

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Moriah Water District #1 and #2
38 Park Place, Suite 1
Port Henry, New York 12974
(Public Water Supply ID#1500287)*

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, we 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. 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. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Mr. Chip Perry, Water Superintendent, at (518) 942-3340. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled town board meetings. The meetings are held the third Thursday of every month at 6:00 p.m. in the Town Hall.

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 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 concentration 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.

The source of water for the Moriah WD is Bartlett Pond. The water is filtered and chlorinated before distribution. The NYS Dept. of Health completed a source water assessment for this system based on available information. Based on the analysis of available information, this drinking water source does not have an elevated susceptibility to contamination. There are no regulated facilities within this watershed and the corresponding land cover does not pose any substantial risks to the source water quality.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 3,100 individuals through 1052 service connections. The total volume of water produced in 2025 was 184 million gallons. On average, 503,000 gallons of water is treated and distributed to users of the water system each day. Our single highest day was 676,000 gallons on December 22, 2025. In 2025, we charged a rate of \$365 for Water District #1, \$375 for Water District #2, and \$347 for Water District #4. We charged \$295 per year as a user fee and \$103 per year as a debt fee for Water District #3.

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, inorganic contaminants, nitrate, nitrite, gross alpha, lead and copper, volatile organic contaminants, and synthetic organic compounds, including PFAS and 1,4-dioxane. 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 Health Department at (518) 891-1800.

Table 1: Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity ¹	No	07/15/2025	0.59	NTU	n/a	TT=<1NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity ¹	No	July 2025	98.9% < 0.3	NTU	n/a	TT=95% of samples <0.3NTU	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper	No	2024	0.29 ² 0.057 – 0.40 ³	mg/L	1.3	1.3 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	No	2024	0.0011 ² ND – 0.0029 ³	mg/L	0	0.015(AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Sodium	No	2023	5.7	mg/L	n/a	See Note 6	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	2019	14	mg/L	n/a	250 (MCL)	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Synthetic Organic Compounds							
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	No	2024	0.95	ng/l	n/a	10 (MCL)	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Disinfection Byproduct - Stage 2							
TTHMs	No	2025	57.9 ⁴ 39.3 – 66.9 ⁵	ug/L	0	80	By-products of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. HAA5 are formed when source water contains measurable amounts of organic matter.
HAA5s	No	2025	42.9 ⁴ 36.7 – 56.0 ⁵	ug/L	0	60	By-products of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains measurable amounts of organic matter.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Radium 228	No	7/24/17	0.6	pCi/L	0	5 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits.

Notes:

1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of our water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our single highest measurement for the year occurred on 07/15/2025 (0.59 NTU). The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected in a month have measurements below 0.3 NTU.

2 - During 2024, 10 samples were collected and analyzed for lead and copper. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead or 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 value for both lead and copper. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. The range of lead levels measured was ND – 0.0029 mg/L. The range of copper levels measured was ND – 0.40 mg/L.

4 – The value represents the highest Locational Running Annual Average of the quarterly samples collected.

5 – The values represent the range of the quarterly samples collected.

6 - 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:

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.

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.

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

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.

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

EPA Test Method 533 is used to measure PFOA and PFOS which are regulated perfluoroalkyl analytes with an MCL level of 10 nanograms per liter (ng/L) or 10 parts of liquid per 1 trillion parts of liquid. As part of EPA Test Method 533 a total of 25 analytes are also measured as part of that test. Unregulated perfluoroalkyl analytes that were

analyzed in our water samples and had detectable levels are shown in the Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances table provided below.

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances					
MCL level for each Unregulated PFAS Substance = 50,000 ng/L					
Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCGL or Health Advisory Level ^{1,2}
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHPA)	No	2024	ND	ng/L	NA
Perfluroroctane Sulfonic Acid 6:2 FTS	No	2024	ND	ng/L	NA
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	2024	1.71	ng/L	NA
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPEA)	No	2024	ND	ng/L	NA
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHXS)	No	2024	ND	ng/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 = 50,000 ng/L.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see in Table 1: Detected Contaminants, our water system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. Although our lead and copper levels were well below the Action Limits, we are required to provide the following statement: 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 **Moriah Water District** 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 Mr. Chip Perry, Water Superintendent, at (518) 942-3340. 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?

Last year the Moriah Water District was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements, including the preparation of a lead service line inventory. This inventory is publicly available and can be accessed at the **Moriah Town Office**.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

The **Moriah Water District** completed a Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) and submitted it to the NYS Department of Health on October 16, 2024. The LSLI is an ongoing effort and will be updated annually. Our system has a total of 1052 active service connections. We have identified 965 of these service lines. Of those identified, 7 are lead service lines and 46 of these lines are galvanized lines that are required to be replaced. There are 87 service lines that are of unknown material. If you have not done so already, please contact the Town to let us know if your service line is either lead, galvanized pipe, copper, or plastic. If you need help making this determination, please contact the Town directly.

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 people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 up 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. 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.