Waterworks

FEDERATION OF LAKE ASSOCIATIONS

Spring 1991 Volume 7 Number 2

SAFE DRINKING WATER

Many lakeside residences and communities obtain their drinking water from the lake. While many surface water supplies are of good quality, they are not free of microorganisms and it is possible that pathogenic microrganisms such as Giardia lamblia (beaver fever) are present in the raw lake water. For this reason the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has mandated that all public water suppliers must treat (filter and disinfect) the water they serve their customers.

Individual homeowners are not under EPA constraints but may wish to consider treatment of their home's drinking water to decrease the risk of waterborne illness to family and friends. A variety of methods and devices are available to kill or trap microorganisms from water before the water is used. One of the oldest methods of water treatment to kill microorganisms is to boil water for ten minutes before it is consumed. No pathogen can survive boiling for ten minutes. However, this method of water treatment is time consuming and many desire a more rapid way to treat their water.

Point-of-entry (whole house) and point-of-use (individual faucet) treatment devices are available to remove microrganisms. One method of treatment appropriate for the removal of microorganisms is filtration. A home filtration unit installed on the cold water line to the kitchen sink is an economical, simple and low maintainence way to treat the water that is consumed by the household. Treating all water used in the house is a much more expensive approach because the average household uses 3 to 5 gallons a day for drinking and food preparation but more than 100 gallons a day for washing and other uses.

Filter housings are available in many hardware stores and filters may be obtained from a variety of sources (hardware stores, water treatment specialists and laboratory suppliers are some sources). The smaller the filter pores, the faster the filter plugs but the more it removes. For a filter to remove Giardia lamblia, filter pores should be 5 microns (1/1,000,000 of a meter) or less. Most bacteria are removed with filters of a 0.45 micron pore size, thus many public health authorities recommend a 0.45 micron absolute rated filter for best removal of potentially harmful microorganisms.

It is a good idea to test your water at least once a year to make sure that your filter is working. It is also necessary to replace the filter when it plugs. You will be able to tell by the decrease in flow from the tap that the filter needs replacement. Maintenence of the entire water system will help insure that the lake will continue to be a good source of potable water. This includes regular pumping of the septic tank to make sure that it does not overflow or backup because any overflow would most likely flow towards the lake, your source of water. You may want to consider the use of low phosphorus detergents and cleansers in the household to reduce the nutrient loading to the lake and composting food waste rather than using a garbage disposal. Good filtration will help remove potential pathogens and good maintenance will help to keep your water supply clean.

by Catherine M. Spencer, Engineer, Stearns and Wheler, Engineers and Scientists

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Federation News

The Federation of Lake Associations (FOLA) has a new phone number at the Cazenovia office:

(315) 655-4760

If you call, say hello to Kathy White - the Federation's new Office Assistant!

The Federation has launched a **1991 Membership Campaign** in order to maintain and expand our current programs. Please encourage homeowners on your lake to join! Membership benefits include *Waterworks*, scientific papers and informational reviews, invitations to annual and regional meetings, and access to scientific information through FOLA's Information Management Service. And for every five new members you recruit, your lake association will receive a free copy of Diet for a Small Lake: A New Yorker's Guide to Lake Management!

- Elaine Horstmyer, FOLA Membership Chairman

Diet For A Small Lake: A New Yorker's Guide To Lake Management

Price per Copy: $10.00
Postage and Handling: $2.00
Reduced Price for Bulk Orders!

Send requests to:
Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.
2175 Ten Eyck Avenue
Cazenovia, New York 13035

Waterworks is published four times a year. Individuals who wish to submit articles, calendar items, artwork, or photography to *Waterworks* are welcome to contact the editor, Anne B. Saltman, FOLA, 2175 Ten Eyck Avenue, Cazenovia, NY 13035 (315) 655-4760. For address changes, contact John Colgan, FOLA, 273 Hollywood Avenue, Rochester, New York 14618 (716) 271-0372. Permission to reprint articles is granted with credit.

