

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2019
Lake Placid Village Water System
2693 Main Street, Lake Placid, New York
(Public Water Supply ID#1500284)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, Lake Placid Village is issuing its annual report, which describes the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and your awareness of the need to protect your drinking water source. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water came from, what it contained, and how it compared to State standards. Our water is of excellent quality and it is a privilege to supply it as well as this report to you. 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. If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your drinking water, please contact Brad Hathaway, Department of Public Works Superintendent at (518) 523-3612. We want you to appreciate and be informed about your drinking water. You may also attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings. The meetings are held at 5:30 p.m. on the first and third Monday of each month in the Town Hall.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, various sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, organic chemical contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department and the FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Village's water source is surface water drawn from Lake Placid. Water is pumped from Lake Placid through mixed media pressure filters. Filtered water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite and an orthophosphate additive is applied for corrosion control. Four pumps, each rated at 1,500 gallons per minute, are used to supply and maintain pressure in the system. A diesel generator can supply emergency power in the event of municipal power failure. A 1.5 million-gallon tank provides water storage for the system. During 2019 the Lake Placid water system did not experience any restrictions of water usage.

The NYS Dept. of Health completed a source water assessment for this system based on available information. This assessment found no noteworthy risks to source water quality. The health department will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs

FACTS AND FIGURES

The water system serves a population of about 5,000 permanent residents through 1400 service connections, plus an estimated additional tourist population of up to 10,000 visitors per day. The total water produced in 2019 was 309 million gallons. The daily average of water produced was 0.85 million gallons per day and our single highest day was 1.66 million gallons per day on August 5, 2019. All water users are not metered in Lake Placid and it is difficult to determine how much water is used to flush mains, fight fires or lost due to leaks. Last year, residential customers inside the Village were charged an average water rate of \$241.84 each year while residential customers outside the Village were charged a minimum rate of \$304 each year. Additional rates can be found on the Village website <http://villageoflakeplacid.ny.gov>.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As required by the State, the Village routinely monitored and tested your drinking water for numerous contaminants. The monitoring requirements vary from year to year as directed by the State and may include total and E-coli coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological 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, although representative, are more than one year old. The table thus represents the most current data collected as per compliance with the regulations. 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 Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity ¹	No	11/1/2019	1.0	NTU	n/a	<1.0 NTU (TT)	Soil Runoff
Turbidity ¹	No	2019	99.9% < 0.3	NTU	n/a	TT=95% of samples <0.3NTU	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	2019	0.004	mg/L	2	2 (MCL)	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	2018	0.12 ² 0.019-0.23 ³	mg/L	1.3	1.3 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	No	2018	0.0043 ² ND-0.016 ³	mg/L	0	0.015 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Nitrate	No	2018	0	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	2019	3.7	mg/L	n/a	See Note 4	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	2019	5.2	mg/L	n/a	250 (MCL)	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Sulfate	No	2019	3.1	mg/L	n/a	250 (MCL)	Naturally occurring
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha	No	2017	0	pCi/L	0	15 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 & 228	No	2017	0	pCi/L	0	5 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Haloacetic Acids Ski Jump Location	No	2019	39 ⁵ 17-48 ⁶	ug/l	n/a	60 (MCL)	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes Ski Jump Location	No	2019	47 ⁵ 35-55 ⁶	ug/l	n/a	80 (MCL)	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Total Haloacetic Acids Town Hall Location	No	2019	36 ⁵ 22-41 ⁶	ug/l	n/a	60 (MCL)	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes Town Hall Location	No	2019	50 ⁵ 36-66 ⁶	ug/l	n/a	80 (MCL)	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

Notes:

- ¹ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of our water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. The single highest sample occurred on 11/1/2019 (1.0 NTU) which occurred when we were cleaning our finished water storage tank. State regulations require that the turbidity must always be below 1.0 NTU as a performance standard for our filters. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. Our turbidity levels were below the standard level 99.9% of the time.
- ² The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 sites tested in 2018. 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 copper or lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the third highest value.
- ³ The level presented represents a range of the 20 samples collected in 2018. None of the sites tested had results above the action level for copper. One of the sampling locations exceeded the lead action level.
- 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.
- ⁵ The value represents the highest Locational Running Annual Average of the quarterly samples collected.
- ⁶ The values represent the range of the quarterly samples collected.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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 (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).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, the system has 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. One of our lead samples exceeded the Action Level, we are required to provide the following information regarding lead in drinking water:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Lake Placid Village 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

Last year, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water system 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 so that essential firefighting 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:

- ◆ Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. 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. Even a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it 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.
- ◆ Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. First turn off all taps and water using appliances. Second, check the meter after 15 minutes. Finally, if the meter has moved, you have a leak.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS AND CLOSING

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we ask you to report any suspicious activities that may endanger the filtration plant or water system to the Lake Placid Village Police at 523-3306. During 2019, we cleaned and inspected our raw water tank and we replaced approximately 600 feet of water main on Greenwood Street. Additionally, we have been working with an engineering firm to make facility improvements in the near future. These improvements will ensure that our water treatment plant will continue to reliably treat our water for years into the future. Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide you and 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 customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call if you have questions.