STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF ALBANY

TOWN OF COLONIE

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TOWN BOARD MEETING

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THE STENOGRAPHIC MINUTES of the above entitled matter by NANCY L. STRANG, a Shorthand Reporter commencing at 7:10 PM on July 23, 2020 at Memorial Town Hall, 534 New Loudon Road, Latham, New York

BOARD MEMBERS:

PAULA A. MAHAN, SUPERVISOR

LINDA MURPHY, DEPUTY SUPERVISOR

MELISSA JEFFERS VONDOLLEN

DANIELLE FUTIA

DAVID GREEN

RICHARD FIELD

JILL PENN

ALSO PRESENT:

MICHAEL C. MAGGUILLI, ESQ., TOWN ATTORNEY

JULIE GANSLE, TOWN CLERK

JOHN FRAZER, SUPERINTENDENT, LATHAM WATER

AMY MCCAIN

ED GREESON

SUPERVISOR MAHAN: We are going to begin this evening the presentation on our drinking water system update. We have a new system and a back-up system. We have gone over this at different times over the last few years – whether it was the State of the Town or the Chronicle and our Superintendent, John Frazer, is going to be doing the presentation. He has provided that information for both the State of the Town and the Chronicle. Some of you may have missed it.

Tonight I think will give you a really clear picture of what the system is all about - what the facts are relating to what's actually part of this whole process including what our back-up water system – the current one that we have had for many. many years – what it is, can it be used and those types of things.

There were some things that maybe we can help clear up because there is some information out there about the quality of water, whether we have enough water, we're going to run out of water, we're going to need

to use the Stony Creek -- this is like the sale of the landfill which the landfill was never sold. Things like that where you may hear some information. Sometimes it's just rumors and sometimes it's just misunderstandings.

John did a great job on this. It's really easy to follow and understand. He's going to do this brief presentation and then we will have some time for questions.

With that, I will introduce our Superintendent of the Water Department, John Frazer.

MR. FRAZER: Thank you, Madam Supervisor.

Good evening everyone. I know that we have two projects specifically that the Supervisor wanted me to talk about that are linked, but as I usually like to do when I have a group of people that I'm speaking to, I love to talk about what we do at Latham Water first. I want to give you a feel for what Latham Water does and how the water gets to where it gets when you open the faucet and the water comes out.

There's a lot of people that are a part of that process and there's a lot of technology and there's a lot of physical plans that are required to make sure that the water gets to where it needs to get and that is to your faucet at home.

The three sources that we use: The Latham Water district - we use the Stony Creek Reservoir that is still owned by the Town. We haven't used it since 2004. We kept it solely as a back-up source in the event of a problem at the river. We also use the Mohawk River and we have wells along the river for a total capacity of 44 million gallons of water per day. Thirty-eight and one-half of that comes from the Mohawk River and the wells which are our primary source of water to treat and deliver to the residents of the Town. Those three sources are combined at the Mohawk View Water Treatment Plant and then the water is distributed through 437 miles of pipeline. That is pipeline that varies from six inches in diameter to 36 inches in diameter. So, it's a rather substantial facility for the delivery of the water and we do that. You probably have

seen our most prominent piece of our water system - the fire hydrants throughout the Town. We have almost 4,100 fire hydrants throughout the Town of Colonie.

A little bit about the water we treat the water once we take it out of the river. Relatively speaking, this is a pretty good generalization of what we do. We have a low lift pump station that draws water from the river. We also have the five wells at the Mohawk View Water Treatment Plant, as well that deliver the water and it is combined before we start adding chemicals to it.

So, we have chemicals like sulfuric acid, we use alum, aluminum sulfate for coagulation, we have something called poly aluminum chlorate for treatment for coagulation, as well.

Then, we have post chemicals that we use including chlorine for making the water safe to drink and disinfecting the water before it leaves the water treatment plant and delivered to your faucet.

We have a process called coagulation and flocculation where we bring those waters

together along with their coagulants and make what's called a flock. So, we mix that water nice and slowly to get the water in contact with the coagulant and then we have a process called settling in the sedimentation basin that allows that flock - now it's a little bit bigger, so all those particles that you see in the river -- and the river may be a little bit darker today - a little bit more chocolaty today, but we like that kind of stuff because we add chemicals to it and then we get a bigger piece of something that falls out of the water in the sedimentation process. Then, we apply the water to 10 filters. So, our settling process includes three large basins about 25 feet long and 70 feet wide and about 14 feet deep. So, it's a rather substantial structure. There are three of those that provide us with that 31.5 million gallons of water a day. Then we apply the water to 10 filters at the water treatment plan.

