



## **ROUND LAKE NEWSLETTER**

November, 2013

### **FROM THE MAYOR:**

**In this newsletter you will receive another public notice on the Round Lake drinking water. This is the notice that the village must send out due to the test results on the levels of trihalomethanes. I am happy to tell everyone that we are off of the Saratoga County water and will now be on Glenville water and the Clifton Park wells until Saratoga County can correct the problem. Our next tests should be within the limits that Dept. of Health requires. If anyone has any questions, please call the village office (899-2800) and I will be happy to answer them.**

**A very special “THANK YOU” to Amy and Eric Leach for the scary haunted house, Oliver Comstock Reynolds for being the Emcee, Michelle Stewart and friend for the music, Danielle Rigney and everyone who helped out for the Halloween Party.**

**We have been notified by County Waste that garbage pick-up will be on Saturday for the Thanksgiving week.**

**FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT:**

**ATTENTION ----- ATTENTION----- ATTENTION**

**On December 12<sup>th</sup>, we will be performing a flow test from the fire hydrant for the Hillman Estates project. This may stir up the water system and if it does, the water will look dirty or cloudy. This will last only a few hours and the water is SAFE TO DRINK.**

**Winter weather will be here soon, please remember to move your garbage cans off of the street. Also your cars must be parked legally, off the street.**

## **Public Notification for Total Trihalomethane Exceedance Round Lake Public Drinking Water System**

We routinely monitor for the presence of contaminants in drinking water. Each calendar quarter samples are collected and analyzed to determine the levels of Haloacetic Acids and Trihalomethanes. Haloacetic Acids and Trihalomethanes are a byproduct of drinking water disinfection, which is needed to kill harmful organisms. An average of four quarters of samples is used to determine compliance with the New York State public drinking water standards.

The level of Trihalomethanes was 130 micrograms per liter (ug/l) and the level of Haloacetic Acids was 132 ug/l based on a single sample. Previously, we reported these results to you as an average of four quarters of samples. The change in reporting method is due to a nationwide modification to the drinking water regulations that have reset our compliance calculation. Once we collect four quarters of samples under the new regulations, we will resume reporting results to you as an average of four quarters of samples.

Exceedance of the standard is not an immediate health hazard, but indicates that actions should be taken by the supplier of water to reduce contaminant levels and lower the potential for long term exposure. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. An analysis of the data for Round Lake Village showed that the estimated exposure during the time period when levels were elevated is at least 600 times lower than the lowest exposure level known to cause adverse health effects in animals. Some people may wish to take additional practical measures which will reduce their exposure. Individuals could use bottled water for drinking and cooking purposes. If you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

Round Lake Village purchases treated drinking water from the Clifton Park Water Authority which in turn purchases treated drinking water from the Saratoga County Water Authority. Disinfection byproduct formation is dependent on the levels of natural organic matter in the water, water age in the distribution system, pH, temperature, and the free chlorine residual, as well as other factors.

New York State and federal drinking water regulations require that standard health effects information be distributed whenever a drinking water standard is violated. This information is presented below. If you have further questions or concerns you can contact the New York State Department of Health Glens Falls District Office at 518-793-3893. Additional information is available on the Environmental Protection Agency website at <http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/icr/dbp.html>.

## **Health Notification Language**

### **Trihalomethanes**

Trihalomethanes are a group of chemicals that includes chloroform, bromoform, bromodichloromethane, and chlorodibromomethane. Trihalomethanes are formed in drinking water during treatment by chlorine, which is the most commonly used disinfectant in New York State. Chlorine reacts with certain acids that are in 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. The amount of trihalomethanes formed in drinking water during 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. Drinking water is disinfected by public water suppliers to kill bacteria and viruses that could cause serious illnesses. For this reason, disinfection of drinking water by chlorination is beneficial to public health.

Some studies suggest that people who drink chlorinated water (which contains trihalomethanes) or water containing elevated levels of trihalomethanes for long periods of time may have an increased risk for certain health effects. For example, some studies of people who drank chlorinated drinking water for 20 to 30 years show that long term exposure to disinfection by-products (including trihalomethanes) is associated with an increased risk for certain types of cancer. A few studies of women who drank water containing trihalomethanes during pregnancy show an association between exposure to elevated levels of trihalomethanes and small increased risks for low birth weights, miscarriages and birth defects. However, in each of the studies, how long and how frequently people actually drank the water, as well as how much trihalomethanes the water contained is not known for certain. Therefore, we do not know for sure if the observed increases in risk for cancer and other health effects are due to trihalomethanes or some other factor. The individual trihalomethanes chloroform, bromodichloromethane and dibromochloromethane cause cancer in laboratory animals exposed to high levels over their lifetimes. Chloroform, bromodichloromethane and dibromochloromethane are also known to cause effects in laboratory animals after high levels of exposure, primarily on the liver, kidney, nervous system and on their ability to bear healthy offspring. Chemicals that cause adverse health effects in laboratory animals after high levels of exposure may pose a risk for adverse health effects in humans exposed to lower levels over long periods of time.