Lake Associations Protect Lakes From Stormwater Runoff

Whether from residential, commercial, or industrial development, stormwater runoff should be of concern to lake association members.

Stormwater is, of course, a necessary part of the hydrologic cycle. When rain hits the ground it naturally percolates through soil where purification takes place and groundwater is replenished. But when land is covered with asphalt, concrete and roof-topped buildings, the hydrologic cycle becomes disrupted. Instead of soaking into the soil, the water washes off the impervious surfaces, picking up contaminants on its way to the nearest sewer, stream or lake. Stormwater runoff impacts may include:

- more frequent and severe floods
- accelerated stream channel erosion
- diminished groundwater supplies
- reduced stream flows
- polluted streams, rivers, lakes, coastal bays and estuaries
- loss of fish and wildlife habitat
- diminished use of impacted waterbodies

In 1988, a New York Statewide assessment of nonpoint source problems found that urban runoff adversely impacts nearly 370 waterbodies, including about 1,500 miles of rivers and streams and 192,600 acres of lakes, coastal bays and estuaries. Urban runoff impacts about 11 percent of the state's waterbodies impaired by nonpoint source pollutants.

State Initiatives

The findings of the statewide assessment prompted the Department of Environmental Conservation's (DEC) Division of Water to develop guidelines for designing land development projects so that projects are compatible with water quality objectives. Last April, the Division released ***Stormwater Management Guidelines*** as part of the Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS). The Division distributed the ***Stormwater TOGS*** to state, county and local officials to encourage statewide use of the guidelines. The Division also prepared a companion TOGS, ***Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for New Development,*** which is being distributed to state, county and local officials.

Lake Association Initiatives

In recognizing the importance of controlling stormwater runoff and erosion from developing areas, two lake associations, the Lake George Association and the Snyders Lake Improvement Association, have worked with state and local officials to have stormwater management measures implemented to control runoff from new development. In the case of Lake George, the Lake George Association played a strong advocacy role that led to the adoption of stormwater management regulations by the Lake George Park Commission. Under these regulations, the responsibility for implementing stormwater controls rests with local government ... this includes nine towns and two villages within the park.

The Snyders Lake Improvement Association also has chalked up a success story. The Snyders Lake Improvement Association succeeded in having the North Greenbush Town Board require the developer of a 108-home subdivision to implement DEC's stormwater management and erosion control guidelines. Nearly 50 of the houses to be built are within the Snyders Lake watershed ... the balance of the homes are to be situated outside the Snyders Lake basin.

Lake Association Members as Advocates of Stormwater Management

From the standpoint of protecting New York's lakes, members of lake associations should have more than just a passing interest in stormwater management and erosion and sediment control. Now that all municipalities in the state have received copies of DEC's ***Stormwater Management Guidelines for New Development*** and ***Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for New Development,*** lake association members can play a crucially important advocacy role by mounting a campaign to get the guidelines adopted as performance standards in local zoning regulations. In this regard, lake association members should:

1. obtain a copy of the guidelines for their association.
2. study the guidelines and become reasonably familiar with them.

(continued on page 9)

TROUBLES DOWN THE DRAIN

Solid waste is such a major problem that people tend to forget about how much waste goes down the drain. When it comes to toxic household waste, pouring it down the drain is an almost sure way to cause eventual contamination of surface or ground water. In other words, you aren't doing the environment any favors by emptying the contents of a household product into the drain or a storm sewer and then putting the empty container in the trash. Although liquids, and especially toxic liquids, should not be mixed with solid waste, disposing of them in this manner sends them into the environment even faster.

Wastewater from homes goes either to a wastewater treatment plant or to an on-site treatment system (septic system) on your property. Nearly one third of current homes and one quarter of new homes in the United States have on-site systems. There is a concentration of these systems in the Northeast, so the percentages are even higher here. Although there are potential water contamination problems from putting toxics in either municipal or on-site systems, on-site systems are less able to degrade toxics and are also more likely to suffer damage.