On top of that is a granular activated carbon which is our best treatment tool for removing some of the stuff - organic carbon that's in the water that comes out of the

river. We have 31 inches of that on 12 inches of sand on top of a media support structure. The water comes out over the filters and then we add chlorine to the water and we add a pH adjustment to bring the water up to a pH of around eight before it leaves the water treatment plant.

Then, we deliver it through two major high lift pump stations. One is located at the Mohawk View Water Treatment Plant. The second is located out of River Road where you have probably seen that building just before you go into Niskayuna heading West and the three clear wells that we have on that site as well that hold the water before it's delivered to pretty much the west end of Town. I'll get to that in a little bit.

Then we have several water storage tanks which you probably have seen throughout the Town. We deliver it through those high lift pumps to the storage tanks that are located in the system. Then, you take it out through your faucets during the day.

So, a little bit about the treatment plant itself. We looked at it back in 2001. We

looked at the capacity that would be necessary to deliver water to the Town of Colonie for a rather substantial planning period. We looked through the year 2025. We decided that we would provide a real treatment capacity of 30 million gallons of water a day. To meet the demands, we worked with the Capital District Regional Planning Commission to get their numbers for what we expected was going to be the development of the Town of Colonie based on those numbers in our own Planning Department for what they saw as a potential for development.

We came up with 30 million gallons of water a day at the treatment plant. We have a capacity to pump to the distribution system at that site of 20 million gallons a day. That pump station generally delivers water to this side of Town through major pipelines along this ridge back here (Indicating) all the way down to Loudonville. Basically, up at the Mohawk View Water Treatment Plant just east of the Northway, or just west of the Northway and the sewer treatment plant and along this ridge back here - there is a storage tank back here

that generally delivers water to this side of Town - the east side of Town.

Then, we have the River Road pump station out on River Road that delivers water generally to the west side of Town along the ridge that runs along Denison Road down to Watervliet Shaker Road near Vly. That pump station has a capacity of 10 million gallons of water a day.

So, I talked about the capacity that we looked at and how close we are to those projections. So, I put this slide together.

This top line reflects what we had anticipated was going to be our maximum daily demand. So, that one day every year that we pump the most water we pump all year - that's what this line represents (Indicating). Beginning in 2001 - this was our planning grid. This was historical at the time of our max days leading up to 2001. Then, this line is what we have actually seen as our maximum day. I'm not finished yet, but there is a number here of 22.2 MGD right here that we saw back in June of this year. I didn't include it because we're not done with 2020 yet.

Hopefully we are soon, right?

This is what we anticipate. You can see that there is a significant difference between the two lines. It means that we have plenty of capacity to move forward in the future, as well. I think this being the average day -- now we take all the water that we pump for the year and divided by 365 days and this is what we saw for that average day beginning in 2001 which was our planning period. Before that was historical, the green line is the anticipated average day demand. So, we expected it to continue to increase through the planning period of 2025. This is the actual average day we have seen (Indicating).

Again, we have additional capacity left in the water treatment plant to meet future demands well past 2025, probably. Anecdotally, we've lost some manufacturing. Pepsi doesn't use as much water as they use to in manufacturing their products. So, some of that together with more efficient residential facilities, toilets, urinals and commercial buildings, toilets at home - everything being a little more efficient then we even

anticipated back in 2001 has led to some additional capacity being left at the treatment plan well past 2025.

So, where does all that water go? Here's the boundary of the Town of Colonie; the Mohawk River to the north; there is Cohoes, Watervliet, Menands and the Village of Colonie. All the blue areas are the area served by the Latham Water District and you will notice not the entire Town. The water district is really an administrative boundary. It does not include the entire Town, but it does include all the areas in blue. There is no specific boundary for the district as far as physical. You won't find a stake in the ground and you won't find an iron rod in the ground that delineates this blue line. It is a real boundary established by the Board. Every year the water district is extended. The original district was established in 1929 and has been extended 168 times since that time.

So, this is what it looks like today - areas in the west end, Pine Bush -- there is a lot of Pine Bush out there, the Delphus Kill area and then the villages are white. We do

provide water to the Village of Colonie. They maintain their own water system within the boundaries of the Village of Colonie. So, that's a little bit about the Latham Water District.