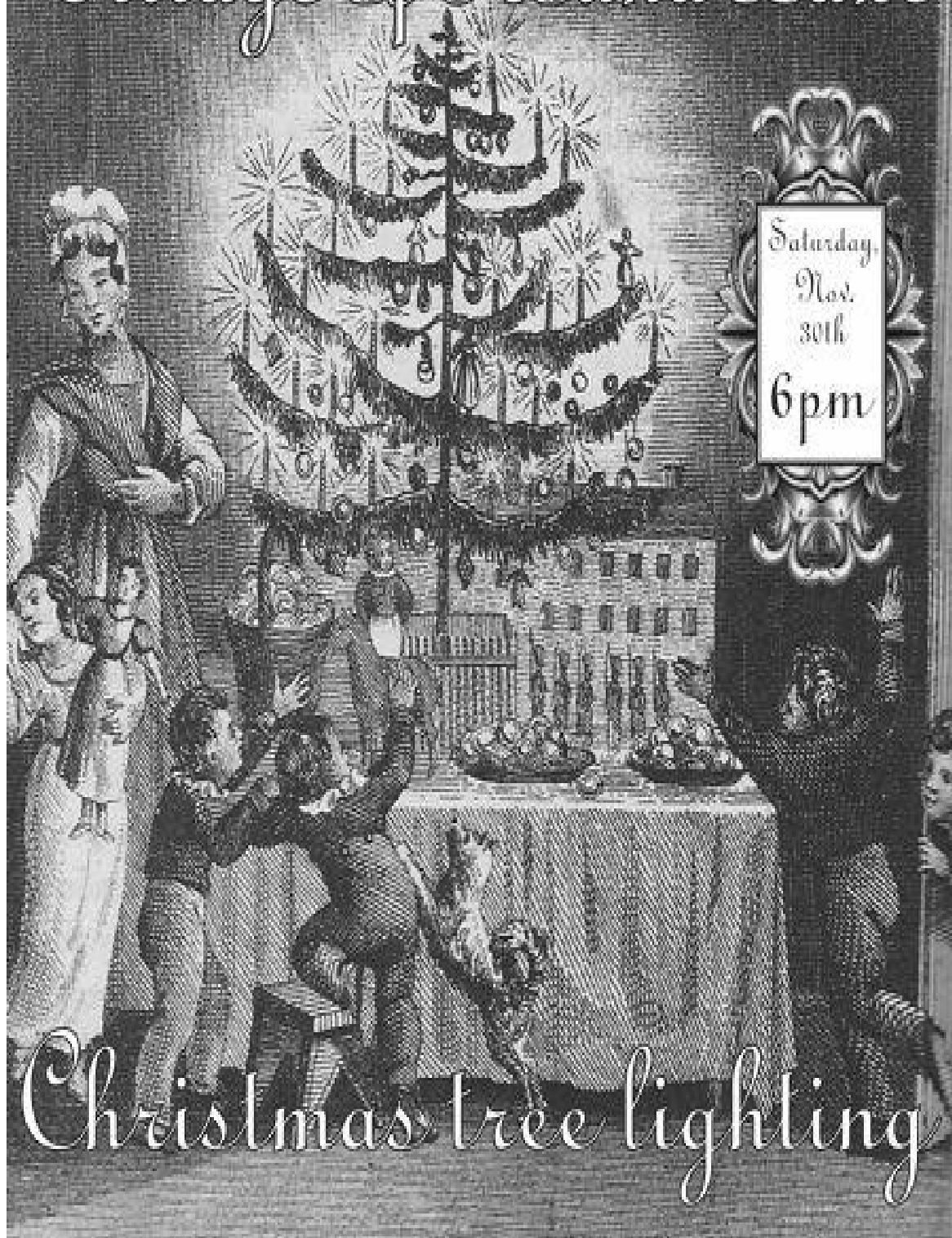
### **Haloacetic Acids**

Haloacetic acids are a group of chemicals that includes mono-, di- and trichloroacetic acids and mono- and dibromoacetic acids. Haloacetic acids are formed in drinking water during treatment by chlorine, which reacts with certain acids that are in 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. The amount of haloacetic acids in drinking water 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. Drinking water is disinfected by public water suppliers to kill bacteria and viruses that could cause serious illnesses. For this reason, disinfection of drinking water by chlorination is beneficial to public health. Chlorine is the most commonly used disinfectant in New York State.

Some studies of people who drank chlorinated drinking water for 20 to 30 years show that long term exposure to disinfection by-products (possibly including haloacetic acids) is associated with an increased risk for certain types of cancer. However, how long and how frequently people actually drank the water as well as how much haloacetic acids the water contained is not

known for certain. Therefore, we do not know for sure if the observed increased risk for cancer is due to haloacetic acids, other disinfection by-products, or some other factor. The individual haloacetic acids dichloroacetic acid and trichloroacetic acid cause cancer in laboratory animals exposed to high levels over their lifetimes. Dichloroacetic acid and trichloroacetic acid are also known to cause other effects in laboratory animals after high levels of exposure, primarily on the liver, kidney and nervous system and on their ability to bear healthy offspring. Chemicals that cause effects in animals after high levels of exposure may pose a risk to humans exposed to similar or lower levels over long periods of time.

The 2013  
Village of Round Lake



Saturday,  
Nov.  
30th  
6pm

Christmas tree lighting



2nd  
Annual  
Round Lake  
Festival of Trees

“Winter’s Magic”

Please join us to share the spirit of the season:  
Designer Themed Trees,  
Wall & Door Holiday Décor  
Themed Tablescapes Presenting Cookies for Sale

Held at the Round Lake Community Room,  
49 Burlington Avenue Village of Round Lake

Dec. 5th 6:30-8pm Wine and Cheese Reception \$20 each

Dec 6<sup>h</sup> 5:30pm - 9pm

Dec 7<sup>st</sup> 4pm - 8pm

Dec. 8th 11am - 3pm

Admission Fee: \$5

All proceeds support the Round Lake Tracker Organ.