

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023
Village of Fonda
8 East Main Street
(Public Water Supply ID# 2800138)

Introduction

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Village of Fonda 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. 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 Chris Weaver, Department of Public Works, or Chris Ashbey, Chief Plant Operator, at 853-4335(work) or 853-4221 (plant). 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 Monday of each month at 6:30p.m. in the Village Hall located at 8 East Main Street, Fonda New York. If you need to discuss any water issues please attend.

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 New York State Department of Health has evaluated this public water supply's (PWS) susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program(SWAP),and their findings are summarized in the paragraph(s) below. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that the source water contamination has or will occur for this PWS. This PWS provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

Our water is derived from Briggs Run Reservoir. The assessment for this water source contains no discrete potential contamination sources, but agricultural land in the watershed for this source poses risks to drinking water quality. The greatest risks are associated with protozoa and pesticides due to agricultural land cover. It should be noted that the reservoirs in general are highly sensitive to phosphorus and microbial contaminants.

During 2023 our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The water is filtered, disinfected and receives corrosion control treatment prior to distribution, this to ensure that the finished water delivered to your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination. Our water system serves approximately 1150 residents inside and outside the village.

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

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, total trihalomethanes, 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 N.Y.S Health Department (Herkimer District Office) at (315) 866-6879.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation ?	Date of Sample	Level Detected (maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity 1	no	12/18/23	1.05	NTU	N/A	1 NTU(TT)	Soil runoff
Turbidity 1	no	2023	N/A	NTU	N/A	95% of samples less than .3NTU(TT)	Soil runoff
Organic and Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper	No	6/20/23 10/26/23	.139(2),.0053-.158(3) .289(2),.0046-1.38(3)	mg/l	1.3	1.3(AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits ;leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	6/20/23 10/26/23	10.2(2),0-23.1(3) 11.9(2),.0-22.2(3)	Ug/l	0	15(AL)	
Disinfection Byproducts							
STAGE/2 TTHM (TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES)	NO	2023(4)	64.6(11/14/23)(LRAA(7) 51.82-80.88range (4)	ug/l	0	80	By product of drinking water chlorination
STAGE/2Haloacetic Acids(HAA5)	NO	2023(4)	47.1(2/21/23)(LRAA(7) 22.92-49.98 range(4)	ug/l	n/a	60	By product of drinking water chlorination
Metals and Inorganics							
Sodium	No	10/17/23	10.3	mg/l	(9)note	n/a	naturally occurring :road salt
Nitrate	No	10/17/23	0.570	mg/l	10	10	Runoff: fertilizer
Chloride	No	10/17/23	16.3	mg/l	n/a	250	naturally occurring :road salt
Sulfate	No	10/17/23	34.3	mg/l	n/a	250	naturally occurring
Barium	No	10/17/23	0.0080	mg/l	2	2	naturally occurring
Nickel	No	10/17/23	0.0011	mg/l	1	1	naturally occurring
ORGANICS (VOC) & Total Organic Carbon							
ODOR (10)	YES	10/17/23	20 units	units	n/a	3 units	Natural sources ,Organic& inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges
TOC (Finished water)(6)(8)	yes(TT)	2023/ 1sample per month	1.6-5.3	mg/l	N/A	TT (8)	Organic material, decaying vegetation

- Notes:**
- 1-Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. In 2021 , our highest turbidity measurement occurred in April ,22,2022,1.46. State regulations require that turbidity must not exceed 1 NTU and that 95% of the turbidity samples collected must measure below 0.3NTU.
 - 2-The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested for lead and copper. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal or below it. The 90th percentile is equal or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system. The action levels for lead and copper were exceeded in 2 of the samples collected.
 - 3-The level presented represents the range of the 10 samples
 - 4- the MCL presented became effective for our system on January 1,2004., represents 4 samples
 - 6-The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule(IESWTR)requires monitoring of raw and finished water total organic carbon(TOC).Depending upon alkalinity value proper water treatment should remove between 15-35% of raw water TOC thus reducing the amount of disinfection byproducts produced.
 - 7-LRAA,Locational running annual Average ,:The LRAA is calculated by taking the average of four most recent samples collected at each individual site
 - 8-Total organic carbon((TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts These byproducts include trihalomethanes(THM) and haloacetic acids (HHA).drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects,liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
 - Even tho the TOC removal was less than optimal due in part of the high alkalinity and increased required removal which makes the process more difficult.
 - 9-Excess of 20mg/l sodium should not be used by people with a severely restricted sodium diets ,excess of 270 mg/l should not be used by people with a moderately restricted sodium diet.
 - 10-Odor is measured by this standard procedure has no health effects; although several contaminants exert odors when they are present at the levels near their MCLs.

Odor is an important quality factor affecting the drinkability of water

Definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) -laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present

Action Level- the concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment technique (TT)- A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant level- The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal- The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

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 liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion-ppb)

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)- nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water.

What are trihalomethanes?

They are a group of chemicals that are formed in drinking water during disinfection when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring organic material(e.g., decomposing vegetation such as tree leaves, algae or other aquatic plants) in surface water sources such as rivers and lakes, bromodichloromethane, and chlorodibromomethane. The amount of trihalomethanes formed in drinking water during the disinfection can change from day to day, depending on the temperature, the amount of organic material in the water, the amount of chlorine added, and a variety of other factors.

Disinfection of drinking water by chlorination is beneficial to public health. Drinking water is disinfected by public water suppliers to kill bacteria and viruses that could cause serious illnesses, and chlorine is the most commonly used disinfectant in New York State. All public water systems that use chlorine as a disinfectant contain trihalomethanes to some degree.

What are the health effects of trihalomethanes?

Some studies suggest that people who drank water containing trihalomethanes for long periods of time(e.g.,20-30 years)have an increased risk of certain health effects. These include an increased risk of cancer and for low birth weights, miscarriages birth defects. The methods used by these studies could not rule out the role of other factors that could have resulted in the observed risks. In addition, other similar studies do not show an increased risk for these health effects. Therefore, the evidence from these studies is not strong enough to conclude that trihalomethanes were a major factor contributing to the observed risks for these health effects. Studies of laboratory animals show that some trihalomethanes can cause cancer and adverse reproductive and developmental effects, but at exposures much higher than exposures that could result through normal use of the water. The United States Environmental Protection Agency reviewed the information from the human and animal studies and concluded that there is no casual link between disinfection byproducts (including trihalomethanes) and human health effects, the balance of the information warranted stronger regulations that limit the amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water, while still allowing for adequate disinfection. The risks for adverse health effects from trihalomethanes in drinking water are small compared to the risks for illness from drinking inadequately disinfected water.

This notice was provided so that you can take prudent steps to protect your health. Individuals that have symptoms described in the above notice may wish to seek medical attention. Additional samples have been and will be taken to monitor the water quality.

What are the health effects of lead?

"Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning disabilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Was our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

During 2023, *We did have a violation for failure to have an assistant water operator.

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).

Information about lead in drinking water

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. The Village of Fonda is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from lead in your home. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Village of Fonda at 518-853-4335. 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>.

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. 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.
- 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. 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 our office if you have questions.