combined Radium 226 and 228 | No | 12/05/23 12/05/23 12/15/20 | 0.479 @ DR 0.756 @ MO 0.145 @ KE | pCi/L | 0 | MCL=5 | Erosion of natural deposits. |

- 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 values detected. Ten samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value. The action levels for copper and lead were not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
 - 2 – The levels presented represent the range of the 10 samples collected.
 - 3 – This level represents the annual quarterly average calculated from data collected.
 - 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.

Definitions:

DR: Deer Run water source (#01), production well No.'s 1, 2, 3.

MO: Milton Oaks water source (#02), production wells No.'s 1 and 2.

KE: Kayaderosserass Estates water source (#03), production well No. 1 and redundancy backup well #2

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

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.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm). **1/1,000,000**

Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb). **1/1,000,000,000**

Nanograms per liter (ng/l) Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion-ppt) **1/1,000,000,000,000**

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NELAP: National Environmental Laboratory Approval Program.

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

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

USEPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency.

WTP: Water treatment plant.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. As a result of routine Iron sampling in March 2025, it was observed that the Iron maximum contaminant limit was exceeded. The duration of the violation was January 1st, 2025 to December 3, 2025. The potential adverse health effects of Iron are as follows: Iron is essential for maintaining good health. However, too much iron can cause adverse health effects. Drinking water with very large amounts of iron can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, and stomach pain. These effects usually diminish once the elevated iron exposure is stopped. A small number of people have a condition called hemochromatosis, in which the body absorbs and stores too much iron. People with hemochromatosis may be at greater risk for health effects resulting from too much iron in the body (sometimes called “iron overload”) and should be aware of their overall iron intake. The New York State standard for iron in drinking water is 0.3 milligrams per liter, and is based on iron’s effects on the taste, odor and color of the water. We are correcting this by recollecting Iron samples in 2026 for further evaluation.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATION?

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. During 2025, we did not monitor for Secondary Inorganic Chemicals and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

INFORMATION ON PERFLUORONATED CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PFOA & PFOS

In 2021 a new sampling requirement for PFOA’s, PFOS’s and 1,4 Dioxane was put into effect for NYSDOH. Heritage Springs Water Works followed all testing guidelines provided by NYSDOH. Those results are provided in the prior chart. 2025 tests have shown that PFAS chemicals have been non-detected in our systems water.

PFOA’s and PFOS’s in drinking water 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.

EPA health advisory levels provide a margin of protection against adverse health effects from a lifetime of exposure to PFOS and PFOA from drinking water. The difference between the advisory level and the level that might cause health effects is called the “margin of protection.” The margin of protection includes the most sensitive populations: fetuses during pregnancy and breastfed infants. Health advisory levels are set at much lower levels than those that might cause health effects in individuals.

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. *Heritage Springs Water Works* 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 *Bill Barile at 518-371-7621*. 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

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 by visiting our website at: http://health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY4522501.htm

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).

For more information on Federal and State water quality standards as well as new regulations please go to <https://www.epa.gov/wqs-tech>

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.
- ◆ 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.

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, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office at (518) 371-7942 if you have questions. Or email us at info@heritage-springs.com.