

# Annual Drinking Water Report for 2016

## Glens Falls Water Supply

Public Water Supply ID# NY5600104

### Introduction

The Glens Falls Water Department is issuing this annual report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to improve your understanding of drinking water and your 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. Steve Gurzler PE, Water and Sewer Superintendent, at 2 Shermantown Road, Glens Falls, New York, 12801 or call (518) 761-3850. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Water and Sewer board meetings. The meetings are at the Waste Water Treatment Plant Conference Room at 6 PM on the second Monday of the month. The Waste Water Treatment Plant is located at 2 Shermantown Road, Glens Falls.

### Sources of Drinking Water

In general, sources of drinking water (both tap 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; radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the New York State Department of Health 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 also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### Where does our water come from?

The City of Glens Falls water sources include four separate reservoir systems. There are three gravity-fed systems and a fourth system that is pumped to our filtration plant. At the filtration plant site, two 2.3 million-gallon water storage tanks store the treated water. The storage of water in these tanks is essential to the proper disinfection of water and to maintain the operating pressure in our distribution system. Our water treatment plant has been in service since November of 2003 and continues to be fully operational. Sodium permanganate treatment is added to the raw (untreated) water at the Halfway Brook pumping station and at Upper Junction to reduce disinfection byproduct formation and to address seasonal taste and odor issues. The water treatment facility treats the water by adding a coagulant, passing it through sand filters and lastly adding a disinfectant and a phosphate inhibitor (for corrosion control), prior to pumping to the storage tanks and into the distribution system. The City of Glens Falls has 2 interconnections with the Town of Queensbury for emergency use.

The NYS DOH has evaluated this water system's susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraphs below. It is important to stress that these assessments were 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 Public Water System (PWS). This PWS provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure that the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

This assessment found Halfway Brook Reservoir to have an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of residential land cover in the assessment area results in elevated potential for microbials, (the growth of microorganisms such as algae). No permitted wastewater discharges are found in the assessment area. There are no contamination threats associated with other discrete contaminant sources. The assessment areas for Wilkie, Keenan, and Butler reservoirs contain no discrete potential contaminant sources. However, the high mobility of microbial contaminants in reservoirs results in this drinking water intake having medium-high susceptibility ratings for protozoa and enteric bacteria and viruses. Finally, it should be noted that hydrologic characteristics (e.g. basin shape and

flushing rates) generally make reservoirs highly sensitive to existing and new sources of phosphorus and microbial contamination.

The State Health Department will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These activities may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting us, as noted above.

### **Facts and Figures**

Our water system serves about 14,000 people through approximately 5,200 service connections. The total water brought to the water plant in 2016 was 988,613 million gallons. The total amount of water sold to our customers in 2016 was 737.0 million gallons this is a decrease of 64.2 million gallons when compared to last year's demand. The daily average of water treated and delivered from the water plant was 825,914 million gallons of water. The Daily Average of consumed water through the distribution system was 2.263 million gallons a day. During the peak water use month, (August), the City's water production was in excess of 2.670 million galls per day with a maximum day of 4.058 million gallons per day. In 2016 water customers were charged \$1.381/100 cubic feet of water and a capital water charge of \$ 1.700 per \$1,000 of Assessed Value per year. We purchased 6.55 million gallons of water from the Town of Queensbury (March 28- March 31, 2016) to test the emergency connection as well as to facilitate work on the storage tank system.

### **Are there contaminants in our drinking water?**

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. The contaminants tested for include: total coliform, color, pH, chlorine residual, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, disinfection byproducts, radiologicals, 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 water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 at (518) 793-3893.

