2022 Annual Water Quality Report of the Gloversville Board of Water Commissioners
This report is a requirement of the EPA and is distributed each year.

A note from the Gloversville Board of Water Commissioners: Commissioner Gary J. Antonucci, President, Commissioner Matthew Capano, Vice Pres., Commissioner James Isabella, Commissioner Timothy White. We are proud to distribute our Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) to the citizens of Gloversville and the surrounding areas to whom we supply continuous, safe, sanitary and high-quality pure water.

IMPORTANT WATER CONSERVATION AND CONSUMER COST REDUCTION INFORMATION:

Many times, during the year we speak with unhappy customers whose water / sewer bills have gone up unexpectedly. In almost every case a leak called a "silent leak" in the toilet tank or a toilet handle that has to be "jiggled" is responsible. The silent leaks are caused by a worn-out rubber flapper seal in the toilet tank or a faulty float shut off, also found in the tank. The most common float shut off is the long arm with the big ball at the end. The handle that needs to be jiggled can also be traced back to the flapper seal. Silent Leaks and a faulty flush handle can cost hundreds of dollars per year. All of these problems have an easy solution with parts available in most of the local hardware stores and also chain stores that carry hardware. Even if a plumber is needed, the job will most likely pay for itself within the next bill or two. We offer a free toilet tank dye test that will indicate if you are experiencing a Silent Leak or not. Please stop down and pick up your free test.

Another waste of money and water is a leaky or dripping faucet on your sinks, tub or outside hoses. The table to the right indicates how many gallons can be wasted due to a leak similar in size to the dots in the chart. It is certainly surprising that a leak that is as little as the first dot can waste 3,600 gallons per month and remember we bill every six months. This little leak can cost as much as $300 per year. If the hot water is leaking, then the cost of fuel added in could double your cost. We also encourage all our customers to sign up for the Water-Smart portal which offers instant leak alerts, water usage tracking, step by step leak detection videos, e-billing, etc. This portal can help reduce any excessive water bills caused by what is listed above. For more information on how to sign up please contact our office at 518-773-4520.

Water Loss in Gallons

Leak this Size	Loss per Day	Loss per Month
•	120	3,600
•	360	10,800
•	693	20,790
•	1,200	36,000
•	1,920	57,600
•	3,096	92,880
•	4,296	128,980

Annual water usage and Financial Statement

The total amount of water delivered to the city during the year was 597,480,000 gallons; an average daily use of 1,636,932 gallons (based on 365 days in 2022). Of this amount, 79,241.790 gallons were used for manufacturing purposes, with an average daily use of 264,139 gallons (based on 300 working days in the year). The amount used for domestic and commercial consumption was 335,193,135 gallons, with an average daily use of 918,337 gallons (based on 365 days in 2022). During the year, the daily average use per capita for all public and domestic was 60 gallons based on a population of 15,300.

The remaining amount was consumed in uses such as, hydrant flushing, hydrant testing, street cleaning, sewer flushing, firefighting, fire department training, ice skating rink, water leaks, industrial-commercial developments under construction and semi-annual testing of sprinkler systems by insurance carriers. city departments were furnished water for all purposes without charge. This includes city hall, all department of public works buildings, street and sewer flushing, fire department, parks department, and transit system.

Annual revenues for the year 2022 were $2,686,057.06 and the average consumer cost of 1000 gallons of water was $2.06.

State Inspection Findings:

1. All water entering the system from the filtration plant was of sanitary quality. There was no monitoring or reporting violations throughout the year.

System Description

The Gloversville Water Works water delivery system is comprised of 3 basic components.

- Reservoirs and Watersheds
- Treatment
- Distribution and pure water storage.

Reservoirs and Watersheds	Total untreated water in storage	935,000,000 Gallons

Treatment Plant

The treatment plant was built in 1939 and has been upgraded several times to maintain its capacity to treat and produce high quality potable water at the rate of 12 million gallons per day. Untreated water is allowed to flow to the treatment plant where it is treated and filtered. First, the water undergoes poly aluminum chloride coagulation to aid in the filtering process and is then treated with soda ash for pH control, sodium hexametaphosphate to protect the pipes and plumbing within the system, fluoride is added to improve oral health, and chlorine is added to sanitize the water before it enters the distribution system. The treatment plant operates the only State certified commercial bacteriological laboratory in Fulton, Montgomery, and Hamilton counties.

Pure and Treated Water Storage	Total Pure water in storage	4,552,000 Gallons

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 human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water sources include, Jackson Summit Reservoir, Cameron Reservoir and Dixon Pond, all located in the Town of Mayfield, Rice Reservoir and Port Reservoir located in the Town of Johnstown and Lake Edward Reservoir located in the Town of Bleeker.

