Annual Water Quality Report for 2025

City of Johnstown and Fulton Co WD#1

33-41 East Main Street, Johnstown, NY 12095

Public Water Supply Identification Number NY1700019 & NY1730066

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the City of Johnstown, 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 is an overview of last year's water quality. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standard. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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. 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 about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact: *Christopher Vose, City Engineer; Telephone (518) 736-4014.* We want our valued customers to be informed about their drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the 3rd Monday of each month at 6:00 PM, in City Hall in the council chambers 2nd floor at 33-41 W.Main Street, Telephone number (518) 736-4014; TDD# 1-800-662-1220.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The City of Johnstown operates two slow sand filtration plants. The plants are located at Christman and Cork Center. Our source of water is located west of the City, in the Town of Johnstown and is comprised of three reservoirs: 1) Christman Reservoir with a 10,000,000-gallon capacity; 2) Cork Center Reservoir with a 140,000,000-gallon capacity; 3) Larrabee Reservoir with a 40,000,000-gallon capacity. The three reservoirs have a combined storage capacity of 200,000,000 gallons surrounded by a 2,000-acre watershed. From the reservoirs the water flows by gravity feed to each of the slow sand filtration plants. The combined filtration capacity, for both plants, is 2,500,000 gallons of water per day. The water is filtered through sand to remove any small particles and then disinfected with chlorine to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and other organisms. We have 90,000-gallon clearwell at the Christman Treatment Plant and a 570,000-gallon clearwell at the Cork Center Treatment Plant. The clearwells provide storage capacity and additional contact time for disinfection. Water flows from the clearwells to a 2,500,000-gallon tank at Maylanders in the northern part of the city. This allows us to store water and to provide adequate fire protection.

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.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The City of Johnstown provides water through 3,500 service connections to a population of approximately 10,252 people and to the residents of the Aspen Hills Water District. Our average daily demand is 1,832,916 gallons of water. Our single highest day was 2,546,400 gallons. In 2025 we treated 668,969,000 gallons of water between the Christman Plant and Cork Plants. A total of 549,938,000 gallons of water was billed to customers. Un-billed water used in municipal buildings, parks, downtown flower watering, fire protection and hydrant flushing was 79,521,744. Water for A total of 39,509,256 gallons of water (or 6%) was lost in the transmission and distribution system due to leaks.

The city bills each and every water customer semi-annually based on water meter usage. Large Industrial users are billed monthly based on water meter usage. The average annual residential is $334.82 and the average industrial annual industrial bill is $87,433.55

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the City of Johnstown 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 10 samples for coliform bacteria each month and chlorine, turbidity and pH once a day. The tables presented on page 2 depict 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. 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, Herkimer District Office at (315) 866-6879.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?
As you can see by the table, the City of Johnstown 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.

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?
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 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.

If lead or galvanized line is found it is replaced. The Johnstown inventory can be viewed at the following website https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY1700019.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 Greenport Water District#1 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. Christopher Vose, City Engineer, (518) 736-4014 or CVOSE@CITYOFJOHNSTOWN.NY.GOV.* 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*

WHAT IS THE SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (SWAP)?
To emphasize the protection of surface and ground water sources used for public drinking water; Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) in 1996. The amendments require that New York State Department of Health's Bureau of Public Water Supply Protection is responsible for ensuring that source water assessments are completed for all of New York's public water systems.

A source water assessment provides information on the potential contaminant threats to public drinking water sources:

- each source water assessment will: determine where water used for public drinking water comes from (delineate the source areas)
- Inventory potential sources of contamination that may impact public drinking water sources
- Assess the likelihood of a source water area becoming potential contaminated

A SWAP summary for our water supply has not been completed by NYSDOH at this time. It will be presented in next year's report.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

The City of Johnstown encourages water conservation. There are a lot of things you can do to conserve water in your own home. Conservation tips include:

- *Use water saving showerheads*
- *Repair all leaks in your plumbing system*
- *Water your lawn sparingly in the early morning or in the late evening*
- *Do only full loads of wash and dishes*
- *Wash your car with a bucket and hose with a nozzle*
- *Don't cut the lawn too short; longer grass saves water*

New water meters installed to all service connections, replacing all existing

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

♦ The City of Johnstown undertook the replacement of both the upstream and downstream valves at the hydaddy reservoir and began building a new lower valve house. .

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. Please call our office if you have questions.

The City of Johnstown is an equal opportunity provider and employer. Discrimination is prohibited by Federal Law. Complaints of discrimination may be filed with USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410.

CITY OF JOHNSTOWN TEST RESULTS
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY1700019

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity [1] Cork Center) Highest Turbidity	N	3/21/25	0.270	NTU	N/A	TT=5 NTU	Soil runoff
			100%				
Turbidity[1] (Christman Filtration Plant) Highest Turbidity	N	12/31/25	0.133	NTU	N/A	TT= % samples <1.0	
			100%				
Inorganic Contaminants (Results in **Bold** are from Christman Plant those in plain type are from Cork, when only one value results are the same at both plants)							
Barium	N	4/10/25	**5.8**-7.4	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Discharge of drilling wastes;
Chloride	N	4/10/25	**7.25**- 23.4	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Chromium	N	4/10/25	**6.2-4.7**	µg/l			
Copper Range of values	N	7/11/23- 7/12/23	489[2] 4.4-0.507	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron	N	4/10/25	**ND**-236	µg/l	N/A	MCL=300	Naturally occurring.
Lead Range of values	N	7/11/23- 7/12/23	3.3[3] ND-0.291	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;
Nickel	N	4/10/25	**3.2**-3.3	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally Occurring
Nitrate	N	4/10/25	**0.287-** 0.273	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	N	4/10/25	**7.61**-7.61	units	N/A	6.5-8.5	

