



CLIFTON PARK WATER AUTHORITY BOARD MEETING

**Wednesday, June 12, 2019
7:00 PM**

AGENDA

Privilege of the Floor

Old Business

- Project to Increase Capacity from SCWA
- Sprint Modification Request – Knolltop
- AT&T Modification Request – Boyack
- Riggs Subdivision on Miller Road – Potential Contribution to Additional Water Main
- Moe Road Pumpstation Parcel
- CPWA Handbook

New Business

Other Business

- Approve Minutes of May 8, 2019 Meeting

Clifton Park Water Authority

Resolution # _____, 2019

Approve Miller Road Repayment Agreement

WHEREAS, the landowners at 498, 499, 504 and 508 Miller Road wish to have water main extended, enabling them to connect their homes to the CPWA water system, and

WHEREAS, these four landowners have agreed to contribute \$5,000 each toward the construction of this water main, and

WHEREAS, the CPWA has agreed to collect this money from these landowners over a period of time, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the CPWA Board of Directors hereby approves the Repayment Agreement for the Extension of Water Main, as attached and the CPWA Administrator is hereby authorized to execute the agreements and any other documents or instruments necessary to implement these agreements.

Motion By: _____

Seconded By: _____

Roll Call Vote:

	<u>Ayes</u>	<u>Noes</u>
Mr. Gerstenberger	_____	_____
Mr. Ryan	_____	_____
Mr. Peterson	_____	_____
Mr. Taubkin	_____	_____
Mr. Butler	_____	_____

FOR THE EXTENSION OF ^{WATER} MAIN ON ~~MILLER ROAD~~

REPAYMENT AGREEMENT TO EXTEND WATER SERVICE LINE

This Agreement made this _____ day of _____ 2019 between _____ residing at _____ (hereinafter referred to as First Party) and Clifton Park Water Authority having a principal office for the transaction of business located at 661 Clifton Park Center Road, Clifton Park, New York 12065 (hereinafter referred to as CPWA); and

WHEREAS, the First Party is one of four residential parcel owners that have requested an extension of a water line being constructed by a developer of a subdivision that is fronting, in part, on Miller Road, in the Town of Clifton Park; and

WHEREAS, First Party and the other residential parcel owners have asked that CPWA contribute to the cost of the water line extension which will serve the First Party's residential premises and the residential premises of three other owners; and

WHEREAS, CPWA has determined that such extension to serve four residential parcels does not provide a benefit of the water system as a whole; that the cost of such extension would significantly exceed revenue from future residential water consumption; and that CPWA found that it cannot justify bearing the costs of the water line extension to service only four residential parcels; and

WHEREAS, First Party, together with the other three residential parcel owners have advised that they are all willing to pay an impact fee to cover ^{A PORTION OF THE COSTS TO EXTEND} ~~the costs that CPWA will incur in extending~~ water service line from the development along Miller Road to service First Party's residential premises of First Party and three other residential parcel owners; and

WHEREAS, First Party and the other residential parcel owners have requested that the impact fee be paid in installments; and

NOW, upon Agreement of the parties hereto, and in consideration of the circumstances set forth above, it is agreed as follows:

1. Upon express condition that First Party and the other three residential parcel owners agree to pay as an impact fee, ^{A PORTION OF THE COST} ~~the cost that CPWA will incur~~ for extending water line from the subdivision along Miller Road, in the Town of Clifton Park, to provide service to First Party's

residential premises and to the three other residential parcels, referenced above, CPWA will cooperate with the Town of Clifton Park and the developer of the subdivision to have the water line service extended.

PORTION OF THE COST THEY

2. First Party acknowledges that the ~~cost that CPWA~~ will incur to extend the water line to First Party's residential premises and the residential premises of the three other owners will be \$20,000. IN TOTAL

3. First Party agrees to pay to CPWA, an impact fee of \$5,000 with interest at the rate of 3% as follows: ?

- a. A down payment installment of \$_____ shall be paid by First Party on or before the _____ day of _____ 2019; and
- b. First Party shall, thereafter, pay installments on a monthly/quarterly/semi-annually/annual basis in the amount of \$_____ until the sum of \$_____, inclusive of interest, is fully paid.

