

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2009
Greater Plattsburgh Water District (Federal ID# NY0900220)
Southeast Beekmantown (includes Route 9/Spellman Rd) Water District (Federal ID# NY0930048)
Cliff Haven Water District (Federal ID# NY0900218) and Bluff Point Water District (Federal ID# NY0916542)
PARC Water District (Federal ID# NY0930177)
Town of Plattsburgh, New York
151 Banker Road
Plattsburgh, New York 12901

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Plattsburgh issues 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 **the Water and Wastewater Utilities Department at 518-562-6890**. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town of Plattsburgh board meetings. The meetings are held the first and third Mondays of every month.

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.

Our water source is groundwater drawn from five deep wells. The wells are located in a predominant sandstone, aquifer. Two wells are on Route 3 and the others are located off the Bullis Road. In 2005, a new well, Well No. 8, was drilled and tested in accordance with the Department of Health regulations. During 2009, we successfully brought Well No. 8 online[e1]. Improvement work on Well Nos. 7 and 8 will enhance energy efficiency and add to the available water resource. Safe well yield is currently rated at 1.5 to 2 million gallons per day. As per Clinton County and New York State requirements, the Town of Plattsburgh water is disinfected with chlorine, and fluoride is added prior to distribution. Details can be found in the "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" section of this report.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system now serves approximately 10,000 residents in the Greater Plattsburgh, Bluff Point, Cliff Haven, Southeast Beekmantown and PARC districts. During 2009, the total amount of water produced was 496,097,000 gallons, with approximately 88% of that billed directly to the customers. The balance, approximately 12%, was used for fire fighting purposes, hydrant use and distribution system leaks. In 2009, an average family of 3 used approximately 20,000 gallons of water per quarter at a cost of \$1.23/1,000 gallons for a water bill of approximately \$24.60 per quarter.

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, asbestos, fluoride, total gross alpha particle activity, primary inorganic chemicals, nitrate, lead and copper, principal organic chemicals, disinfection byproducts, synthetic organic chemicals, Radium 226 and Radium 228. The table presented on the next page 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, might 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 Clinton County Health Department at 518-565-4870.

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from five drilled[e2] wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbials and nitrates. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of a permitted discharge facility (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government). County and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include additional 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 above.

TABLES OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PARAMETERS		
PARAMETERS	FLUORIDE (mg/L)	NITRATE (mg/L)
MCL	2.2	10
MCLG	-	10
Violation	No	No
Greater Plattsburgh	Date	Monthly
	Average	0.88
	Range	0.4 to 1.2
Likely Source of Contamination:		Water additive that promotes strong teeth, erosion of natural deposits Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits

LEAD & COPPER RULE SAMPLING AT RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL WATER TAPS		
PARAMETERS	COPPER (mg/L) ¹	LEAD (ug/L) ²
AL	1.3	15
MCLG	1.3	-
Violation	No	No
Greater Plattsburgh	Date	9/22/09
	No. of Sample Sites	30
	90th	0.24
	Range	0.02 to 0.55
PARC	Date	9/29/09
	No. of Sample Sites	5
	90th	0.70
	Range	BRL to 0.98
Cliff Haven/Bluff Point	Date	9/22/2009
	No. of Sample Sites	10
	90th	0.55
	Range	0.12 to 0.78
Likely Source of Contamination:		Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits

NOTES:

- (1) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 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 copper values detected at your water system. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- (2) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS DETECTED:								
	MCL	MCLG	Greater Plattsburgh	PARC¹		Cliff Haven¹	Bluff Point¹	Southeast Beekmantown¹
			Average	RAA	Range	Average	Average	Average
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (ug/L)	80	-	4.0	0.75	BRL to 1.5	3.7	2.9	4.6
Date			8/20/2009	12/22/2008		8/28/2008	8/28/2008	7/3/2007
Violation			No	No		No	No	No

(1) The State allows us to monitor 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.

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.

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.

RAA: Running annual average

BRL: Below reportable level

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

Water quality for the Greater Plattsburgh Water District has always been of exceptional quality. Water quality of all wells meets current Health Department Requirements. The Town collects ten monthly samples in Greater Plattsburgh, one monthly sample in each Southeast Beekmantown, Bluff Point, Cliff Haven and one quarterly sample at PARC for coliform and E. Coli analysis. 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 2009, a violation was issued as a required sample for Synthetic Organic Chemicals due by June 30, 2009 was not submitted. This sample was taken on December 29, 2009 and results were below reportable limits. Our system was in compliance with all other applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

In this reporting period, the Greater Plattsburgh Water District experienced incidents requiring "Boil Water" notices. None of these incidents was as a result of system contamination, but were issued as precautions due to system leaks, breaks or pressure reductions. The dates and reasons for these notifications are as follows:

1. January 12, 2009 – Broken water line – Follow up samples negative
2. January 27, 2009 – Service line repair – Follow up samples negative
3. February 26, 2009 – Service line repair – Follow up samples negative
4. March 30, 2009 – Water main break – Follow up samples negative
5. April 12, 2009 – Broken water line – Follow up samples negative
6. June 8, 2009 – Broken water line – Follow up samples negative
7. June 16, 2009 – Water main break – Follow up samples negative
8. July 9, 2009 – Leak repair – Follow up samples negative
9. July 16, 2009 – Service line repair – Follow up samples negative
10. July 30, 2009 – Service line repair – Follow up samples negative
11. July 31, 2009 – Leak repair – Follow up samples negative
12. August 13, 2009 – Service line repair – Follow up samples negative
13. August 14, 2009 – Water main break – Follow up samples negative
14. November 5, 2009 – Broken water line – Follow up samples negative
15. November 18, 2009 – Broken water line – Follow up samples negative
16. November 20, 2009 – Service line repair – Follow up samples negative
17. December 21, 2009 – Broken water line – Follow up samples negative

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).

Our system is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at an optimal range from 0.8 to 1.2 mg/l. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the State Department of Health requires that we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. During 2009, monitoring results showed fluoride levels well below the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

WATER CONSERVATION

Local Law No. 2 of Section 87.31 amended in 1991 provides steps for water conservation/drought procedures for emergency situations. The following recommendations can help us in conservation, which will reduce treatment and pumping costs:

- ✓ Check faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks and repair them promptly. Tiny leaks may use thousands of gallons of water each year;
- ✓ Use your automatic dishwasher with full loads;
- ✓ Use your automatic washing machine with full loads;
- ✓ Avoid unnecessary car washing, when doing so, do not leave water running; and
- ✓ Keep a bottle of water in the refrigerator rather than running water until it is cold.
- ✓ The installation of a lawn irrigation system requires that an acceptable backflow device be installed;
- ✓ Abandoned, privately owned water wells should be properly sealed and capped to protect our underground water sources. The Clinton County Health Department can provide property owners with proper and safe abandonment measures.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

Moffitt Road Water Project is complete. Connections have been made, the meters installed and water is flowing.

Cadyville-Morrisonville water connection project, providing a back-up source for the formerly isolated Cadyville Water System, has also been completed.

Champlain Park Sewer Project is complete.

Champlain Park manhole replacement project has also been completed, with the exception of a review of the main system and any associated repair the review may find beneficial.

Work to upgrade the pumps and boosters in the well field continues.

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