At least three separate studies have found evidence of organic solvents in septic tank effluents or in groundwater near septic systems. One study (Tomson, 1983) showed that in ten different regions of the country trace levels of organic chemicals that could be found in household products showed up in septic tank effluent and groundwater. A study in Connecticut (Kolega, 1989) sampled septic tanks, leach fields and groundwater at four different types of sites: single family residences, condominiums, a community septic leach field that serves single family residences, and a community system serving a business-residential complex. Twentyfive compounds were identified in ground water samples. In most cases these same compounds were also identified in the septic tank and leach field. DeWalle (1985) found similar organic compounds in the septic tank effluent from a community septic system serving 97 homes. The concentrations of these chemicals increased on the weekend, probably linked to increased recreational and hobby activities. It is clear that the chemicals passed through the septic tank with little or no degradation.

A study in Nassau County on Long Island in 1979 reported the presence of eleven organic chemicals (carcinogens or possible carcinogens) in groundwater and also in household products being sold in the county. While there may be other sources of these chemicals in the groundwater, it was concluded that a significant volume may be coming from the household products (Dowling, 1979).

The probable sources of the organic chemicals found in all these studies include products such as degreasers, cleaning fluids, paint thinners, deodorants, and others that contain organic chemicals such as tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, and aromatics such as benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Wastewater treatment plants are designed to degrade human and food waste, not toxic chemicals in household products. Most heavy metals and many organic solvents have been found in domestic wastewater that goes to wastewater treatment facilities (Galvin). At times there are heavy concentrations of gasoline, used motor oil, mercury from thermometers, solvents from degreasers, and unique chemicals from hobby supplies. Treatment plants are not capable of handling many of these chemicals, and residuals can be found in sludge, liquid effluent, and in the air. Some have estimated that more oil goes into coastal waters from wastewater treatment plants than from tanker leaks.

Some people pour liquid wastes into storm drains or sewers that collect stormwater runoff from streets and parking lots and convey it to the nearest body of water. These drains are often the receptacles for used motor oil, antifreeze, gasoline, car wash water, paints, and pesticides. There have been explosions in storm drains as a result of gasoline dumping. Storm drains lead directly into the environment via surface water bodies or recharge basins to groundwater; there is no treatment of any kind. In some parts of the country, extensive fish kills have been related to hazardous substances in stormwater runoff.

The evidence is incontrovertible. Household toxics should not be poured down the drain. Neither should they be put out with the trash. Some basic rules to follow are:

- Read the label and try to avoid using products that contain organic solvents or heavy metals, especially if they will be used in such a way that some residual will have to go down the drain.

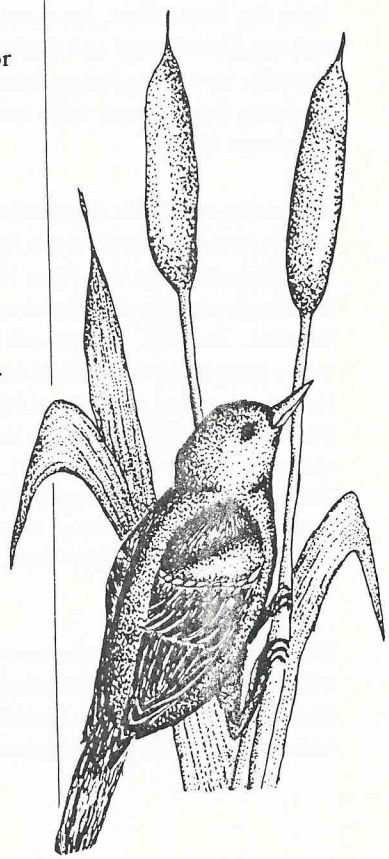
-If such products are needed for special tasks, buy only what you need, use as directed, and reuse whenever possible (e.g., filtered paint thinners)

-Pass on unused products (in original containers) to friends or neighbors who need them.

-Any products left after following the above steps should be taken to a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day or to a permanent collection facility.