4. First Party expressly acknowledges that all obligations of CPWA are expressly conditioned upon all four residential parcel owners entering into an impact fee agreement with CPWA to cover the cost of construction; and that if any one of the three other residential owners decline to do so, then this contract shall be deemed null and void, and any monies advanced by First Party shall be refunded in full.

5. First Party acknowledges and agrees that CPWA shall not be under any obligation to arrange for or cooperate with construction of the water line until the owners of all four residential parcels shall have signed impact fee agreements with CPWA.

6. First Party acknowledges that CPWA makes no representation as to the time frame for the completion of construction of the water line extension.

7. First Party acknowledges that the impact fee, as set forth above, does not include cost of hookup by the First Party to the water line, nor does it include cost of water, which First Party shall pay in accordance with billing policies of CPWA.

8. If the First Party as provided herein, includes more than one person, all such persons acknowledge and agree that they are jointly, as well as individually, responsible to meet the terms of this Agreement.

9. First Party acknowledges and agrees that this Agreement shall be binding upon them, their successors, transferees, heirs and assigns.

I THINK WE SHOULD TAKE
CARE OF THIS

10. At First Party's expense, this Agreement shall be recorded in the Office of the Saratoga County Clerk and First Party shall provide to CPWA, a time stamped copy confirming such recording.

Dated: The _____ day of _____ 2019

~~Helmut Gerstenberger, Chairman~~
Clifton Park Water Authority

DONALD AUSTIN

First Party

First Party

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss.:
COUNTY OF SARATOGA)

On this _____ day of _____ in the year 2019, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared _____, personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the individual whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she executed the same in his/her capacity, and that by his/her signature on the instrument, the individual, or the person upon behalf of which the individual acted, executed the instrument.

Notary Public

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss.:
COUNTY OF SARATOGA)

On this _____ day of _____ in the year 2019, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared _____, personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the individual whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she executed the same in his/her capacity, and that by his/her signature on the instrument, the individual, or the person upon behalf of which the individual acted, executed the instrument.

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Notary Public

Clifton Park Water Authority

Resolution # _____, 2019

Adopting New CPWA Handbook

WHEREAS, the Clifton Park Water Authority engaged the services of a human resource firm, Pinnacle HR, to update the CPWA Employee Handbook in order to communicate the Authority's personnel policies to all employees and to ensure that the Handbook is in compliance with all regulatory guidelines, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Clifton Park Water Authority Board of Directors hereby adopts the updated Clifton Park Water Authority Employee Handbook as attached.

Motion to Accept: _____ Seconded: _____

Roll Call Vote

	<u>Ayes</u>	<u>Noes</u>
Mr. Gerstenberger	_____	_____
Mr. Ryan	_____	_____
Mr. Peterson	_____	_____
Mr. Taubkin	_____	_____
Mr. Butler	_____	_____



Environmental Laboratories, Inc.
587 East Middle Turnpike, P.O.Box 370, Manchester, CT 06045
Tel. (860) 645-1102 Fax (860) 645-0823



Analysis Report

May 23, 2019

FOR: Attn:
Saratoga County Water Authority
260 Butler Road
Gansevoort, NY 12831

Sample Information

Matrix: DRINKING WATER
Location Code: SCWA-NY
Rush Request: Standard
P.O.#:

