VILLAGE OF ARGYLE
Municipal Building, PO Box 7
Argyle, New York 12809
Public Water Supply ID # NY5700116
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2025

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Argyle (Argyle), will be issuing an annual 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 that we sampled for. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminate level or any water quality standard that we sampled for. 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 Kevin Gorman, our Water Operator at keving330@outlook.com. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more about our water system, you are welcome to attend monthly Village Board Meetings. Dates and times are posted at Village Hall or can be obtained by contacting the Village Clerk at (518) 955-2766.

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 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's water supply is groundwater and is provided by six (6) wells located in the Town of Argyle near Summit Lake. They vary from 315 feet in depth to 660 feet. Water from the wells is disinfected via chlorination and pumped to a storage tank (also located in the Town) from where it travels through pipelines by gravity to supply Village residents. A new well has been drilled near the baseball fields to help supplement the water supply wells at Summit Lake.

The Village of Argyle Water System services approximately 495 people through 136 user units, i.e., the number of units equivalent to the usage of a single family home. This includes commercial and institutional units.

The NYSDOH 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 state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants move through the subsurface to the wells. **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 contaminants that have been detected, if any. 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 has having an elevated susceptibility to microbial and nitrate contamination. These ratings are due primarily to close proximity of the wells to a septic system and 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 draw from an unconfined aquifer, which is a shallow aquifer that occurs immediately below the ground surface and has no overlying protective layer for protection from potential sources of contamination. 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 State Health Department 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 assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted above.

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 compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological 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, might 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 – Glens Falls District Office @ (518) 793-3893.

	TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Date of Sample(s)**	**Level Detected**	**Unit of Measurement**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
	Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	N	9/22/2025 12/23/2025	0.110 0.0692	mg/L	2	2 = MCL	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	9/22/2025	0.118	mg/L	N/A	2.2 = MCL	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead (Range of values)	N	9/18/2025 – 9/21/2025	.08[1] (ND – 1.6)	ug/L	0	15 = AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Range of values)	N	9/18/2025 – 9/21/2025	0.07[1] (0.0385 – 0.097)	mg/L	1.3	1.3 = AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Nickel	N	9/22/2025 12/23/2025	0.0009 0.0010	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Nitrate	N	12/23/2025	0.097	mg/L	10	10 = MCL	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium[2]	N	12/12/2023	18	mg/L	N/A	(See Health Effects)[2]	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Zinc	N	12/12/2023	0.069	mg/L	N/A	5 = MCL	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
Sulfate	N	12/12/2023	36.9	mg/L	N/A	250 = MCL	Naturally occurring.
Chloride	N	12/12/2023	10	mg/L	N/A	250 = MCL	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
	Disinfection Byproducts - Stage 2						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	N	7/24/2024	8.2	ug/L	80	80 = MCL	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)	N	7/24/2024	6.7	ug/L	60	60=MCL	By product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.

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 the second highest sample result. The Village did not exceed the Action Level for Lead or Copper in 2025.
2 - 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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible.
MCL Goals (MGLG): 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 error.
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.
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 a liquid (parts per million-ppm).
Micrograms per liter (ug/L): Corresponds to one part liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion-ppb)

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?
As you can see by the table, our system had no water quality violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State action levels.

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.

Our existing well sources have insufficient capacity to meet the maximum day demands of the Village with the largest well out of service. We have been required by the Department of Health to identify and install additional source capacity. We have drilled a new well on the Stiles House property and have tested it for quantity. It produces approximately 39 gpm. That well is currently capable of operating in emergency situations. We plan on putting the well into permanent operation in the near future.

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 components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Argyle Village 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. 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 Kevin Gorman. 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.

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. A copy of the inventory, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted above and can be found on the New York State Department of Health's summary of lead service line inventories webpage (health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY5700116.htm).

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 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?

There are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water on a regular basis:

- 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 fire fighting 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.

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.