For more information on what types of products fit into the above categories, and for a list of references, see Fact Sheet 329FSHHW "Disposal of Household Hazardous Waste" available at Media Services, 8 Research Park, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

by Ann T. Lemley, Ph.D.
Associate Professor, College of Human Ecology,
Cornell University, Cornell Cooperative Extension



ZEBRA MUSSELS IN NEW YORK

LET'S SLOW THEM DOWN!

Since its discovery in Lake St. Clair in June 1988, the zebra mussel has spread rapidly throughout the Great Lakes and their connecting rivers. The mussel can clog power plant, industrial, and public drinking water intakes, foul boat hulls and clog boat engine cooling systems, disrupt aquatic food chains and ecosystems, and may impact sportfisheries throughout the waters of North America. Economic impacts of the zebra mussel are expected to be in the billions of dollars; millions have already been spent to repair damage and to clean up intakes in Great Lakes power generation, drinking water treatment, and industrial facilities.

The first New York sighting of zebra mussels was in October 1989 at a power plant in Dunkirk. By the end of 1990, the mussel had colonized all of the New York shore of Lake Erie, the Niagara River, the Erie Canal as far east as Palmyra, the Genesee River downstream from the Erie Canal, the south shore of Lake Ontario, and the Eisenhower and Snell locks on the St. Lawrence Seaway, as well as being found on "movable substrate" (floating logs, buoys, boat hulls, etc.) in the upper St. Lawrence River.

The zebra mussel is expected to spread throughout North American waterways from Canada south to the Florida panhandle and from Maine and the Maritime Provinces west to the Rockies over the next two decades. In 1991, the mussel will begin to spawn when water temperatures reach at least 48°F. Once mussel larvae are active in infested waters, it is very likely that the mussel will be spread to inland lakes and streams in close proximity to the Great Lakes and the Erie Canal. The mussel may show up in the Finger Lakes, Oneida Lake, the Mohawk River, Chautauqua Lake, or other Western or Central New York lakes and streams this summer.

The zebra mussel may be inadvertently transported from infested waters into uninfested inland waters by anglers and recreational boaters traveling from waterway to waterway. Zebra mussel larvae can be carried in pleasure boat bilge water, live wells, bait buckets, and engine cooling water systems. Adult and juvenile mussels can "hitchhike" attached to boat hulls, engine drive units, and trailers. Simply taking a boat out of the water will not necessarily kill all hitchhiking zebra mussels. Adult mussels in moist shaded areas can live several days out of water. Kept wet (in bilges, live wells, inside trailer frames, etc.), adult zebra mussels may survive for more than a week.

Anything short of a full quarantine will not *stop* the spread of the zebra mussel. However, *you* can help slow the mussel in its march across New York and prevent your own equipment from being fouled by observing some "good boatkeeping" tips. First, always **DRAIN** *all* bilge water, live wells, bait buckets, engine cooling systems, and other water from your boat and equipment before leaving an infested waterway. Leftover bait should not be transported to uninfested waters; give it to someone heading out on the infested waterbody or toss it into a garbage dumpster at the boat launch site.

Next, thoroughly **INSPECT** your boat's hull, outdrive, trim plates, trolling plates, prop guards, transducers, anchor and anchor rope (or chain), and trailer. If you see any "hitchhiking" zebra mussels, scrape them into a can and dispose of them in a garbage dumpster (not all mussels that are scraped off and fall back into the water will die - don't take prisoners, trash them!).

WASH your boat's hull, outdrive unit, live well (and live well pumping system), bilge, trailer frame, anchor and anchor rope (or chain), bait buckets, raw water engine cooling system, and other boat parts and accessories that typically get wet using ***HOT*** (140°F or hotter) water. The use of pressurized steam cleaning units or high pressure (250 psi or greater) hot water power washes should also be effective and environmentally compatible. The use of chlorine bleach or other environmentally unsound solutions is not recommended.

(continued on page 10)

QUICK! SAVE US!