Custody Information

Collected by: JF
Received by: LB
Analyzed by: see "By" below

Date Time
05/14/19 10:15
05/16/19 17:15

Laboratory Data

SDG ID: GCD16166
Phoenix ID: CD16167

Project ID: 2ND QTR DBPS
Client ID: BALLSTON

Parameter	Result	RL/ PQL	DIL	Units	AL	MCL	MCLG	Date/Time	By	Reference
Extraction for Haloacetic Acids	Completed							05/20/19	Q/Q	E552.2
Haloacetic Acids	MCL: 60									
Bromochloroacetic Acid	ND	1.0	1	ug/L				05/22/19	CT	E552.2
Dibromoacetic Acid	ND	1.0	1	ug/L				05/22/19	CT	E552.2
Dichloroacetic Acid	10	1.0	1	ug/L				05/22/19	CT	E552.2
Monobromoacetic Acid	ND	1.0	1	ug/L				05/22/19	CT	E552.2
Monochloroacetic Acid	ND	2.0	1	ug/L				05/22/19	CT	E552.2
Total Haloacetic Acids	27.0	1.0	1	ug/L		60		05/22/19	CT	E552.2
Trichloroacetic Acid	17	1.0	1	ug/L				05/22/19	CT	E552.2
QA/QC Surrogates										
% 2,3-DBPA	128		1	%	NA	NA	NA	05/22/19	CT	70 - 130 %
% 2,3-DBPA (Confirmation)	135		1	%	NA	NA	NA	05/22/19	CT	70 - 130 %
Trihalomethane Analysis	MCL: 80									
Bromodichloromethane	1.4	0.50	1	ug/L				05/18/19	HM	E524.2
Bromoform	ND	0.50	1	ug/L				05/18/19	HM	E524.2
Chloroform	27	0.50	1	ug/L				05/18/19	HM	E524.2
Dibromochloromethane	ND	0.50	1	ug/L				05/18/19	HM	E524.2
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	28.40	0.50	1	ug/L		80		05/18/19	HM	E524.2
QA/QC Surrogates										
% 1,2-dichlorobenzene-d4	99		1	%	NA	NA	NA	05/18/19	HM	70 - 130 %
% Bromofluorobenzene	100		1	%	NA	NA	NA	05/18/19	HM	70 - 130 %

Lab ID: C044516-01

Date Collected: 05/08/19 11:10

Matrix: Drinking Water

Sample ID: State Farm

Date Received: 05/08/19 11:30

Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 524.2

Analyte	Results	Flag	Units	MDL	RL	Method	Analyzed	Prepared	MCL
Total Trihalomethanes	29.8		ug/L	0.522	1.00	EPA 524.2	05/23/19 19:50	05/16/19	80
Bromodichloromethane	1.94	NJ	ug/L	0.105	0.500	EPA 524.2	05/17/19 03:08	05/16/19	
Bromoform	ND	U, NJ	ug/L	0.238	0.500	EPA 524.2	05/17/19 03:08	05/16/19	
Chloroform	27.8	NJ, D	ug/L	0.522	1.00	EPA 524.2	05/23/19 19:50	05/16/19	
Dibromochloromethane	ND	U, NJ	ug/L	0.162	0.500	EPA 524.2	05/17/19 03:08	05/16/19	

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene

104 %

NJ

Limit 70-130

EPA 524.2

05/17/19 03:08

05/16/19

Surrogate: 1,4-Dichlorobenzene-d4

93.0 %

NJ

Limit 70-130

EPA 524.2

05/17/19 03:08

05/16/19

Total Haloacetic Acids by EPA 552.3

Analyte	Results	Flag	Units	MDL	RL	Method	Analyzed	Prepared	MCL
Total Haloacetic Acids	21.0	NJ	ug/L	0.851	1.00	EPA 552.3	05/22/19 05:59	05/17/19	60
Monochloroacetic Acid	ND	U, NJ	ug/L	0.805	1.00	EPA 552.3	05/22/19 05:59	05/17/19	
Monobromoacetic Acid	ND	U, NJ	ug/L	0.675	1.00	EPA 552.3	05/22/19 05:59	05/17/19	
Dichloroacetic Acid	9.60	NJ	ug/L	0.596	1.00	EPA 552.3	05/22/19 05:59	05/17/19	
Trichloroacetic Acid	11.4	NJ	ug/L	0.851	1.00	EPA 552.3	05/22/19 05:59	05/17/19	
Dibromoacetic Acid	ND	U, NJ	ug/L	0.562	1.00	EPA 552.3	05/22/19 05:59	05/17/19	

Surrogate: 2-Bromobutanoic Acid

124 %

NJ

Limit 70-130

EPA 552.3

05/22/19 05:59

05/17/19

CNA Environmental, LLC

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety.