A little bit about those two projects that are inextricably linked and that is the Stony Creek Reservoir being one and our emergency interconnect project with the City of Albany.

I thought this is pretty cool. This is an article from April 27, 1952 about the construction of the reservoir and how Colonie was mushrooming even back then. So, the reservoir was built in about 1953. So, it was complete in '52 and filled generally in about 1953.

With the reservoir come some significant responsibilities. Back in 2002, for example, we did have a failure of the spillway. Both walls are about 8 feet high. So, that gives you an idea. That's about eight or 10 foot deep hole in the spillway. That's supposed to be a smooth concrete surface from the dam which is located here (Indicating) down the

spillway. Unfortunately, over decades of failure of joints between the concrete panels, the soil underneath the panels was undermined and we had a failure of the spillway. So, there are obligations with the reservoir that we have to manage.

So, some of the things that we are responsible for as owners of the reservoir: The first and foremost - our largest expense are property and school taxes to the Town of Clifton Park; the Shenandoah School District, the Town of Niskayuna, the Niskayuna School District. We also have repairs that we have done over time and there's a debt service that goes along with borrowing money for those repairs.

We talked about the spillway and that was the only million-dollar project back in 2002 to repair. We also had to repair an outlet bridge, an outlet structure and the outlet structure bridge. We also have annual inspections of the dam that we do. We have an engineering consultant that comes in and inspects the dam, the structure, the groundwater conditions around the dam and the

spillway.

We have general maintenance work. You wouldn't believe what it takes to mow that facility. It's a 40 foot high dam on one side and actually the downstream side is probably about 50 feet high. It's about that steep. We have to mow that. So, we have staff that mows that at least twice a year and it's 1,100 feet long so it's a rather substantial mowing job. It's not something I would want to do by myself. It's a rather substantial job.

We also have little things like filling in animal borough holes because borough holes in the dam is not a good thing because that could be a place where water from the wet side of the dam can pass through to the the dry side of the dam and we don't want that because usually it takes the dam with it. So, we need to avoid that kind of stuff. It results in an annual expense of about $218,000 a year to the water district.

So, the project that we started a few years ago that ultimately makes the Stony Creek Reservoir obsolete is the interconnection project with the City of

Albany.

So, back in 2017 the Town Board approved the Supervisor to execute a contract with the city. The contract addresses the splitting of all the costs. It addresses the building, invoicing and payment of any use of the water through either one of the connections. So, it's very well defined, should either municipality have an emergency. The Town Board granted a final approval for the project back in 2018. There were several connections analyzed by our engineering consultant. Two were the most cost-efficient providing the most bang for the buck, if you will, but the most gallons of water per day for the cost associated with the installation of each option.

Here again is a map of the Town - the lower half of the Town. Here is the airport, kind of like a divider. Then, the two connections are located here at the Albany City Reservoir on Albany Shaker Road (Indicating). We have a major facility and pipeline just north of that so it made sense from a planning standpoint that it would be a

good opportunity for a connection to the City of Albany. So, we have 24-inch water main that runs all the way down to here and they have taken it a little bit further down to fill their reservoirs in an emergency.

The other connection is out here on New Karner Road out by DFW Drive along New Karner past the Discovery Center to a 20-inch water main that the City of Albany owned just north of the Thruway. So, we connect to that. The total project cost - the total financing for the project is $3.2 million. However, we were able to get a 60% grant from the state and then we are splitting the balance with the City of Albany. The project is not quite complete, although the mains are in service. The project still has some restoration issues and some final change orders and the like, that we are in the process of negotiating right now with the contractor. The mains are are actually in the ground and ready to operate. They are not operating today, but they are ready to operate.

So, the Loudonville connection - the larger of the two - 1,000 feet of 24-inch pipe

with the capacity to deliver water to the Town of Colonie of 10 million gallons of water a day.

Remember that I talked about our average daily flow being below -- I may not have said it but our average daily flow has historically been around 10 million gallons of water a day. This connection by itself is capable of delivering 10 million gallons to the Town. However, that water has to be pumped from the Albany City Reservoir into our system because we are at a higher ground level than the City of Albany is. So, we have to pump the water up to all the storage tanks like the one behind us, here.