How One Lake Association Helps Protect Itself

The Shore Owners' Association of Lake Placid (SOA) is made up of 160 members on a beautiful, remote lake in the Adirondack Park region of Essex County. There are 225 properties on the 2,173 acre lake and most of these areas are inaccessible by road.

Fire is one of the shore owner's greatest concerns. When so many camps are not accessible by road, fire protection takes on yet another dimension in terms of transporting fire fighting equipment and watercraft.

In an effort to upgrade protection, the Shore Owners' Association of Lake Placid worked together with the town and volunteer fire department to produce a Fire Pre-Plan Information Sheet.

In February 1991, the SOA sent a letter to all shore owners asking them to fill out a three-page form and return it to the Town Clerk in a pre-addressed, stamped envelope. All property owners (building or dock) were encouraged to complete and return the form.

In each letter, the SOA included a pair of complimentary stickers with telephone numbers printed for the Fire Department, State Police and Rescue Squad. There was also an area to write in the number of their camp before affixing the stickers to their phones.

Response to the mailing has been nearly 80% so far, and forms are still trickling in. A member of the Volunteer Fire Department collects the forms from the Town Clerk and places them in loose-leaf binders, one alphabetically and one numerically by camp, for the Fire House and the State Police headquarters. (Rescue operations also stem from the Fire House)

Although the Fire Department has always had a numbered list of camps on Lake Placid, camp owners have not always been aware of their own number! The telephone stickers should remedy that situation. Renters and/or guests will also immediately know the camp numbers in time of emergency.

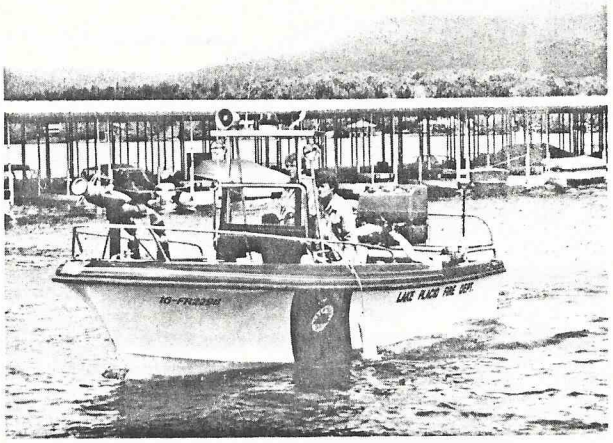
The SOA is also encouraging shore owners to put camp numbers on docks and boat houses for visibility from the water. This identification could be helpful in boating mishaps.

Emergency panic makes it difficult to give lucid directions to one's home. Now the summoned department or agency need only refer to the Pre-Plan Information Sheet on file for the owner's written directions to the threatened location. These directions are often detailed for remote, non-road access camps. In addition, knowing the height of the camp and number of rooms will indicate to the Fire Department the specific fire fighting equipment needed.

A Fire Protection District for Lake Placid was established in the early 1950's. A town budget of $30,000 maintains equipment (including two fire fighting crafts) in a boat house next to the New York State boat launching site.

For more information, please contact SOA, Box 1235, Lake Placid, N.Y. 12946. (518)523-3749

by Linda Friedlander
Executive Secretary,
Lake Placid SOA



Ice out...Fireboat in and tested on Lake Placid by Volunteer Fire Department

1991 FEDERATION OF LAKE ASSOCIATIONS, INC.
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

June 7,8,9

Paul Smith's College, Paul Smiths, New York

Small Lake Problem Solving - It's Time for Action!