Robert M Scott

Robert Scott For Emily Grattidge, Lead Technical Director

The New York Public Interest Research Group has a new report showing the prevalence of emerging contaminants detected in the state's public drinking water supplies. With a focus the past few years on PFOA and PFOS from Hoosick Falls to Newburgh, NYPIRG highlights other emerging contaminants.

NYPIRG's report, "[What's in My Water](#)," focuses on more than 20 emerging contaminants in addition to PFOA, PFOA and 1,4-Dioxane that the federal government requires be tested in water systems serving 10,000 or more residents. Liz Moran is NYPIRG environmental policy director and the report's lead author.

"But that leaves 6.4 million New Yorkers completely in the dark about what emerging contaminants may be in their drinking water supplies," Moran says. "These are New Yorkers that rely on private wells, which have effectively no regulations, and New Yorkers on small public water systems, like Hoosick Falls."

The state Department of Health does not regulate private wells.

"We found that seven different emerging contaminants, which does include PFOA, PFOS and 1,4-Dioxane, were found at levels that exceed EPA's health guidance; they call it a reference concentration," Moran says.

She says the report is being released to underscore NYPIRG's call for New York to establish drinking water standards for at least PFOA, PFOS and 1,4-Dioxane, and to begin the process to develop standards for other emerging contaminants. In December, the New York State Drinking Water Quality Council recommended maximum contaminant levels, or MCLs, for the three chemicals — an MCL, of 10 parts per trillion for PFOA and PFOS, each, and an MCL of 1 part per billion for 1,4-Dioxane.

A DOH spokeswoman says, "The State has taken unprecedented action and made historic investments in protecting drinking water through the \$2.5 billion Clean Water Infrastructure Act which includes \$200 million currently available to communities to manage emerging contaminants and an additional \$500 million in this year's budget. The recommendations from the Drinking Water Quality Council go above and beyond New York's already protective water quality measures and are being reviewed thoroughly and responsibly. We will review NYPIRG's report."

NYPIRG's review of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's so-called Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule data, from 2013-2015, found that 176 water systems detected one or more emerging contaminants, affecting nearly 16 million New Yorkers.

"So we found that there were 16 distinct emerging contaminants that were detected in the Hudson Valley," says Moran. "Like numerous regions in the state, strontium and chromium-6 were the most frequently detected contaminants."

Strontium is a naturally occurring element in the environment. The EPA has a health reference level at 1500 ppb. NYPIRG's report shows that the highest detected level of strontium was 2660 ppb in the Station Road Square water system in Orange County, a small public water system. The second highest was 2600 ppb in the Clifton Park water system in Albany County. Moran says EPA does not have a health reference level for chromium-6, which is linked with stomach cancer and other illnesses.

"Hexavalent chromium is the other term it goes by," Moran says. "It's a chemical that became notorious after Erin Brockovich looked into the chemical in Hinkley, California."

California has a public health goal for chromium-6 of 0.02 ppb, and had a MCL of 10 ppb. Moran says every New York detection exceeded California's health goal. In the Hudson Valley, the most detections were in Orange and Westchester Counties. Chromium-6 occurs naturally in the environment, but higher levels can be found due to industrial pollution.

The third most frequently detected contaminant overall was chlorate, which is formed as a byproduct of the drinking water disinfection process. Chlorate can also be released in drinking water from the reactions of other compounds, such as those in some herbicides, fireworks and other explosives. Again, Moran:

"When it comes to emerging contaminants, when it comes to chemicals, we need to start taking a precautionary approach," Moran says. "And what that means is, one, if a chemical has not been proven to be safe, it shouldn't be freely on the market; and, two, we need to do more to protect drinking water at its source, which means preserving land in critical watershed areas."

NYPIRG's report stresses that the existence of an emerging contaminant in a drinking water supply does not necessarily put consumers' health at risk; however the group urges public officials to do more to prevent contamination. For example, Moran says there should be more statewide testing.

"We need to test for every drinking water system in New York state," Moran says. "The more data we have the better, and the more informed the public is, the better."

The report found that Long Island has, by far, the most detections of emerging contaminants found in drinking water, followed closely by the Hudson Valley.