The following charts are a list of the compounds we analyzed for and detected in your drinking water.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Ave/ Max Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL, TT, AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Sulfate	No	5/7/2013	4.7	mg/l	N/A	250=MCL	Naturally occurring
Barium	No	3/16/2016	0.004	mg/l	2	2 = MCL	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	No	5/7/2013	10.6	mg/l	N/A	250= MCL	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salts
Sodium	No	5/7/2013	7.6	mg/l	N/A	20 Mg/l not to be used by people on restricted sodium diets	Naturally occurring and sixth most abundant element in the earth's crust; the most abundant anion (negative charge) in the hydrosphere.
Zinc	No	5/7/2013	0.004	mg/l	N/A	5= MCL	Naturally occurring; mining wastes
Copper <sup>1</sup>	No	10/2014	0.353 Range (0.02-0.426)	mg/l	1.3	1.3=AL	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Ave/ Range (ND-2.78)	Unit	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL, TT, AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead <sup>2</sup>	No	10/2014	7	ug/l	15	15=AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	No	3/16/2016	0.51	mg/L	10	10=MCL	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity <sup>3</sup>	No	Annual Ave	0.0491	NTU	>1	1-TT (WTP) Filters	Clear well pump change over caused momentary high reading
Sample at Water Treatment Plant	No	Max.	0.344				
Upper Junction		3/30/2016 @1600					
Giardia	No	10/24/2016 11/28/2016 12/20/2016	0 0 0	Total Count	N/A	N/A	Soil Runoff
Cryptosporidium	No	10/24/2016 11/28/2016 12/20/2016	0 0 0	Total Count	N/A	N/A	Soil Runoff
Halfway Brook							
Giardia	No	10/24/2016 11/28/2016 12/20/2016	0 0 0.35	Total Count	N/A	N/A	Soil Runoff
Cryptosporidium	No	10/24/2016 11/28/2016 12/20/2016	0 0 0	Total Count	N/A	N/A	Soil Runoff

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Level Average/ Max Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL, TT, AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity <sup>3a</sup> From Distribution system	No	Annual Ave. Max.(4/22/2016)	0.1855 3.95	NTU	N/A	5	Soil run-off
Turbidity <sup>3b</sup> From Distribution system, highest month average	No	April	0.43	NTU	N/A	5	Soil run-off
Radium 228	No	5/7/2013	0.62+/-0.66	pCi/L	0	5=MCL	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products:	Violation Yes/No	Level Average/ Max Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL, TT, AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Trihalomethanes (Chloroform, bromodichloromethane dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No	Quarterly	Ug/L	80 = MCL	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. THM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.	
Haloacetic Acids (monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid)	No	Quarterly	Ug/l	60 = MCL	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms in drinking water	

**UCMR3 Treatment Source and Distribution Samples for 2015**

UCMR3 Parameter	Entry		Distrib.		Entry		Distrib		Entry		Distrib		Units	
	1st Qtr	3/25/2015	1st Qtr	3/25/2015	2nd Qtr	7/28/2015	2nd Qtr	7/28/2015	3rd Qtr	9/17/2015	3rd Qtr	9/17/2015		4th Qtr
Date Collected		3/25/2015		3/25/2015		7/28/2015		7/28/2015		9/17/2015		9/17/2015		12/16/2015
Chromium		0.22		0.24		<0.067		0.28		<0.067		0.11j		<0.067
Cobalt	<1.0		<0.33							<0.33		<0.33		<0.33
Molybdenum	<1.0		<0.33							<0.33		<0.33		<0.33
Strontium		21.5		27.8					95.6		106		16.4	
Vanadium	<0.20		0.076j						0.087j		0.18j		<0.067	
Chromium (Hexavalent)	ND		ND						0.043		0.1		0.027j	0.051
Chlorate														
1, 4 Dioxane	<0.070													
1, 1- Dichloroethane	<0.030													
1, 2, 3- Trichloropropane	<0.030													
1, 3- Butadiene	<0.10													
Bromochloromethane	<0.060													
Bromoethane	<0.20													
Chlorodifluoromethane	<0.080													
Chloromethane	<0.20													
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	<0.030								<0.030				<0.030	
perfluoroheptanoic acid	<0.0033							<0.0033					<0.0033	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	<0.010							<0.010					<0.010	
perfluorononanoic acid	<0.00067							<0.00067					<0.00067	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	<0.0013							<0.0013					<0.0013	
perfluorooctanoic acid	<0.00067							<0.00067					<0.00067	