The total cost of this project was $1.96 million by itself as I said, it is in service and it's already been used a couple of times by the City of Albany. So, we billed the City of Albany for the water used in accordance with the agreement that I talked about earlier in my presentation. It has been successful.

The second and less significant, but probably none the less important is our New Karner Road connection which is 3,500 feet of

16 inch diameter pipe with a capacity of about 2.4 million gallons of water a day. Between the two, we can meet any average day at 12.4 million gallons of water per day from those two connections from the City of Albany, in the event that we do have a problem with the treatment plant - one of our major pump stations or in the river. This cost was about $1.2 million. Again, the status of this pipeline is that it is in service.

For that connection, the City of Albany has already purchased the pump that I talked about for the Loudon Road connection down here that we had to pump up to us (Indicating). The City of Albany can take that by gravity because they are lower than us. They have already purchased a pump for that connection out on New Karner Road. So, we are capable of moving that water right now, if we had to.

I talked about the project not quite being done. We have a want to purchase our own 5 million gallon per day pump to get us up and running very quickly and we are working with the state to make that part of the project right now so we have that in inventory. Should

an emergency arise, we could get that pump out there in a moment's notice. We don't have that yet, but we are working to try to get that. Other than that, we would have to rent a pump or two pumps to deliver the water to us. That does take time. So, we are trying to minimize that timeframe of being down the purchase of a new 5 million gallon per day pump.

For additional information if you have any questions, you can look at our Annual Water Quality Report. Here is the address. That's on our website. We issue it by March 31st of every year. It gives you an idea of water quality. There's a whole table on water quality and our detected contaminants, but it also gives you an idea what projects we're going to be doing this year or in future years and what we just completed. So, you could certainly visit that for some additional information. You can also telephone me at the number here (Indicating). You can also email me at this address, if you like.

That brings me to the end of my presentation. Thank you. If there's any questions, please go ahead and ask.

MR. FIELD: Your explanation there is amazing and thorough and it's beyond comprehension, but when you actually go to the facility and see for yourself and walk that thing, you can't believe what you looking at. As a result and since I did that, I do not run the water when I brush my teeth anymore. The water quality - the water itself -- you don't want to be wasting any water based on looking at this facility.

MR. FRAZER: That's okay. If you want to let the water run, we have plenty of capacity at the treatment plant.

MS. PENN: Mr. Frazer, I do appreciate you clarifying what we would do in an emergency situation. I know as you and I had spoken. I had a question from a person in the community of what would we do if we needed a back-up. I think certainly now as we have this emergency situation, we are a little more in tune to what we would do if necessary. I appreciate that not only do we have a plan, but one that's going to be able to support our community in their needs without us probably even knowing that

something had taken place. So, thank you.

MS. STERNSTEIN: Thank you for explaining all of that. I just had a question. Where does Albany get their water? I know we get ours from the Mohawk, but where does Albany get theirs from?

MR. FRAZER: The City of Albany gets their water from the Alcove Reservoir. So, that is an upland supply. So, it is away from the river. It is not river water. So, they have the Alcove and they have the basic creek reservoir.

MS. STERNSTEIN: I have one more question. Just in terms of future planning I think that even though today was not a very fine example of it -- well, in a way it was. We are getting some very intense rain.

Are you doing any type of climate related planning for what's going to happen if the Mohawk started dropping quickly? How do you plan for the future like in 10 or 15 years? You don't have to answer this right now and I get it, but I was just wondering because if the climate is going the way that it is -- what type of planning is taking place moving

forward?

MR. FRAZER: I would tell you that the climate change and the intensity of storms has certainly changed. I talked about how we would like to have stuff in the water so that we can treat it more easily and we are kind of mixed on that. Do we want it to rain like this, or do we want it to be dry like it was? From a planning standpoint, I think what we're doing is we are taking the information that we are learning from our current situation and we are considering what we have learned from a treatment perspective and we're going to carry that forward.

With regard to capacity, even back in the 60's - 63 or 64 - I wasn't old enough to remember, but we did have a drought. So, even at that point in time, the river did not drop substantially enough where there was a problem. That's why Latham Water developed the source along the Mohawk River. Even during that drought, there was still sufficient water in the river.

The other thing is we are on the backwater of the dam. So, we are essentially

in the pool leading up to the dam at Cohoes. So, the water level, although it does change through the years as the canal opens and closes, we always have that pool. Even back in the 60's we had that pool. So, we believe there is enough capacity in the river to carry us even through the most dry times such as what we experienced in the early 1960's.