Sodium[4]	N	4/10/25	5.02 – 13.9	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	N	4/10/25	5.99-6.27				
Zinc	N	4/10/25	ND-26.9	µg/l	N/A	MCL=5000	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
Synthetic Organic Chemicals							
2,4-D	N	5/8/23	0.134	µg/l	N/A	MCL=50	
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (Quarterly samples)							
Stage 2 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (average)[5] Range of Values for HAA5 Fulton Co. Nursing Home	N	2/11/25 5/13/25 8/12/25 11/13/25	35.6 12.6-67.4	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organism
Stage 2 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (average)[5] Range of Values for HAA5 King Cole Laundry	N		33.75 12.2-62.7				
Stage 2 Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (average)[5] Range of values for TTHM Fulton Co. Nursing Home	N	2/11/25 5/13/25 8/12/25 11/13/25	52.2 14.8-64.6	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Stage 2 Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (average)[5] Range of values for TTHM King Cole Laundry	N		50.1 15-61.6				
Fulton Co. WD#1							
Stage 2 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)[5] (FMCC)	N	1/8/25 4/10/25 7/9/25 10/8/25	55.125 14.3-90.3	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organism
Stage 2 Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)[5] FMCC)	N		62.275 16.5-88.9	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Chlorine Residual (average) Cork Center (range)	N	Daily Testing	1.3 0.5-1.8	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
Chlorine Residual (average) Christman (range)	N		1.1 0.6-1.4				
Christman Reservoir	N/A			42 ND-921			

FOOTNOTES-

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Level detected represents the highest level detected. State regulations require that turbidity must always be less than or equal to 5.0 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1.0 NTU. We collect distribution system, turbidity samples 5 days a week with 0.0.096 NTU being the average.
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 22 test sites. The action level for copper was exceeded at none of the 22 sites tested.
3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 22 test sites. The action level for lead was exceeded at one of the 22 sites tested.
4. Water containing more than 20 ppm should not be consumed by persons on severely restricted sodium diets.
5. The average is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). The averages shown for Johnstown represent the highest LRAA for the 4 quarters in 2025. The highest HAA5 LRAA for both sample sites were in the 2nd quarter of 2025. The highest THM LRAA were in the 1st & 3rd qtr.
   The highest HAA5 LRAA for Fulton Co. WD was in the1st qtr. The highest THM LRAA for Fulton WD#1 was in the 2nd quarter of 2025.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
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 - 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 (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
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
Treatment Technique (TT) -A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) - The LRAA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each individual site.
N/A-not applicable

New York State Sanitary Code Compliance Monitoring Requirements- Compounds Analyzed that were Below Limits of Detection

CITY OF JOHNSTOWN TEST RESULTS
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY1700019

CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY	CONTAMINANT	CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY
Asbestos	Every 9 years Sample from 12/14/22	**POC's (Volatile Organic Compounds)**		
		Benzene	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Monitoring requirement is one sample annually. Sample results 4/10/25 **NON-DETECT**
Antimony	Monitoring requirement is one sample annually Sample results from (Christman only) **NON-DETECT** 4/10/25	Bromobenzene	Ethylbenzene	
Arsenic		Bromochloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	
		Bromomethane	Isopropylbenzene	
Beryllium		N-Butylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene	
Cadmium		sec-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride	
		Tert-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	
Cyanide		Carbon Tetrachloride	Styrene	
Mercury		Chlorobenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
		2-Chlorotoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Selenium		4-Chlorotoluene	Tetrachloroethene	
Thalium		Dibromethane	Toluene	
Fluoride		1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	
		1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	
		1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	
		Dichlordifluoromethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
		1,1-Dichloroethane	Trichloroethene	
		1,2-Dichloroethane	Trichlorofluoromethane	
Iron Christman	Monitoring requirement is at State discretion Sample 4/10/25 **NON-DETECT**	1,1 Dichloroethene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
Manganese Christman		cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
		Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
Sulfate		1,2 Dichloropropane	m-Xylene	
Silver		1,3 Dichloropropane	o- Xylene	
Color		2,2 Dichloropropane	p-Xylene	
Odor		1,1 Dichloropropene	Vinyl Chloride	
		Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene		
		Total coliform & E. coli		Monitoring is 10 samples/ month **NON-DETECT**
		Radiological Parameters		
		Gross Alpha particle activity		requirement is one sample every 6 years Samples from 11/12/19 **NON-DETECT**
		Radium 226 & 228		

Regulated & Unregulated Synthetic Organic Chemicals

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group I)		Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group II)		
Alachlor	Aldicarb	Aldrin	Benzo(a)pyrene	Monitoring requirement is every 18 months **NON-DETECT** ***State waiver does not require monitoring these compounds** Christman 7/9/25 Cork 4/10/25
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Aldicarb Sulfone	Butachlor	Carbaryl	
Atrazine	Carbofuran	Dalapon	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	
Chlordane	Dibromochloropropane	Di(2-ethylhexyl)pthalate	Dicamba	
2,4-D (Cork Only)	Endrin	Dieldrin	Dinoseb	
Ethylene Dibromide	Heptachlor	Diquat*	Endothall*	
Lindane	Methoxyhlor	Glyphosate*	Hexachlorobenzene	
PCB's	Toxaphene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	PFOA (Christman & Cork)	Methomyl	Metolachlor	
1,4 Dioxane (Christman & Cork)	PFOA (Christman & Cork)	Metribuzin	Oxamyl vydate	
		Pichloram	Propachlor	
		Simazine	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)*	