### **Notes for the Table of Detected Contaminants:**

- 1 – The copper level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 30 sites tested. A percentile is a value of a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, thirty samples were collected at your system and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value was the 0.353 mg/l value. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested in 2014 (last year this parameter was tested).
- 2 – The level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the thirty samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any site (during the last year this parameter was tested).
- 3 – 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. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU
- 3a – Our highest single distribution system turbidity measurement for the year 2016 occurred on 4/22/2016 with a 3.95 NTU result. This result was obtained during the period when the fire hydrants in the system were being flushed. A violation occurs when the monthly average of the results of all distribution samples collected in any calendar month exceeds the MDL (5 NTU) rounded to the nearest whole number.
- 3b – Our highest monthly average for the distribution system in the calendar year 2016 occurred in the month of April with an average of 0.43 ntu.
- 4 – This level represents the highest locational running annual average (LRAA) calculated for each sample site during 2016.
- 5 – This represents the range of results for each sample site 2016.

### **DEFINITIONS:**

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** –The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**- The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to the 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, such as increased monitoring, which a water system must follow.
- Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)**- Stage 2 of the Disinfection By-Products rule requires quarterly sampling for TTHM and HAA5 at specific distribution locations. The LRAA is the "rolling annual average" (four successive quarters) of those specific sites within the distribution system.
- Secondary Standards:** Established standards that are based on aesthetics and are not based on health risk. These contaminants may cause color, taste or odor problems but will not cause illness.
- Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- UCMR3**- Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. The EPA is tasked with issuing a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants once every 5 years. Data are collected to serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid.
- Micrograms per liter (ug/l)** - Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid.
- Non-Detects (ND)** - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- Disinfection By-Products- (DBP)** A contaminant formed by the reaction of disinfection chemicals (such as chlorine) with other substances in the water being disinfected.

### **What does this information mean?**

The table shows that some constituents have been detected; however, none of these results were above the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) or the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG).

### **Other Source Data:**

The following table presents data from the Town of Queensbury Water System, which was used as a temporary source of water during the Water Storage Tank Cleaning Operation in 2016.

**Town of Queensbury Water System Data for 2016**

<b>Table of Detected Contaminants for the Town of Queensbury 2016</b>							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radiologicals</b>							
Combined Radium 226 and 228	No	2008	0.468	pCi/l	0	5 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	No	5/13/08 2/14/08	0.139 0.129	pCi/l	0	5pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226	No	2/19/08	0.0334	pCi/l	0	5pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (5 filters) and Microbiologicals</b>							
Turbidity <sup>1</sup>	No	11/9/16, 11/17/16	0.13	NTU	N/A	TT=<1 NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity <sup>1</sup>	No	November 2016	100%	%	100%	TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU	Soil Runoff
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	No	2/3/16	0.005	mg/l	2.0 mg/l	2.0 mg/l	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	5/4/16 8/3/16 11/2/16	17.4 14.6 15.4 <sup>2</sup>	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring, road salt, animal waste, sodium carbonate
Nitrate	No	2/3/16	0.11	mg/l	10 mg/l	10.0 mg/l as Nitrogen	Erosion of natural deposits, Runoff from fertilizer



Chloride	No	2/13/2013	5.8	mg/l	N/A	250 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits, water disinfection by-product
Iron	No	2/13/2013	0.009	mg/l	N/A	0.3 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	No	2/13/2013	0.005	mg/l	N/A	0.3 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	No	2/13/2013	11.5	mg/l	N/A	250 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits, Runoff from fertilizer
Zinc	No	2/13/2013	0.006	mg/l	N/A	5.0 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation Yes/No</b>	<b>Date of Sample</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Unit Measurement</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Regulatory Limit MCL</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Principal Organic Compounds</b>							
Bromomethane	No	2/3/16 4/6/16 7/13/16 11/2/16	0.58 ND ND ND	ug/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
Total Organic Carbon	No	Monthly	Annual Range <sup>3</sup> ND-2.1 Average – 1.62	mg/l	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation 3 (UCMR3)<sup>5</sup></b>							
Strontium	No	Quarterly Samples 2/13/15, 4/13/15, 7/16/15, 10/15/15	22 – 28 Annual Range	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chlorate	No	Quarterly Samples 2/13/15, 4/13/15, 7/16/15, 10/15/15	44-160 Annual Range	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Agriculture Runoff
Vanadium	No	Quarterly Samples 2/13/15, 4/13/15, 7/16/15, 10/15/15	0.2-0.5 Annual Range	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chromium (hexavalent)	No	Quarterly Samples 2/13/15, 4/13/15, 7/16/15, 10/15/15	0.03 Annual Range	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Erosion of Natural Deposits

