Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Forever Wild Water Company – Signor Well System
P.O. Box 162, Jay, NY 12941
Town of Jay, New York
(Public Water Supply ID#1500280)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, we 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 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. 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 Bret Keeney at (518) 807-2605. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the concentration 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.

Our water source is groundwater extracted from three wells. Two of the wells are drilled artesian wells located at the end of Cascade Lane. The third well is located along Ridge Top Road. These wells extend approximately 170 feet below the ground surface. The water is chlorinated at each of the wells prior to entering the distribution system. Our system serves approximately 900 individuals through 439 service connections.

The NYS Dept. of Health has completed a source water assessment for this system based on available information. The assessment includes an assigned susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each possible source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the ground to the wells. The susceptibility rating is only a rough estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water and it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is or will become contaminated. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having an elevated susceptibility. No significant sources of contamination were identified. The wells draw water from an unconfined aquifer and overlying soils are not known to provide adequate protection from potential contamination. Please note that our water supply is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered to your home meets the New York State's drinking water standards for microbiological contamination.

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, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, and synthetic organic compounds, including PFAS and 1,4-dioxane. 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, may 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 at (518) 891-1800.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	2024	0.00621	mg/L	2	2 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	No	2025	0.0[1] ND-ND[2]	mg/L	0	0.015 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	No	2025	0.0[1] ND– ND[2]	mg/L	1.3	1.3 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Fluoride	No	2024	0.3	mg/L	n/a	2.2 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Asbestos	No	2015	ND	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	No	2025	0.53	mg/L	10	10 (MCL)	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Zinc	No	2019	0.022	mg/L	n/a	5 (MCL)	Naturally occurring; mining waste
Sulfate	No	2019	8.1-20	mg/L	n/a	250 (MCL)	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	2019	4.7-18	mg/L	n/a	See Note 3	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	2019	13	mg/L	n/a	250 (MCL)	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)[3]	No	2025	ND	ug/L	0	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)[3]	No	2025	ND	ug/L	n/a	80 (MCL)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Cascade Wells							
Radium 228&226	No	2021	0.25 & 0.38	pCi/L	0	5 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	No	2021	0.78	pCi/L	0	15 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits.

Notes:

1 – During 2025, ten samples were collected and analyzed for lead and copper. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the ten 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 or greater than 90% of the lead or copper values detected at your water system. In this case, ten samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value. The action level for lead and copper was not exceeded at any of the ten sites tested.

2 – This level represents the range of results for the ten sites tested.

3 – We test at two sites in the distribution system for disinfection byproducts (i.e., HAA5s and TTHMs).

4 - 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. 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.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in 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 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).
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see in Table 1: Detected Contaminants, our water system 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. Although our lead and copper levels were well below the Action Limits, we are required to provide the following statement: 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 **Forever Wild Water Company** 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 Steve Forbes, Water Operator, at 518-807-2605. 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*.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

Last year the **Forever Wild Water Company** was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements, including the preparation of a lead service line inventory. This inventory is publicly available and can be accessed via email request, or online at https://foreverwildwatercompany.com/index.html.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

The **Forever Wild Water Company** completed a Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) and submitted it to the NYS Department of Health on October 16, 2024. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and has made it publicly accessible at the Forever Wild Water Company's website. The LSLI is an ongoing effort and will be updated annually. Our system has a total of 439 active service connections. As of 2025 we have identified 90 of these service lines and of these identified lines none are lead. There are 349 service lines that are of unknown material. If you have not done so already, please contact Steve Forbes to let him know if your service line is either lead, galvanized pipe, copper, or plastic. If you need help making this determination, please contact Steve Forbes directly at 518-524-2173.

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?

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:

- 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.

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 residents 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.