

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010
Village of Malone
90 College Avenue, Malone, New York 12953
(Public Water Supply ID# 1600008)

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. 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. Gerry Fisher, Principal Water Operator at (518) 483-4489 or Mr. Jeff Smith, Supervisor of the Department of Public Works at (518) 483-3521. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings. The meetings are held on the second and last Monday of each month at the Village Hall on Elm Street at 6:00 p.m.

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. 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's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The source of water for the Village of Malone is two drilled wells near the water treatment plant at Chasm Falls. The wells are known as PW-1 and PW-2. The water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite before it flows by gravity into a one million-gallon concrete covered reservoir located across the road from the water treatment plant. The water then flows by gravity approximately seven miles to the village. In the village the water is stored in two locations, one is a 750,000-gallon elevated tank located on the west end of the village. The second storage facility is a 3.0-million gallon concrete tank located at the Pinnacle near the Franklin Academy.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 13,000 individuals through 2,819 service connections. The total volume of water produced in 2010 was 870 million gallons. On average, 2.38 million gallons of water is treated and distributed to users of the water system each day. In 2010, the average annual charge for village water service was approximately \$200.00 per user.

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, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, 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 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 (Average) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform ¹	No	15 samples per month	All samples negative	n/a	0	Any positive monitoring sample (MCL) ¹	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganics							
Lead	No	7/08 – 9/08	1.8 ² ND – 3.1 ³	ug/L	0	15 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	No	7/08 – 9/08	0.14 ² 0.006 – 0.19 ³	mg/L	1.3	1.3 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Chloride	No	2/09	7.58	mg/L	n/a	250 (MCL)	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Manganese	No	2/09	11	ug/L	n/a	300 (MCL)	Naturally occurring.
Barium	No	2/09	0.018	mg/L	2	2 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Iron	No	2/09	47	ug/L	n/a	300 (MCL)	Naturally occurring.
Nitrate	No	01/10	0.18	mg/L	10	10 (MCL)	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium ⁴	No	2/09	4.0	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; road salt.
Sulfate	No	2/09	10.2	mg/L	n/a	250 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	1 annual sample during 2010	ND	ug/L	0	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)	No	1 annual sample during 2010	1.88	ug/L	0	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

NOTES:

1 - A violation occurs when a total coliform sample and/or an E. Coli sample are positive and a repeat total coliform sample and/or an E. Coli sample is positive.

2 - During 2008, thirty samples were collected and analyzed for lead and copper. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 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, 30 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the fourth highest value. The action levels for lead and copper were not exceeded at any of the 30 sites tested.

3 - The level presented represents the range of the 30 samples.

4 - Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on very 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.

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.

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.

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

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2010, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

Information On Unregulated Contaminants

The Village of Malone was required to collect samples for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation second cycle (UCMR2) Assessment Monitoring during 2010. The purpose of the UCMR2 Assessment Monitoring is to collect occurrence data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Assessment Monitoring targets contaminants that are analyzed with methods that utilize existing and widely used technology. The UCMR2 monitoring program is the primary source of drinking water contaminant occurrence data used by the US EPA in regulatory determinations.

The UCMR2 Assessment Monitoring includes 10 contaminants using 2 analytical methods. The Village of Malone sampled for the UCMR2 contaminants on January 25, 2010 and June 22, 2010. None of the UCMR2 contaminants were detected in the Village's water supply during 2010.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

The NYS Dept. of Health completed a source water assessment for this system based on available information. This assessment found no noteworthy risks to water quality. It should be noted that rivers in general are highly sensitive to microbial contaminants.

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. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us as noted below.

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).

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS

The Village completed several major improvements to its water system during 2010. The resulting improvements will ensure that the users of the Village's water system have safe and sufficient drinking water for many years to come. The recent improvements to the water system included:

- Chasm Falls Reservoir Repairs. This project repaired long standing problems with the storage tank at the Chasm Falls reservoir. The tank was cracked and leaking several thousand gallons of treated water every day. New 15-inch thick reinforced concrete walls and floor were installed inside the existing tank. A condensation control system was also installed inside the reservoir.
- Route 11/Duane Street Water Mains. Approximately 3,270 feet of eight-inch and 12-inch ductile iron distribution mains and related appurtenances were installed along Duane Street from Route 11 to the south. A interconnecting pipe crossing the Salmon River has yet to be installed.
- Willow Street Bridge. Approximately 190 feet of six-inch diameter HDPE distribution main was installed under the Salmon River at the Willow Street bridge crossing. This project eliminated an existing pipe crossing the river under the bridge deck.
- Other Improvements. During 2010, the Village water crew repaired a large water main break on Hillsdale Terrace and finished installing commercial water meters. The Pinnacle Reservoir and the West Side storage tank were also inspected in 2010. No problems were identified as a result of the tank inspections.

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

French

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

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 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:

- ◆ 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 an 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. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, Then check the meter after 15 minutes, If it moved, you have a leak.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community and our way of life. Please call our office if you have questions.