Friday, June 7

5:00 PM Registration

6:00 PM Federation of Lake Associations Board of Directors Meeting

8:00 PM Open forum for FOLA Membership, Scientific Advisory Board members and Speakers

Saturday, June 8

7:30 AM Breakfast - Registration

8:30 AM Exhibitor Displays Open

9:00 AM Introductory Comments - Welcome

9:15 AM Lake and Watershed Management Planning

* Components of a Lake Management Plan
* The Lake Association's Role in the Management Planning Process
* Locating Information Resources Within the Lake Community and Getting Help

Questions and Discussion

10:30 AM Break

11:00 AM Case Studies: First-Hand Experiences by Lake Associations
* Inlake Projects
* Watershed Projects
* Community Actions

12:30 PM Lunch

2:00 PM Concurrent Sessions: Session # 1 Management Action Plans (designed for experienced lake managers)
a. Getting Started
b. Homeowners Perceptions - Defining Problems, Goals, Objectives
c. Developing a Resource Inventory

3:00 PM Break

3:30 PM
d. Problem Assessment
e. Specific Goals
f. Elaboration of Sources for Help - Who's Doing What
g. Concluding Discussion

2:00 PM Concurrent Sessions: Session # 2 Technical Overview (designed for new association members)

a. Aquatic Herbicides: A Lake Management Tool
b. Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Conductivity: What Does It All Mean?

3:00 PM Break

3:30 PM
c. Lakeshore Septic Regulations
d. Loon Conservation Project
e. Discussion

4:30 PM Annual Membership Meeting (all FOLA members are encouraged to attend)

5:00 PM **Social Hour**

6:00 PM **Barbecue**

7:30 PM **Keynote Address**

Sunday, June 9

9:00 AM Further Action on Management Planning

9:30 AM Biotic Crises: A Perspective on Exotic Species Invasions Since the Early 1800's

10:00 AM Break

10:30 AM Wetlands In New York State

11:00 AM The Role of Soil-Water-Plant Systems for Water Treatment

12:00 PM Conference Conclusion

FEDERATION OF LAKE ASSOCIATIONS ANNUAL CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Return to: Office of Conference Services, Paul Smith's College, Paul Smiths, New York 12970
Make checks payable to Paul Smith's College

Name/ Title: _____
Organization: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____

General Registration: $105.00..... _____
(June 7 and 8 lodging, double occupancy; meals - breakfast 6/8 through breakfast 6/9; registration fee)

General Registration: $110.00..... _____
(June 7 and 8 lodging, single occupancy; meals - breakfast 6/8 through breakfast 6/9; registration fee)

One Day Registration: $65.00..... _____
(June 8 lunch and Barbeque; registration fee)

Special Registration: $55.00..... _____
(June 8 lunch and registration fee)

TOTAL COSTS: _____

TOTAL ENCLOSED: _____

For registration information call (518) 327-6249, FAX (518) 327-3030

NOTE: PLEASE USE ONE FORM PER REGISTRANT
Registration forms and fee must be received at Paul Smith's College by May 30, 1991

Refund Policy: Full refunds will be made until Monday June 3. To cancel your reservation, please call the Office of Conference Services, Paul Smith's College, at (518) 327-6249 between 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM, no later than June 3.

STORMWATER RUNOFF *continued from page 3*

3. build support for the guidelines among other environmentally-minded groups and organizations.

4. meet with local officials and planning board members whose jurisdiction falls within your lake's watershed. Educate them as to the need for stormwater runoff controls.

5. by all means, don't let up --- prevail upon your elected representatives until the guidelines are adopted ... and then remain vigilant to ensure that the stormwater runoff and erosion and sediment controls are being properly implemented.

The ***Stormwater Management Guidelines for New Development and the Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for New Development*** can be obtained by writing to: Stormwater, NYSDEC, Rm. 201, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12233-3508.

by William B. Morton
Environmental Analyist
DEC Bureau of Water Quality Management
Member FOLA Scientific Advisory Board

The Residents' Committee to Protect the Adirondacks

The Residents' Committee to Protect the Adirondacks is an organization of Adirondack Park residents and supporters, committed to safeguarding the economic well-being and traditional way of life of Park residents. We believe that the Park's unique natural resources and culture are inextricably bound. The Residents' Committee is dedicated to protecting and enhancing the unique cultural, wilderness and open space resources of the Park through research, education and advocacy.

