

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Village of Corinth & Town of Corinth
244 Main Street, Corinth, NY 12822
(Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4500164 & NY4530283)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Corinth, 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 New York State standards. Our constant goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. 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. 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 concerning this report or concerning your drinking water please contact: *Mr. Gary Holmes, Head Operator, Village of Corinth, 244 Main Street, Corinth, NY 12822; Telephone (518) 654-6223.* We want our valued customers to be informed about their water service. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings. They are held the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month, 6:00 PM at the *16 Saratoga Avenue Firehouse, Telephone (518) 654-2012.*

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 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.

The Village of Corinth draws its water from two drilled wells located on Hamilton Avenue. Well #1 represents the primary production well for the Village water supply and consists of a drilled well 71-feet in depth with an 18-inch casing. The well was developed and first used by the Village in 1963. Well #2 was developed in 1992 and consists of a drilled well 73-feet in depth with an 18-inch casing. Pumping capacity for each well is approximately 825 gallons per minute. Treatment consists of cartridge filtration and chlorination. After the water is filtered it flows to a 90,000-gallon clearwell under the filtration plant for chlorine mixing and contact time. We have a 500,000-gallon concrete storage tank located on County Route 10 West Mountain Road to meet consumer demand and provide adequate fire protection.

The source water assessment performed by the New York State Health Department has rated our source water as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial contamination and nitrates. It should be noted that the SWAP looks at the untreated water only. Our water is treated to minimize the potential sources of contamination. The SWAP summary for our water supply is attached to this report.

FACTS AND FIGURES

We provide water through 1,322 total combined service connections that are as follows in the Village of Corinth (908), Town of Corinth (315) and the Town of Lake Luzerne Hudson Grove District (116) service connections to a population of approximately 3,331 people. In 2025 the Village pumped 102,749,000 gallons of water. Our average daily demand is 281,417 gallons. Our single highest day was 447,000 gallons. For the year 2025 the Village produced 102,749,000 gallons and billed for 7,7923,938 gallons for a gross water loss of 24,825,062 gallons or 24%. Of the 24,852,062 lost, 9,555,649 gallons were metered but not billable resulting in an actual water loss from the system of 15,269,413 gallons or 15% actual water. Customers inside the Village pay a minimum value charge of \$50.00/10,000 gallons plus a metered usage charge of \$9.07/1,000 gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Village of Corinth routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous contaminants. We test your drinking water for inorganic contaminants, turbidity, radiological contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, and synthetic organic contaminants. In addition, we test 4 samples for coliform bacteria monthly. The table on page 4 depicts which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. 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. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old and is noted. For a listing of the parameters we analyzed that were not detected along with the frequency of testing for compliance with the NYS Sanitary Code, see Appendix A.

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 pose 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 on page 3, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some constituents have been detected; however, these compounds were detected below New York State requirements.

INFORMATION ON PERFLUOROALKYL CONTAMINANTS

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 Corinth Water Department has completed its 2nd quarter monitoring in 2025 with no detects for PFOA & PFOS. *"In 2025, we were required to collect and analyze one drinking water sample for 23 unregulated contaminants and 2 regulated contaminants. of 2025. There were no contaminants detected in the sample.*

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 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.

The Village of Corinth distribution system has galvanized lines requiring replacement. The Lead Service Line inventory is complete or lead status unknown service lines The inventory is viewable on the Village and Town websites. Neither water district has any known lead services. Residents with galvanized or unknown service lines have been notified vi letter included with the December quarterly bill.

The inventory is also viewable following websites:

https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY4500164.htm

The Town of Corinth distribution has unknown service lines. The inventory is viewable at the following website:

https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY4530283.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 Corinth 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, Gary Holmes (518) 654-6223 or wwtp@villageofcorinthny.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>.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

There are a lot of things you can do to conserve water in your own home. The following tips may alert you to serious water wasting habits many of us have fallen into.

- ◆ 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.
- ◆ Water gardens and lawn for only a couple of hours after sunset.
- ◆ Residents should report any noises of running water that they cannot find.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

There were no capital improvements in 2025.

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 customers. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future. Please call our office if you have questions.

VILLAGE OF CORINTH DETECTED CONTAMINANTS Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4500164							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chloride	N	2/5/24	31.3	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Chromium	N	3/10/25	5.7	µg/l	100	MCL=100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper Range of copper concentrations	N	6/12/24- 6/18/24	0.450 ¹ 0.125-0.453	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead Range of lead concentrations	N	6/12/24- 6/18/24	3.0 ² 1-33.6	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	3/10/25	2.7	µg/L	N/A	N/A	Geology; Naturally occurring
Nitrate	N	3/10/25	0.262	mg/l	N/A	MCL=10	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	N	2/5/24	7.02	units		6.5-8.5	
Sodium ³	N	2/5/24	14.4	mg/l	N/A	(See Health Effects)	Geology
Sulfate	N	2/5/24	6.16	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring.
Zinc	N	2/5/24	11.3	µg/l	N/A	MCL=5000	Galvanized pipe; corrosion inhibitor
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes 421 Mill Street	N	8/4/25	11.1	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids 421 Mill Street	N	8/4/25	7.88	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (average) (range) (based on daily samples)	N	daily testing	0.88 0.43-1.20	mg/l	MRDLG N/A	MRDL MCL=4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfection Byproducts – Town of Corinth Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4530283							
Total Trihalomethanes 726 Co. Rte 24	N	8/4/25	15.8	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids 726 Co. Rte 24	N	8/4/25	3.04	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform	N	3/10/25	1 positive sample	N/A	0	TT=2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity (Highest Turbidity)	N 100%	6/22/25	0.09	NTU	N/A	TT=5 TT=95% of samples <1.0	Soil runoff

FOOTNOTES-

1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 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, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the sample with the second highest value (level detected 0.45 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 10 test sites. The action level for lead was exceeded at 1 of the 10 sites tested in June 2024.
3. 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.
4. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement (0.09 NTU) for the year. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1.0 NTU for system with cartridge filtration. We also collect distribution system turbidity samples 5 times a week with 0.14 NTU being the average and 0.89 NTU being the highest on 12/25/25.

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

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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.

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.

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

N/A-Not applicable

Corinth Village
NY4500164
Source Water Assessment Summary

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 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 wells. The susceptibility of a water supply well to contamination is dependent upon both the presence of potential sources of contamination within the well's contributing area and the likelihood that the contamination can travel through the environment to reach the well. 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 has rated our water source as having an elevated susceptibility to microbials and nitrates. These ratings are due primarily to proximity of the wells to permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and the associated industrial activity in the assessment area. In addition, the wells are located in an area which is prone to flooding. While the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

The county and state health departments 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 at the number provided in this report