MS. STERNSTEIN: Thank you. And a very minor point: can you replace the grass where you fill in the holes?

MR. FRAZER: We want to be able to inspect the ground so we need something that we can keep short so that we can see it. We need to see what's underneath to make sure the animals aren't digging in. It sounds simple, but it's a very important –

MS. STERNSTEIN: I'm just concerned about the mowers –

MR. FRAZER: I visited the reservoir yesterday with three Town Board Members and I think they each had that concern, as well.

SUPERVISOR MAHAN: I think just as far as capacity, too, we have talked about the pre-planning that was done in the early

2000's that went to 2025. Obviously, we know we are below the levels and that we haven't been using as much as what was anticipated. John has a timeline as to - there would be an appropriate time and there has been planning as to if there needs to be an expansion or anything like that. That's the timeline that his department monitors, as well. It's not like it goes to that time and then what do we do? That's in the planning, as well.

I know that a lot of the questions and comments and things that were out there had to do with our original back-up system which is the Stony Creek. The comment is that we are going to need it, we need it, what's going to happen and things like that. The reality is this system which will bring us far into the future and far more efficiently than what we now have and we don't need the Stony Creek reservoir. We would have never broached the Stony Creek Reservoir if we didn't have a system that was sufficient. That is something that I'm sure some people have some questions on.

SUPERVISOR MAHAN: This was a long time

in the planning and I just want to commend you, John, because you put a lot of time and work into this and the planning of this and it took a lot of coordination and a partnership with the City of Albany and also the ability to get the grant which was really pretty good for us because we don't always have that opportunity.

I think something else that is out there just to clarify - we don't give water away to the City of Albany and they don't give water away to us. As John said, if they use our water, they are billed. If we use theirs, we are billed. It's a partnership. I just wanted to bring those things up.

MR. GREEN: John, I have a question. What leads to some of the water restrictions that we have had? It sounds like we have plenty of capacity and plenty of resources to draw from. Why then are we seeing the restrictions?

MR. FRAZIER: Councilman, I would love to talk about that. This year is different. We haven't issued restrictions since 2004. That was because in 2005 we completed the

upgrade of the water treatment plant, giving us that 30 million gallons a day of capacity. However, this year because of Covid, we are unable to do some specific and maintenance at the plant that we typically do twice a year.

I talked about our sedimentation process. Twice a year we get in those 14 feet deep, 25 feet long, 75 feet wide structures and somebody actually physically washes them out with a fire hose until we have all the material left over and then we have to wash all of our filters because we change the coagulant.

I talked about alum and poly aluminum chloride. So, we use poly aluminum chloride in the winter because that's a better cold water coagulant and we use alum in the summer. But, you can't just go from one to the other in a moment. You have to clean all the facilities within the treatment plant because those two chemicals don't react well with each other - not unsafely, but the treatment process is fouled up if you don't clean out one before you move to the next. So, those sedimentation basins - there are three of those, as I said.

We were shut down through June 1st. We normally make that changeover in April and by the time we got back in June from the shutdown conditions that we were in, it was already too hot for us to take down one third of our treatment process by having to clean one of those basins. So, we have had to live on that cold weather coagulant through the warm weather months so far and we've had to be very vigilant in the higher the flows get - so the greater the demand out there and the more we have to pump in, that creates a treatment problem for us. It starts washing all that stuff that we didn't get off the bottom of those basins in April - starts washing it through the treatment process. So, we struggle to treat it -- one of those things that we like to make that fall out of the water and sedimentation process don't fall out as easily. Poly aluminum chloride doesn't help us any better to do it in the summer - certainly not that alum does. That was one of the reasons.

We also saw for the first time in our history, three consecutive days where we

pumped over 20 million gallons of water a day. Two of those days we pumped over 22 million gallons of water a day. We have never done that before. We didn't know - there are always thunderstorms in the forecast. June only had a little over 1/2 inch of rain through the 23rd of June. So, we were dry. The previous 11 days prior to the 23rd, it didn't rain at all. So, we were very dry. We didn't know how long that process was going to go.

So, we decided to issue the restrictions so we could get through the use of the poly aluminum chloride and I talked about the 31 inches of granular activated carbon on top of our 10 filters. We changed out three of those every year. To do that, we take down 10% or 20% of our capacity - treatment capacity. We couldn't do that again this year because the flows were so high already by the time we got back from Covid. So, Covid played some havoc with us substantially. We are being diligent on our water quality with our cold water coagulant, but all those things came together to create the need to issue water restrictions this year.