## INFORMATION ON LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. *The City of Glens Falls* is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2016, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements. There is a requirement for Certification of the delivery of the AWQR to system customers. The Certification for 2015 was delivered to the NYS DOH office but beyond the established time limit.

## INFORMATION ON CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and ground water under the influence of surface water. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis a gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome disease within a few weeks. However, immune-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immune-compromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

## INFORMATION ON GIARDIA

Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters and ground water under the influence of surface water. Giardia is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection. Ingestion of Giardia may cause giardiasis, an intestinal illness. People exposed to Giardia may experience mild or severe diarrhea, or in some instances no symptoms at all. Fever is rarely present. Occasionally, some individuals will have chronic diarrhea over several weeks or a month, with significant weight loss. Giardiasis can be treated with anti-parasitic medication. Individuals with weakened immune systems should consult with their health care providers about what steps would best reduce their risks of becoming infected with Giardiasis. Individuals who think that they may have been exposed to Giardiasis should contact their health care providers immediately. The Giardia parasite is passed in the feces of an infected person or animal and may contaminate water or food. Person to person transmission may also occur in day care centers or other settings where hand washing practices are poor.

## 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 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:

- a. Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with treating your water, both of these items directly affect your water rates.
- b. Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new sources, pumping systems and water towers;
- c. 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:

- a. 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.

- b. Turn off the tap when you are brushing your teeth.
- c. Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- d. 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.
- e. Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, read the meter number, you then check the meter after 15 minutes, if it moved, you have a leak.
- f. When watering your lawn or garden, consider using a rain gauge or empty soup cans to measure how much water you are applying and make sure you aren't wasting water by over-watering.

### **Cross Connection Control**

The Water Department has increased monitoring for cross connections between possible sources of contamination and the public water supply. Cross-connections may constitute a serious public health hazard. There are numerous, well documented cases across the country where cross connections have been responsible for contamination of drinking water, or have resulted in the spread of disease. Cross connections are permanent or temporary physical connections created by users between potable drinking water and anything which can pollute or contaminate the water supply. We are currently focusing on the larger water users, and users where we feel a higher risk of cross connections may exist. More information is available at [www.cityofglensfalls.com](http://www.cityofglensfalls.com) in the Water & Sewer Folder under the documents tab.

### **System Improvements**

With the full operation of the water filtration plant, there is a reduced risk of Giardia and Cryptosporidium in our drinking water; filtration has reduced the disinfection byproducts as well. In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make further improvements to the water system, and the cost of these improvements may be reflected in water rates. Recent improvements include installation of new water mains on Warren Street (2005), Glen Street (2006) and Bay Street (2009). These improvements, and others like them, strengthen the water supply system and provide a greater potential for providing adequate water flow and pressure in the case of a fire.

The City completed the rehabilitation of all of our Water Supply dams, Butler Pond, Butler Storage, Halfway Brook, Wilkie and Keenan reservoir Dams in December of 2011.

In 2015, the City of Glens Falls began testing and operation of the interconnect between the City and the Town of Queensbury. Several tests were conducted in the fourth quarter of 2015 and the interconnect and chlorine booster station were found to be functional and ready for future use.

In 2016, the City of Glens Falls installed a new balancing valve at the water storage tank site. This allowed for both storage tanks to be drained, cleaned and inspected so that a detailed plan for rehabilitation and painting of the tanks can be prepared.

Current projects include preparation of the rehabilitation plan and painting of the water storage tanks, water filtration plant optimization study, GPS mapping of the water system, upgrades to older fire hydrants, a leak detection program and development of a hydraulic model of the water system.

### **Closing**

Thank you for allowing us to provide you and your family with quality drinking water this year. Please call our office if you have any questions or comments.