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April 7, 2026

Supervisor Brian Wells
117 Pelon Road
PO Box 730
Indian Lake, NY 12842

RE: Response to Presentation – Comment Letter
Blue Mountain Lake Water Filtration Plant
SDA Project No. 25-002

Dear Supervisor Wells,

We at Suozzo, Doty & Associates Professional Engineering, PLLC (SDA) want to thank you for the opportunity to present to the Indian Lake Town Board and residents on the progress of the Blue Mountain Lake Water Filtration Plant project on Monday, March 9th, 2026.

As described in the presentation, our shared efforts have resulted in: (1) a NYSDOH approved report for the recommendation of surface water treatment in Blue Mountain Lake, (2) a successful pilot study utilizing ultrafiltration treatment technology, (3) in-progress design plans and specifications for the continued reliable delivery of drinking water to the Indian Lake Water District #1 (BML WD). We are looking forward to NYSDOH approval of the design plans, and an effective bidding and construction period upcoming.

To solicit feedback on the project, residents were encouraged to develop questions and deliver those to Town Clerk Taylor Miner. Taylor shared those questions with us. Below, please find SDA's responses to residents' questions from the March 9, 2026 presentation.

COMMENT RESPONSES

1. What are plans for storm runoff from building?

Stormwater will be managed in a number of ways. Rainfall will be collected in roof gutters and downspouts, or will be allowed to fall into a drip edge where it will infiltrate into the soil. Stormwater on the parking lot will drain over land and will be directed to swales and stormwater infiltration.

2. I understand that pumps have been an issue with the existing water treatment plant. What is lifetime expectancy for new pumps?

The pumps that lift treated water from the treatment plant to the storage tower above the Adirondack Experience are a critical component of the system. Service life of equipment varies greatly depending on

frequency of use, water quality, and maintenance – conditions that do not necessarily equate to a simple time duration.
As pumps are some of the most utilized units in water treatment, normal wear will occur. An operations and maintenance plan will outline intervals for minor and major maintenance items. It would be expected that over a 30-year service life of the treatment plant, pumps would have a major rebuild in addition to minor replacements of durable items (seals, bearings, wear rings). These are accounted for during O&M budgeting. Anecdotally, pumps that are kept in good working order and reliably maintained have been known to extend years beyond their useful life.

3. What are plans for security lighting and how visible will they be from water during the summer? Can the contractor make a rendition of the view from the lake?
3a. What are the plans for security lighting and how visible will they be from the water?

It is a requirement to provide adequate lighting to deter vandalism and facilitate maintenance with this work conforming to building codes. Understanding it is a goal of this project to make the treatment building blend into its surroundings, especially at night; cutoff and shielded exterior lighting can be utilized to the largest extent practicable.

A rendering of the north shore of Blue Mountain Lake is attached to this letter as Exhibit A. It is difficult to gauge the viewshed from this vantage point, but to help illustrate the point: the new building will be further upland from the lake and in a natural color, there is existing forest surrounding museum brook that will be undisturbed between the lake and the proposed location, and exterior lighting will be planned as described.

4. What are the chemicals expected to be added to the lake either from runoff or processing water?
4a. Will this mean no or less chlorine added to the water?

Water treatment chemicals are an important aspect of providing safe, clean, potable water. Some chemicals will remain as residuals in the water system – chlorine is a disinfectant that inactivates viruses, and phosphate is an anti-corrosive that prevents pipe failure. Other chemicals are used to clean equipment or are removed out of the water and need to be disposed of – citric acid, sodium hypochlorite, and polyaluminum chloride.

All liquid wastes from the water treatment facility will be disposed of through subsurface absorption. Sanitary wastes will utilize a septic tank and absorption field. Backwash waste from the cleaning of filters will be disposed of in a separate system. For backwash waste streams that contain cleaning chemicals; the discharge will be collected in a chemical neutralization system where the waste is monitored and adjusted to an inert state before disposal.

With stormwater controls during construction, permanent stormwater infrastructure on the site, and waste management systems, it is not expected that there will be overland runoff to the lake.

The existing treatment plant utilizes chlorine for two actions – as on oxidant ahead of filtration, and to maintain a disinfectant residual in the treatment system. The proposed system will only dose chlorine to the water system for the purpose of maintaining a residual chlorine level for disinfection.

5. What is the procedure for coordinating with DOH on extending the intake pipe farther out into the lake and away from HAB formations where the pipe is currently located?

Replacing, extending, or rehabilitating the existing intake is not proposed as a scope item in this project. The intake is 400 feet of 8" polyethylene pipe anchored to the lake bottom with concrete weights, with an intake screen approximately 17 feet below the water surface. As stated by the water department, the intake has recently been inspected and is reported to be in good condition.
SDA has been requested to investigate relocating the intake and will issue a letter memo of our findings.

6.Assessments are based on all BML taxpayers even though some homes are not on BML have a well not on hamlet water.