MR. GREESON: Someone on the Board said that we would never have a water deficiency issue -- how much would it cost say $50 million dollars - to purchase the water from Albany? Water is life.

We are underwater restrictions still, right?

MR. FRAZIER: We are.

MR. GREESON: So, if the river is not working for us and if we have an emergency supply system at our disposal - in 1962 there was a lot less population but how much is it going to cost us to buy say, less than a month's worth of water from Albany?

MR. FRAZIER: Couple things. First, the river isn't what's causing us a problem, it's our treatment process delayed by Covid that's causing is the problem. That's the reason for the restrictions. The river is fine, right now.

MR. GREESON: Where were the essential workers? Water is life.

MR. FRAZER: They were essential workers.

MR. GREESON: So, why was it delayed?

MR. FRAZER: The way the Town chose to fall back through Covid, was we split the treatment plant staff up into one week and half the staff next week.

MR. GREESON: So, the Board is to blame for that.

MR. FRAZER: Well, there is no blame. Back in March when Covid came up, everyone was nervous. Perhaps we have learned a little bit more now then we knew four months ago. The decision was made to cut the plant staff at half; half working one week and half working the next week.

As far as the cost of water to the city, it would probably be in the mid 50,000 - 60,000.

MR. GREESON: Per day?

MR. FRAZER: No. It depends on the time of year. If it's 50 million gallons, at this time of year it's 2 1/2 days. in winter, that's four or five days. So, it depends.

MR. GREESON: Over a month?

MR. FRAZER: It could be substantial.

MR. GREESON: So, it probably would be wise to hang onto our emergency supply.

SUPERVISOR MAHAN: Ned, as far as the Board making the decision that we made, we made the decision based on a lot of the different Executive Orders that were given and the precautions that we were given and the fact is at that point in time, nobody really knew what they were dealing with. The goal was to reduce the density of people and locations and to try to not have contact with 100% of the people because if we did that and just went on with daily work like we normally do and everybody is there, if somebody gets it and then spreads it to the entire staff or the majority of the staff, we could be well below having 50% of the people that could work and we may have to have quarantines for certain amount of time or whatever. So, it's really for the safety of the workers and for the safety we're trying to keep the staff that we can provide the services that we need to provide. So, no one was trying to do anything to hurt anybody. We're trying to do what we did to keep people safe and to follow some of the guidance from CDC that we received and there was a tremendous amount of

work that went into that. It's easy to say keep everybody working, but the reality is if it spreads through everybody, then there is nobody out there to do anything. We made the best decision that we could with the information that we were given and the circumstances that we were given at the time. That may not be the rationale that you want to hear, but that's why we did it.

MR. GREESON: We also need water to wash our hands.

MR. FRAZER: That's correct and we made sure you did. We make sure that you had it.

The other thing is the emergency may not be in the river. The emergency could be at one of our pump stations, it could be at the water treatment plant.

MR. GREESON: A main could break.

MR. FRAZER: We have those all the time. But yes, it could be a large main - sure. So, in that event if we could move the water away from the treatment plant at a significant enough rate, we could go to the two far ends of the system - one at New Karner and one at Loudonville and open those connections and

get water to part of the Town, at least. So, we meet some of the demand with our treatment plant and then we open the connections and bring water in from the City of Albany to meet the balance of the demand.

MR. GREESON: They had a break in one of their mains and it swallowed up a car down there -

MR. FRAZER: They came to us. We were supplying them water.

MR. GREESON: But if we need it, they are going to take it first.

MR. FRAZER: They will. That was one of the points and a good question to ask where Albany gets theirs - the Alcove. So, it's not related to the river - whether hydraulically, physically or any other way. If there is a problem in the river, the Alcove should still be okay and vice a versa.

When we had Irene, we had trouble treating all that water. There was so much silt from the Schoharie Creek watershed that we couldn't treat it. We were struggling to treat what we had.

In an event of something like that, we

could bring water into Albany and they wouldn't have that problem at the Alcove.

MR. GREESON: The multiple ambulances and fire houses need to have a water supply available and it costs something to maintain it -

MR. FRAZER: The good thing about the connections with Albany is they are relatively low maintenance until they're necessary. Until then, we have to pump water. Other than that, it's a pipeline in the ground. It's pretty low maintenance, relatively speaking, to the reservoir for example.

