

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2021
Butternut Landing Mobile Home Park
Apulia Road
Town of Lafayette
Public Water Supply ID # NY3300985

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, **Butternut Landing Mobile Home Park** 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. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact **Jon Morris at (315) 677-5444**.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals 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 to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount 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 water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system serves 110 people through 43 service connections. Our water source is a drilled well, which is located centrally in the Park. The well is 57 ft. deep and is served by a submersible pump. The water is pumped to a hydropneumatic tank (pressure tank) and then feeds through two sand filters to remove sediments and two alternating water softeners. In 2016 we installed a chlorination system to disinfect our water prior to it entering the distribution system of the mobile home park.

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future. Water suppliers and county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from a drilled well. The source water assessment has rated the well as having a medium susceptibility to microbials. This rating is due primarily to the close proximity of a septic system and low intensity residential activity in the assessment area. In addition, the well is screened in a confined aquifer with estimated recharge area within selected time of travel.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below 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, might 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Onondaga County Health Department at 435-6600.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily	0.9 (0.5-2.2)	mg/L	N/A	MRDL=4	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Copper	No	8/24/20	0.04 (0.014-0.047) see footnote (1)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits: Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	No	8/24/20	1.25 (ND – 2) see footnote (2)	ug/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic	No	10/26/21	2.2	ug/L	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	No	10/26/21	0.212	mg/L	2.0	2.0	Erosion of natural elements: Discharge from metal refineries: Discharge of drilling wastes.
Chloride	No	8/11/17	110	mg/L	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Fluoride	No	10/26/21	0.3	mg/L	N/A	2.2	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.
Iron	Yes	8/11/17	820 see footnote (3)	ug/L	N/A	300	Naturally occurring.
Manganese	No	8/11/17	27 see footnote (4)	ug/L	N/A	300	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Sodium	No	8/30/21	220 see footnote (5)	mg/L	N/A	250	Naturally occurring: Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Sulfate	No	8/11/17	22	mg/L	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
Color	Yes	8/11/17	15 see footnote (6)	Units	N/A	15	Natural color may be caused by the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese.
1-4 Dioxane	No	3/16/21 6/24/21 9/23/21	0.0168 (ND-0.0202)	ug/L	N/A	1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.

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. In this case, Five (5) samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the highest two values (0.04 mg/L). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

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

3 - Iron is essential for maintaining good health. However, too much iron can cause adverse health effects. Drinking water with very large amounts of iron can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation and stomach pain. These effects usually diminish once the elevated iron exposure is stopped. A small number of people have a condition called hemochromatosis, in which the body absorbs and stores too much iron. People with hemochromatosis may be at greater risk for health effects resulting from too much iron in the body (sometimes called “iron overload”) and should be aware of their overall iron intake. The New York State standard for iron in drinking water is 0.3 milligrams per liter, and is based on iron’s effects on the taste, odor and color of the water.

4 - Manganese is a common element in rocks, soil, water, plants, and animals. Manganese occurs naturally in water after dissolving from rocks and soil. Contamination of drinking water may occur if manganese gets into surface or groundwater after dissolving from rocks and soil. It may also occur if manganese gets into surface or groundwater after improper waste disposal in landfills or by facilities using manganese in the production of steel or other products.

Manganese is an essential nutrient that is necessary to maintain good health. However, exposure to too much manganese can cause adverse health effects. There is some evidence from human studies that long-term exposure to manganese in drinking water is associated with nervous system effects in adults (e.g., weakness, stiff muscles and trembling of the hands) and children (learning and behavior). The results of these studies only suggest an effect because the possible influences of other factors were not adequately assessed. There is supporting evidence that manganese causes nervous system effects in humans from occupational studies of workers exposed to high levels of manganese in air, but the relevance of these studies to long term drinking water exposure is less clear because the exposures were quite elevated and by inhalation, not by ingestion.

5 - 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.

6 - Color has no health effects. In some instances, color may be objectionable to some people at as low as 5 units. Its presence is aesthetically objectionable and suggests that the water may need additional treatment

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.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system was in violation for iron for exceeding New York State requirements. Iron and color are secondary contaminants. Please refer to footnotes for additional information.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

Part 5, Section 5-1.30(a) of the New York State Sanitary Code requires that the minimum treatment for a ground water source shall be disinfection by chlorination or other disinfection methods acceptable to the department. No chlorine residual was present in the distribution system on October 4, 2021. The situation constituted a Public Health Hazard (PHH) and the Onondaga County Health Department immediately issued a Boil Water Order (BWO) for the event. The Boil Water Order remained in effect until there was measurable chlorine residual in the distribution system and two consecutive days of sampling indicated that no Total Coliform bacteria were present.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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 so that essential fire fighting needs are met.

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 every 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 100 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. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.