Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2020
Wooded Estates Mobile Home Court

29 McCoy Rd., Harpursville
Town of Colesville, New York
Public Water Supply ID# NY0310326

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Wooded Estates, will be annually issuing 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. Ifyou have any questions about this report or concerns, please contact the water operator, Jon Morris at Sunrise Communities.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, resen1oirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive materials, 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 Lo ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which lin1it the number 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 waler which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system serves approximately 242 people through 76 service connections. Our water source is groundwater drawn from water wells located throughout the park. The water is disinfected with liquid chlorine prior to distribution.

A source water assessment has been completed by a private consultant sponsored by the New York State Department of Health. A summary prepared by the Broome County Health Department has been attached.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, inorganic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, and disinfection byproducts. The table included 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, may 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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Broome County Health Department at (607-778-2887).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

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 2021, our water system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, 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)

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So, get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check eve!)' faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it up and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to I 00 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet Leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of tl1ese improvements may be reflected in the rent structure. Rent adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water source, which is the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	No	9/22/20 Lot 56 Lot 73	56=1.2 73= ND	ug/L	N/A	10	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Copper (2)	No	9/23/15 Distributio n	0.042 ND .063	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits: Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (1)	No	9/23/15 Distributio n	4.0 ND 8.1	ug/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	No	9/22/20 Lot 56 Lot 73	56=2.32 73= .0934	ug/L	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Sodium (3)	No	8/27/21 Lot 56 Lot 73	56=98.6 73=103	mg/L	N/A	4	Naturally occurring: Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
1,4-Dioxane (6)	No	3/17/21 Composite	.04				
Total Trihalomethanes (4)	No	8/27/21 Distributio n	.5	ug/l	N/A	80	By Product of drinking water Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (5)	No	8/27/21 Distributio n	1.21	ug/l	N/A	60	By Product of drinking water Chlorination
Gross Alpha	No	12/28/17 Lot 56 Lot 73	1.04 0.06	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	No	12/28/17 Lot 56 Lot 73	.14 .20	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	No	12/28/17 Lot 56 Lot 73	.28 .47	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

1 - The **copper** level presented represents the 90th percentile of the five- (5) 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.

2 - The **lead** level presented represents the 90th percentile of the five- (5) samples collected. The action level was not exceeded in any of the sites tested.

3 - Water containing more than 20 mg/L of **sodium** should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

4 - This level represents the total levels of the following contaminants; chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, bromoform

5- This level represents the total levels of the following contaminants; Dibromoacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Monobromacetic acid, and Trichloroacetic acid, chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, bromoform.

6- Perfluorooctanoic acid(PFOA, Perfluorooctansulfonic acid, and 1,4 Dioxane(1,4-D) PFOA, PFOS, and 1,4-D are relativity ubiquitous in the environment due to their historical widespread use persistence. PFOA and PFOS have been used in a variety of consumer and industrial products as surface coatings and/ or protectants because of their nonstick properties. Research further indicates that these compounds bioaccumulate in various organisms, including fish and humans. 1,-D has been largely used as a solvent stabilizer for chemical processing but can also be found as a purifying agent in the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals as well as a contaminant in ethoxylated surfactants commonly used in consumer cosmetics, detergents, and shampoos. Research indicates that this chemical does not bioaccumulate in the food chain. For more information on PFOA, PFOS, and 1,4-D go the www.dec.ny.gov/dos/water We are happy to inform you that or testing shows we have violations and did not exceed the MCL set by the Health Dept.

Definitions:

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.

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.

Non-Detects *(ND)*: Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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).

Nanograms per liter *(ng/l)*: Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

Picocuries per liter *(pCi/l)*: A measure of radioactivity in water**.**