MR. GREESON: I know the Town doesn't have a lot of lead in the water mains, but a lot of people have copper plumbing. What is our rate of acidity like in Michigan where they're releasing lead into the water and poisoning -

MR. FRAZER: I would love to stand here and answer these questions. That is a great question.

We are on reduced monitoring so every three years we do a sampling event through the

Town to make sure that we at the treatment plan are doing the proper treatment so that our water is not aggressive in leeching out the lead and whether it's your faucet -- we have a few lead service lines. So, we make sure that the water is not leeching -- it's not aggressive enough so that it leaches the lead out of the pipeline. We have very few services. We do it every three years and we are well below the action level for lead - every three years. You will see that in every third year - the Annual Water Quality Report because we detect the lead and the copper. We are the ones that have to do the job to make sure that the lead is not leached out of your bronze faucet at home. So far, we've been pretty good at that.

MR. GREESON: You guys work very hard.

MR. FRAZER: Thank you. It takes a lot of people to deliver the water to your homes.

SUPERVISOR MAHAN: Thank you, John.

When we do the public hearings where you have comments to make, if you could please come up to the mic and state your name.

MS. GANSLE: Personnel?

SUPERVISOR MAHAN: Yes, personnel.

MS. GANSLE: We have a Resolution permanently appointing Helen Welch to the position of Public Safety Dispatcher in the Police Department.

MR. GREEN: So moved.

MS. JEFFERS VONDOLLEN: Second.

SUPERVISOR MAHAN: Supervisor votes aye. Clerk, call the roll.

(The roll was called.)

MS. GANSLE: The ayes have it, Madam Supervisor.

SUPERVISOR MAHAN: The Resolution is adopted.

Helen, are you here? Congratulations.

MS. GANSLE: We have a Resolution appointing Gregory P. Holt to the position of Public Safety Dispatcher in the Police Department.

MR. GREEN: So moved.

MS. JEFFERS VONDOLLEN: Second.

SUPERVISOR MAHAN: Supervisor votes aye. Clerk, call the roll.

(The roll was called.)

MS. GANSLE: The ayes have it, Madam

Supervisor.

SUPERVISOR MAHAN: The Resolution is adopted.

Congratulations, Greg.

MS. GANSLE: We have a Resolution permanently promoting Matthew J. Merolle to the position of Building Maintenance Technician in the DPW/Facilities Maintenance Department.

MS. MURPHY: So moved.

MR. GREEN: Second.

SUPERVISOR MAHAN: Supervisor votes aye. Clerk, call the roll.

(The roll was called.)

MS. GANSLE: The ayes have it, Madam Supervisor.

SUPERVISOR MAHAN: Congratulations, Matt.

(Whereas the above entitled proceeding was adjourned to address the public hearings of the evening and recommenced immediately after.)

Does anybody have any public comment?

(There was no response.)

MR. MAGGUILLI: I move that we do

Resolutions 281 through 303 with one vote, which we are allowed to do.

SUPERVISOR MAHAN: I'm okay as long as everybody understands them.

MR. GREEN: I will make a motion to vote on Resolutions 281 through 302 as one group - actually 303. So, 281 through 303.

MS. MURPHY: Second.

SUPERVISOR MAHAN: Supervisor votes aye. Clerk, call the roll.

(The roll was called.)

MS. GANSLE: The ayes have it, Madam Supervisor.

SUPERVISOR MAHAN: The Resolutions are adopted.

MR. MAGGUILLI: That was for the group.

MS. JEFFERS VONDOLLEN: Do we make a motion to approve?

MR. MAGGUILLI: Do we have a motion to vote Resolutions 281 through 303, inclusive. All those in favor of passing those Resolutions?

(Ayes were recited.)

MS. GANSLE: Any opposed?

(There were none opposed.)

The motion carries.

(Whereas the above entitled proceeding was concluded at 9:17 PM)

CERTIFICATION

I, NANCY L. STRANG, Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of New York, hereby CERTIFIES that the record taken by me at the time and place noted in the heading hereof is a true and accurate transcript of same, to the best of my ability and belief.

Date:_____

_____

Nancy L. Strang

Legal Transcription

2420 Troy Schenectady Road

Niskayuna, NY 12309