In the Spring of 1990, Governor Cuomo's Commission on the Adirondacks in the Twenty-First Century issued its report on the future of the Adirondack Park. What the Commission, and others, found is that within the last few years we experienced what was probably the most significant period of subdivision and development in Adirondack history. Economic and demographic trends in the Northeast over the last 25 years have given rise to increasing threats to the Park's natural, cultural and historic resources and regional economy. Economic and tax pressures threaten to fragment the region's remaining large private holdings, resulting in the permanent loss of some of the Northeast's most significant and diverse wildlands, waters and habitats. These trends also threaten the regional tourist and forestry-based economy, which is dependent on Adirondack natural resources.

The next few years will be pivotal in the history and future of the Park. Now is the time to put into place strong and imaginative measures to protect and enhance the unique natural, historic, cultural and economic resources of the Adirondack Park. Among current players in the field, only the Residents' Committee is organized specifically for the purpose of reaching out to Adirondackers and helping them understand how wise planning for the future and protection of their abundant natural resources serves their long-term interests. With a voting membership drawn exclusively from people whose primary residence is within the Park (others wishing to support our efforts are classified separately as "Supporters") and a Steering Committee featuring well respected Adirondackers, we are uniquely positioned to galvanize support for Adirondack protection within the Park, and to demonstrate convincingly to the media and to Albany that this support is strong.

Please add your voice to ours. Help us to ensure a bright future for our magnificent Adirondack Park - a future we and our children can all be proud of. Please contact us for more information at: The Residents' Committee to Protect the Adirondacks, P.O. Box 27, Main St., North Creek, N.Y. 12853-0027 (518)251-4257.

by Dan Ling
Operations Director
Residents' Committee to
Protect the Adirondacks

ZEBRA MUSSELS *continued from page 6*

Finally, boats and trailers should be allowed to **DRY** thoroughly in the sun for at least 2 to 4 days before being launched into uninfested waters.

Antifouling paints may be effective to prevent attachment of zebra mussels on boat hulls, outdrive units, propellers and other underwater boat components. Consult your local marine dealer or manufacturer for applicability and local use or environmental restrictions. Hull waxes currently do not appear to be more than marginally effective at preventing zebra mussel attachment; however, waxes with high silicone content may reduce the amount of effort required to remove mussels.

For more information on zebra mussels, or to report zebra mussel sightings, readers should contact the New York Zebra Mussel Information Clearinghouse of the New York Sea Grant Extension Program, 250 Hartwell Hall, State University College, Brockport, NY, 14420, telephone (716) 395-2516.

by Charles R. O'Neill, Jr.
Regional Extension Specialist
Coastal Resource Management

Letter To the Editor:

Kentwood Lake is a small, 22 acre man-made lake which is located in Putnam County. The lake is normally used by four or five families throughout the summer. For the past twenty-five years, a small sandy area has been safely maintained and supervised by local homeowners.

The Kentwood Lake Property Owners Association was recently brought before the Department of Health for charges of operating a bathing beach without a permit. Prior to this hearing, the county Health Department had denied our request for a variance or waiver of the bathing code that requires a lifeguard to be on duty. Due to the small size of our lake and the shortage of qualified lifeguards, we feel this law is an unnecessary expense for our community.

While this code is certainly a necessity for many beaches, such as Lake George and Jones Beach where thousands of bathers could be assembled at one time, we feel that it is not necessarily serving the best interest of the people in our small community. The expense and availability of a lifeguard, not to mention the impractical nature of it, makes it near to impossible to comply with the mandates handed down to us.

Our lake association has urged the New York State Department of Health to consider any actions, variances or waivers that would make this a more feasible situation. We would also like to hear from other lake associations throughout the state that have experienced similar problems in complying with this code. Please contact Amy L. Covais, Kentwood Lake Property Owners Association, Inc., R.D. 10, Carmel, New York, 10512.

The Federation of Lake Associations

We are a coalition of organizations dedicated to the preservation and restoration of all lakes, ponds and rivers throughout New York State. We welcome and encourage the memberships of lake associations, property owner groups, fish and game clubs, corporations and individuals. The Federation is incorporated under two mirror organizations with the same officers and board of directors.

