

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010
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. We are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality statement. 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 John Wiltey, 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 paragraphs 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 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 equality. The greatest risks are associated with protozoa and pesticides due to agricultural land cover. It should be noted that reservoirs in general are highly sensitive to phosphorus and microbial contaminants.

During 2010, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The water is filtered, disinfected and receives corrosion control treatment prior to distribution, 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	Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity 1	No	3/31/2010	3.17	NTU	n/a	1 NTU(TT)	Soil runoff
Turbidity 1	No	2010	100%	NTU	n/a	95% of samples less than 0.5NTU(TT)	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper	No	2009	0.21(2) 05--0.21 (3)	mg/l	1.3	1.3 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	2009	2 ND(2)-.001(3)	ug/l	0	15 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Toluene	No	2010	0.6	ug/l	n/a		petroleum additive
Disinfection Byproducts							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	No	2010	54(average) 28.1-67.4 range(4)	ug/l	0	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	n/a	2010	42.5(average) 23.2-53.2 range (4)	ug/l	n/a	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Metals And Inorganics							
Chloride	No	2010	12	mg/l	n/a	250	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	No	2010	22	mg/l	n/a	250	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	2010	9.2	mg/l	(5) note		Naturally occurring
Radium-228	No	2010	0.16	millirems	5	5	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	2010	0.0018	mg/l	0.1	.10MCL	Natural erosion

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 2008, our highest turbidity measurement occurred in June (0.17 NTU). State regulations require that turbidity must not exceed 1 NTU and that 95% of the turbidity samples collected must measure below 0.3 NTU.
- 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 to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value. The action levels for lead and copper were not exceeded in any 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
- 5 - Water containing more than 20ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets

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. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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 of 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 does this information mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had 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.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

During 2010, our system was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water requirements.

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).

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 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.