Analytical Results

Our water has been tested for 27 **inorganic compounds, 54 volatile organic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, 50 synthetic compounds, 6 radiological elements, lead and copper, disinfection by-products, PFOA and 1,4-Dioxane, and Absteos.** We also test our water daily **for pH, alkalinity, hardness, iron, color, and turbidity.** 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. Therefore, some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. The table on page 3 depicts the compounds that were detected. Many of the test results were **NON-DETECTABLE.**

Contaminants:

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).

Detected Contaminants: No detected contaminants were found in our drinking water in 2022.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 4 was conducted during 2022. This is a requirement of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory action to protect public health. The number in parentheses refers to the number of analytes measured for a total of 32 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 halo acetic acid groups (3) and indicator compounds (2). There are no associated MCL's for these compounds currently, with the exception of Manganese. We have listed those compounds that were detected in the table of Detected Contaminants for Gloversville.

GLOVERSVILLE WATER WORKS TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS Public Water Supply Identification Number NY1700018							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Samplr	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity	N	8/16/22	0.18[1]	NTU	N/A	TT=1.0 NTU	Soil runoff
			100%			TT= 95% samples < 0.3	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chloride	N	6/21/22	9.10	mg/l	N/A	250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Copper Range of copper concentrations	N	7/28/20-8/1/20	0.16[2] 0.0234-0.272	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	7/28/20-8/1/20	6.9[3] ND-0.0452	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	N	6/21/22	3.0	µg/l	N/A	300	Geology; Naturally occurring
Odor	Y	6/21/22	20	units	N/A	3	Natural sources
Odor	Y	8/4/22	4				
pH	N	6/21/22	5.0	units		6.5-8.5	
pH	N	8/4/22	7.65				
Sodium[4]	N	6/21/22	4.60	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Geology; Road Salt
Synthetic Organic Chemicals							
PFOA	N	12/14/22	0.43	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (quarterly samples)							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) average[5] (range of values)	N	2/15/22 5/16/22	29.4 1.26-39	µg/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes average[5] (range of values)	N	8/1/22 11/1/22	60.1 13.6-84.7	µg/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (continuous monitoring) average Range of chlorine residuals	N	daily testing	1.0 0.80-1.38	mg/l	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
Total Organic Carbon[6] (monthly samples)							
Finished Water	N	2022	1.22-2.1	mg/l	N/A	TT	Organic material both natural and man made; decaying vegetation.
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 Detected Contaminants (quarterly samples)							
Manganese	N	1/10/18, 4/23/18, 7/23/18 & 10/22/18	2.92-9.73	µg/l	N/A	300	Naturally occurring
HAA9	N/A		3.29-47.4	µg/l	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA6	N/A		ND-1.7	µg/l	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TOC	N/A		2.73	ppb	N/A	N/A	Organic material both natural and manmade, decaying vegetation

Information on Cryptosporidium
Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in a 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. During September 2017 through August 2019, as part of our sampling plan, 24 samples of our Raw collected was presumed positive for Cryptosporidium and was confirmed positive. Therefore, our monitoring indicates the presence of Cryptosporidium in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organism is dead or if they can cause disease. 23 additional source water samples did not show the symptoms of infection include, nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome illnes. We encourage immuno-comprimised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection.

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 September 2017 through August 2019, as part of our sampling plan, 24 samples from our Raw Reservoir source water were collected and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Of these samples, 4 were confirmed positive for Giardia cysts. Therefore, our monitoring 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.

Testing was performed by JH Consulting Group, PO Box 705, Newtonville, NY 12128 using NYS DOH certified labs #10248, 11216, 10350 and 10917

Information on Fluoride Addition
Our system is one of many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at an optimal range from 0.6 to 0.8 mg/l (parts per million). To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the State Department of Health requires we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. During 2022, monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range 100% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

Information on Lead
If present, elevated levels of 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 Gloversville Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When the water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using your water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. If you would like to know if your house has a lead water service please visit www.gloversvillewater.com, to search your address. If you have a lead water service, please contact our department to learn more about our lead line service replacement grant through the New York State Department of Health. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Do I Need To Be Concerned About My Water?
Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations it should be noted that 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 providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Public Participation We encourage the public to become informed about their drinking water. The Gloversville Board of Water Commissioners meets on the second Tuesdays of each month, at 6:00 PM, unless otherwise noted, at their office at 67-73 South Main Street in Gloversville. The public is encouraged to attend.

For additional information concerning this report, please contact Anthony Mendetta, Superintendent, Gloversville Water Works, (518)-773-4520 ext. 1000, Email at: amendetta@gloversvillewater.com, Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1 800-426-4791 or NYSDOH Herkimer District Office (315)866-6879.

Gloversville Board of Water Commissioners
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