The Federation of Lake Associations, Inc. purposes are:

* to provide a clearinghouse of environmental information and expertise in all matters pertaining to lake management.
* to promote by education the wise use and appreciation of the lakes in New York State.
* to provide a pool of technical knowledge and expertise to advise and assist member associations and individuals.
* to establish liaison with other environmental groups and agencies.
* to provide a coordinating structure for lake-related research projects.

The Federation of Lakes, Inc. purposes are:

* to monitor and report to members on legislation and administrative actions affecting the waters of New York State.
* to support and lobby for legislation and admistrative actions which promote the sound management of the waters of New York State.

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

Lake associations with less than 50 members.....$30.00/year
Lake associations with 50 to 99 members.....$50.00/year
Lake associations with 100 to 199 members $75.00/year
Lake associations with more than 200 members....$150.00/year
Individuals.....$20.00/year Corporations.....$100.00/year
Additional copies of *Waterworks*.....$.50 each

Membership dues over $5.00 are tax deductible contributions to the Federation of Lake Associations, and will be used for educational, scientific, and public information activities of the Federation.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

THE FEDERATION OF LAKE ASSOCIATIONS, INC., 273 HOLLYWOOD AVE., ROCHESTER, NY 14618

Type of Membership (please check) ☐ Association ☐ Individual ☐ Corporate

Association Name: _____

Assoc. Address: Street _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____ County _____

President/Contact Person: _____

Summer Address _____ Winter Address _____

Summer Phone ( ) _____ Winter Phone ( ) _____

Total number of newsletters requested of each issue: _____

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Environmental Dialogue - Making Contact With the Other Side, co-sponsored by the Center for Environmental Information, Inc. and The Center for Dispute Settlement, Inc. -- Tuesday evenings, May 14, 21 and 28, and June 4 and 11, 1991 at the Monroe County Cooperative Extension. This course is designed to explore the communications that take place in environmental decision-making. For more information call: Center for Environmental Information at (716)271-3550.

Nuisance Plants In Aquatic Environments: Ecology and Management, presented by The Hudson River Environmental Society, Inc. in association with the Fresh Water Institute of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. May 15-16, 1991 at the Radisson Hotel in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. The purpose of the conference is to bring together aquatic plant managers including private and government officials, regulators, control technologists and research professionals to review and discuss nuisance plants. Topics include ecology and biology, control technologies, and regulatory constraints and objectives served. For further information contact: Warren McKeon at (914)255-1647.

Enhancing The States' Lake Management Programs - Monitoring and Lake Impact Assessment, sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, and North American Lake Management Society. May 16-17, 1991 in Chicago, Illinois. The focus of this year's program is monitoring and lake impact assessment. Learn from graphic displays of state programs, and by communicating with your counterparts in state and federal programs - and the local interests these programs serve. New this year, two interactive workshops are scheduled for even greater information exchange. For more information contact Bob Kirschner, Northeastern IL Planning Commission, 400 W. Madison St., Room 200, Chicago, IL 60606; (312)454-0400.

International Association of Great Lakes Researchers Annual Conference; North Campus, University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y.; June 2 - 6, 1991. Contact Joseph DePinto, Great Lakes Program, (716)636-2088.

Small Lake Problem Solving - It's Time for Action! Federation of Lake Associations, Inc., June 7, 8 and 9. See page 8 and 9 for details.

Recreational Ponds and Lakes - Balancing Enjoyment, Economics and Environment; jointly sponsored by: Baystate Environmental Consultants, Inc. and Con-Test Educational Center, Division of Con-Test, Inc. June 15, 1991 in Norwell, MA. A short course in understanding and managing recreational waters - ponds, lakes and impoundments. Participants will be introduced to the fundamentals of lake ecology, learn about cost-effective management plans, be brought up-to-date with relevant environmental regulations and shown how to formulate a master plan for their lake or pond that balances human enjoyment with environmental protection. For enrollment and general course information call: (800)626-8378.

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