As described in the March 1967 report titled "Water Supply and Distribution System in Blue Mountain Lake", the Indian Lake Water District #1 boundary consists of "townships 19 & 34 of the Totten & Crossfield Purchase in the Town of Indian Lake." Please see Exhibit B for this map.

All taxpayers in the water district pay an ad valorem tax, based on property value, which is used to fund the cost of new construction and operations and maintenance of the water system. Those taxpayers who are served by the water system pay an additional water rate charge for the use of the water.

CLOSING

We thank you again for this opportunity to present our shared project with the Town of Indian Lake. If you have any additional questions or need other information, please feel free to reach out to our office. Thank you!

Sincerely,

Franklin Meade, IE
Project Engineer

cc: Mark Suozzo, PE – Principal
Taylor Miner – Town Clerk

encl: Exhibit A – Lake view rendering
Exhibit B – Indian Lake Water District #1 Map

Exhibit A – Lake View Rendering

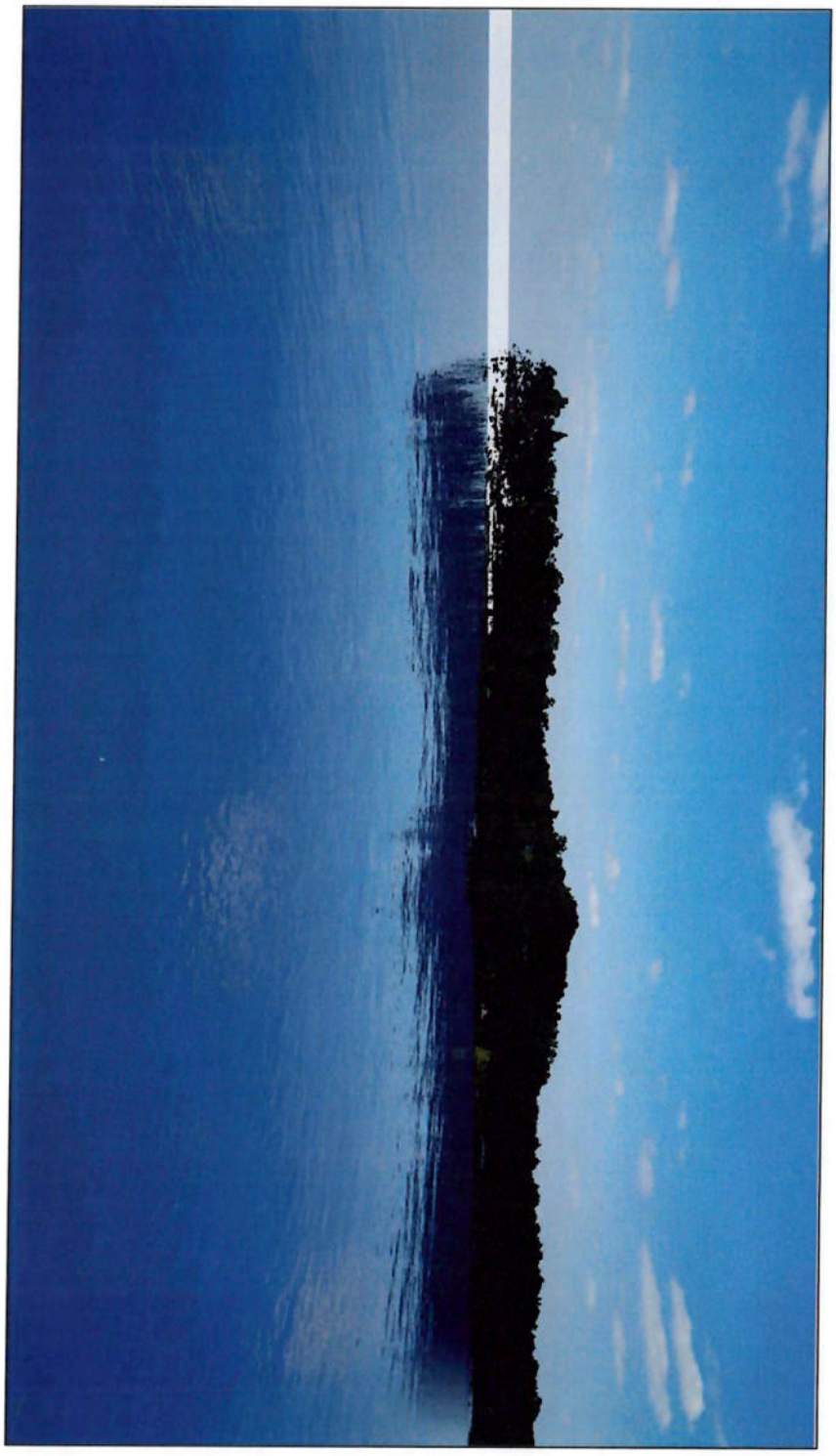

Exhibit B – Indian Lake Water District #1 Map