

PUBLIC NOTICE
IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
The Village of Tupper Lake Has Levels of
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)
Above Drinking Water Standards

Our water system has violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our consumers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results from 2020 and 2021 show that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) at the NYS DEC Boat Launch and the Village Office sampling location. The MCL for HAA5s is 60 parts per billion (ppb). Our compliance is determined by averaging the 4 most recent samples collected on a quarterly basis at each sampling location (the Village Office and the NYS Route 30 DEC Boat Launch). This is called a locational running annual average (LRAA). **The MCL for HAA5s was exceeded at the Village Office and the NYS Route 30 DEC Boat Launch site during both the 2nd quarter and 3rd quarter sampling events.** The HAA5 LRAA calculated for the 2nd quarter of 2021 at the Village Office was 66.8 ppb and was 103.4 at the Boat Launch. The HAA5 LRAA calculated for the 3rd quarter of 2021 at the Village Office was 62.8 ppb and was 90.5 ppb. The Village has been making treatment process modifications at the Little Simond Filter Plant and disinfection byproducts, including both Trihalomethane and Haloacetic Acid, and concentrations have been decreasing. Total Trihalomethanes are now below the Maximum Contaminant Levels, and Haloacetic Acid concentrations are slowly decreasing and will hopefully be below MCL levels soon. The Village is also looking at other options to help lower disinfection byproducts.

What are Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)?

HAAs are formed in drinking water during treatment by chlorine (the most commonly used disinfectant in New York State), 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 HAAs 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.

Some studies suggest that people who drank chlorinated drinking water containing disinfection by-products (possibly including HAAs) for long periods of time (e.g., 20 to 30 years) have an increased risk for certain health effects. These include an increased risk for cancer. However, how long and how frequently people actually drank the water as well as how much HAAs the water contained is not known for certain. Therefore, the evidence from these studies is not strong enough to conclude that the observed increased risk for cancer is due to HAAs, other disinfection by-products, or some other factor. Studies of laboratory animals show that the individual HAAs, dichloroacetic acid and trichloroacetic acid, can cause cancer following exposure 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. The effects reported in studies of laboratory animals occur at exposures much higher than exposures that could result through normal use of the water. The risks for adverse health effects from HAAs in drinking water are small compared to the risk for illness from drinking inadequately disinfected water.

What does this mean for you?

At present, the water is suitable to drink, cook with, and bath in. Some people may wish to take additional practical measures to reduce their exposure. We do not consider these measures necessary to avoid health effects, but they are provided as options. These include using bottled water for drinking and cooking purposes or using water pitchers containing an activated carbon filter or a tap-mounted activated carbon filter. These filters are readily available in many grocery and home improvement stores. Ventilating bathroom areas (e.g., using exhaust fans or opening windows) when showering or bathing can also help reduce exposures from chemicals released into the air.

What happened? What is being done?

The Village of Tupper Lake had two surface sources of water, Little Simond Pond and Tupper Lake. The Village operated water filtration plants at both source water locations and treats the water with chlorine disinfection. Surface water sources contain naturally occurring organic material (e.g., decomposing vegetation such as tree leaves, algae or other aquatic plants) which can form TTHMs and HAA5s when the water is disinfected with chlorine. The Tupper Lake Filtration Plant was decommissioned in June 2018 when two new wells were put on-line. The wells helped to reduce TTHM and HAA5 formation in a large portion of our distribution system; however, since the Little Simond Pond filtration plant is still operational, TTHM and HAA5 formation is still an issue. The Town is currently working with its Engineer, the DOH , and a well driller to potentially drill and additional well. Additionally, the Town is modifying operations at the treatment plant to decrease formation of disinfection byproducts. For more information, please contact the Village Office at 359-3341.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This Notice is being sent to you by the Village of Tupper Lake.

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