Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

Town Of Kingsbury Water District
6 Michigan St. Hudson Falls NY 12839
Public Water Supply ID NY5722361

Introduction

To comply with state regulations, The Town of Kingsbury 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 drinking water **met all** state drinking water health standards. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are the 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 you with a safe and dependable supply of high-quality 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, please contact *Mr. Jacob Fort, Water Operator, 437 Vaughn Rd. Hudson Falls NY 12839; (518) 538-1480*. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water services. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings. They are held on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, 7:00pm at the Town hall, *6 Michigan St. Hudson Falls NY 12839; (518) 747-2188*.

Where does your water come from?

The Town of Kingsbury purchases its water from the Town of Queensbury, which is treated surface water from the Hudson River. Water is pumped from the river into a complete water treatment facility. The treatment process at the Queensbury Water Treatment Plant consists of chlorination to protect again contamination from harmful bacteria and other organisms; coagulation using alum to cause small particles to stick together when the water is mixed, making larger heavier particles; sedimentation allows the newly formed larger particles to settle out naturally; filtration removes smaller particles by trapping them in sand filter; pH adjustment for corrosion control; post chlorination to prevent bacterial contamination.

At our Pumping Station where we have interconnects with Queensbury Water Supply, we have an automatic chlorination system in the pump station to boost the chlorine residual in the water as it goes into our distribution system.

In general, the resources 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 activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides; organic

chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. To ensure 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 Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Source water assessment

The NYS Department of Health has evaluated the Hudson River's susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraph below. It is important to stress that these assessments are created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for this water supply. The Queensbury Water District provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

Based on documented polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs) contamination of sediments upstream of the intake, the raw water is tested quarterly for PCBs. During 2025, PCBs were not detected in source or finished drinking water. It should also be noted that rivers in general are highly sensitive to microbial contaminants. A copy of the full Source Water Assessment, including a map of the assessment area, is available for review by contacting us at the number provided in this report.

Facts and figures

The Town of Kingsbury provides water through 481 service connections to a population of approximately 4,999 people. This includes both Kingsbury Water District and Kingsbury Industrial Park. Our average daily demand is 137,756 gallons. Our single highest day was 305,934 gallons. We purchased 50,280,968 gallons of water from Queensbury in 2025. We billed 42,953,379 gallons. A difference of 15% between the volume billed and the total volume purchased included non billed water used for firefighting, flushing of the water distribution system and water lost to water leaks. The water rates are as follows: residential $50.00 per quarter includes 10,000 gallons; over 10,000 gallons billed at $2.75 per 1,000; Commercial $62.50 per month includes 12,500; over 12,500 gallons billed at $2.75 per 1,000; any commercial accounts over 4 units pay $7.25 per unit and are given 1,500 more gallons per unit. Those outside of the district pay 25% more than in-district customers.

Are there contaminants in our drinking water?

In accordance with state regulations, The Town of Kingsbury and the Queensbury Water District routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous contaminants. We test your drinking water for inorganic contaminants, radiological contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, and synthetic organic contaminants. In addition, we test 6 samples for coliform bacteria each month. The table presented below depicts which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. The state allows us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because our concentrations of the contaminants are

not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old and is noted.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs 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 from the tables presented, our system had no violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, the compounds were detected below New York State requirements.

Is our system meeting other rules that govern operations?

During 2025, Kingsbury Water District was in compliance with applicable Sate 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 for 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 microbiological pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

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 by visiting the Town of Kingsbury Offices located at 6 Michigan st, Hudson Falls NY, 12839 or the Town Highway Garage located at 437 Vaughn rd, Hudson Falls NY 12839.

https://www.kingsburyny.gov

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. Town Of Kingsbury 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 The Town of Kingsbury at water operator at (518) 375-1791. 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.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

The Town of Kingsbury encourages water conservation. There are many things you can do to conserve water in your own home. Conservation tips include: • Only run the dishwasher and clothes washer when there is a full load • Use water saving showerheads • Install faucet aerators in the kitchen and the bathroom to reduce the flow from 4 to 2.5 gallons per minute • The Town promotes conservation of water by limiting outside water usage. The Town requests that the outside use of water for lawns and gardens be performed on odd/even days, corresponding to your property address. In addition, outside water should be performed between the hours of 6:00 to 9:00 AM and 6:00 to 9:00 PM. • Check faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks and repair all leaks promptly • Take shorter showers

Capital Improvements

During 2025 there were no major Capital improvements made to the water system.

Closing

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit our system.

TOWN OF KINGSBURY TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS
PWS NY5722361

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measured	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (quarterly Samples)							
Haloacetic Acids ([HAA5] – mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid) (Avg/Max LRAA) (Range of Value for HAA5)	N	02/05/2025 05/07/2025 08/06/2025 11/13/2025	LRAA1 22.0 (17.0-30.8) LRAA2 20.4 (17.4-25.0)	ug/l	N/A	MCL=60 [1]	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Total Trihalomethanes ([TTHMs] – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) (Avg/Max LRAA) (Range of values for 2025)	N	02/05/2025 05/07/2025 08/06/2025 11/13/2025	LRAA1 71.9 (46.9-64.4) LRAA2 74.3 (47.6-63.4)	ug/l	N/A	MCL=80 [1]	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter
Chlorine Residual (AVG value distribution system) (Range of values 2025)	N	Daily	0.43 (.14-1.01)	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4 [2]	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (Range of Copper concentrations)	N	09/4/2024	0.024 [3] (0.004-0.061)	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	09/4/2024	0.0013 [4] (<0.0010-0.0076)	mg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting

							buildings to water mains, erosion of natural deposits

NOTES:

1. MCL for HAA5 and TTHM is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). The average shown represents the highest LRAA for 2025. LRAA1 samples are collected at 27 Mosher Lane, Hudson Falls, NY and LRAA2 samples are collected at Burgoyne Hardware, 3093 US-4, Hudson Falls, NY. The highest LRAA for the HAA5s was in 3rd Quarter for LRAA1 and in the 2nd Quarter for LRAA2.. The highest LRAA for the TTHMs was in the 2nd Quarter for LRAA1 and in the 1st Quarter for LRAA2.
2. Value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.
3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any 20 sites tested.
4. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any 20 sites tested.

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.

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).

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